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Census of Religious Bodies,1936

Washington

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Bulletins containing North Carolina
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Adventist Bodies
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Church of the Nazarene
Churches of Christ
Churches of God
Churches of God Holiness
Congregational and Christian Churches
Congregational Holiness Church
Disciples of Christ
Evangelical and Reformed Church
Evangelistic Associations
Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of
the Americas
Friends
German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers)
Independent Churches.
Jewish Congregations
Latter-Day Saints
Lutherans
Methodist Bodies
Moravian Bodies
Pilgrim Holiness Church
Presbyterian Bodies
Protestant Episcopal Church
Roman Catholic Church
Salvation Army
United Holy Church of America, Inc.
Universalist Church



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN NO. 13

ADVENTIST BODIES
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for the six denominations
comprising the group of Adventist bodies, as follows:

Advent Christian Church
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination
Church of God (Adventist)
Life and Advent Union
Church of God (Oregon, Ill.)
Primitive Advent Christian Church

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

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ADVENTIST BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

What is known as the "Advent movement" originated with William Miller, who was born at Pittsfield, Mass., February 15, 1782, and died in Low Hampton, N. Y., December 20, 1849. He bore a good reputation as a farmer and citizen, served as a captain in the War of 1812, and was a diligent student and a great reader, although he had only a common-school education. For some years he was an avowed deist, but, as he said, "found no spiritual rest" until, in 1816, he was converted and united with the Baptists. After his conversion, as objections to the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures were pressed upon him in the same way that he had formerly pressed them upon others, he determined to devote himself to a careful study of the Bible, laying aside commentaries and using the marginal references and Cruden's Concordance as his only helps. As a result of this study he became satisfied that the Bible is its own interpreter, and that it is "a system of revealed truths, so clearly and simply given that the 'wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.'"

At that time very little was heard from pulpit or press respecting the second coming of Christ, the general impression being that it must be preceded by the conversion of the world and the millennium, a long period of universal holiness and peace. As Mr. Miller studied the prophetic portions of the Bible, he became convinced that the doctrine of the world's conversion was unscriptural; that not only the parable of the wheat and the tares, as explained by Christ in Matthew xiii, 24-30, 36-43, but many other passages, teach the coexistence of Christianity and anti-Christianity while the gospel age lasts. As the period of a thousand years, during which Satan is bound, mentioned in Revelation xx, and from which the conception of the millennium is derived, lies between the first resurrection (Rev. xx, 4-6), which he understood to include all of the redeemed, and that of "the rest of the dead" (Rev. xx, 5), his conclusion was that the coming of Christ in person, power, and glory must be premillennial. He believed that at this coming there would be a resurrection of all the dead in Christ, who, together with all the redeemed then alive, would be "caught up to meet the Lord in the air"; that the wicked would then be judged, and the present heavens and earth dissolved by fire, to be followed by their regeneration as the inheritance of the redeemed, involving the glorious, immortal, and personal reign of Christ and all His saints.

As to the time when the Advent might be expected, Mr. Miller's conclusion was as follows:

In examining the prophecies * * * I found that only four universal monarchies are predicted in the Bible to precede the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom; that three of those had passed away—Babylon, Medo-Persia, and Grecia—and that the fourth, Rome, had already passed into its last state * * *. And finding all the signs of the times, and the present condition of the world, to compare harmoniously with the prophetic description of the last days, I was compelled to believe that the world had about reached the limits of the period allotted for its continuance.

Moreover, as a result of his study of prophetic chronology, he believed not only that the Advent was at hand, but that its date might be fixed with some definiteness. Taking the more or less generally accepted view that the "days" of prophecy symbolize years, he was led to the conclusion that the 2,300 days referred to in Daniel viii, 13, 14, the beginning of which he dated from the commandment to restore Jerusalem, given in 457 B. C. (Daniel ix, 25), and the 1,335 days of the same prophet (xii, 12), which he took to constitute the latter part of the 2,300 days, would end coincidently in or about the year 1843. The cleansing

of the sanctuary, which was to take place at the close of the 2,300 days (Daniel viii, 14), he understood to mean the cleansing of the earth at the second coming of Christ, which, as a result of his computations, he confidently expected would occur some time between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844, the period corresponding to the Jewish year.

The public labors of Mr. Miller, according to the best evidence to be obtained, date from the autumn of 1831, when he accepted an invitation to go to Dresden, N. Y., to speak on the subject of the Lord's return. He gave several addresses, with the result that many persons were "hopefully converted." Other invitations quickly followed, and thus began a work which in a few years, though not without opposition, spread far and wide, ministers and members of various evangelical denominations uniting in the expectation of the speedy, personal, and premillennial coming of Christ. The first general gathering of those interested in this subject was held in Boston in October 1840. The call for this gathering simply invited Christians of all denominations to come together to compare views and to confer as to the best means of promulgating this important truth. The Advent movement was further assisted by the appearance of a number of papers, such as the *Midnight Cry*, the *Signs of the Times*, and the *Trumpet of Alarm*, emphasizing these views.

As the time approached when the coming of Christ was expected there was widespread interest and elaborate preparation. When the Lord did not come in the spring of 1844, Mr. Miller published to the world his mistake. However, in the summer of 1844, Samuel Sheffield Snow, George Storrs, and several other prominent leaders, began to preach that the second advent of Christ would occur on October 22, 1844, which was the date that year of the Jewish Day of Atonement. Great numbers of the Adventists eagerly accepted this view. Mr. Miller and Joshua V. Himes held aloof from any public advocacy of this theory. But Mr. Miller did write a letter which appeared in the *Advent Herald* under date of October 16, 1844, in which he expressed his faith in this October date for the coming of Christ and announced that if this prediction too should fail, he would suffer twice as much disappointment as he had experienced before. The passing of this date without the occurrence of the expected event was a source of great disappointment to Mr. Miller, as well as to those who had so strongly advocated it, and their followers. Mr. Miller did not, however, to the end of his life, change his views with regard to the premillennial character of the Advent itself, or his belief that "the day of the Lord is near, even at the door."

In its beginning the Adventist movement was wholly within the existing churches and there was no attempt to establish a separate denomination. Mr. Miller himself during the greater part of his work was a Baptist licentiate. In June 1843, however, the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church passed resolutions condemning the movement, and from that time considerable opposition was manifested. In some cases Adventists were forced to leave the churches of which they were members; in others they withdrew voluntarily, basing their action, in part, on the command to "come out of Babylon" (Rev. xviii, 4), including under the term "Babylon" not only the Roman Catholic Church, but the Protestant churches. Mr. Miller and other leaders earnestly deprecated this interpretation, yet it influenced some to leave the old communions.

The Adventists who, for either of the causes mentioned, withdrew from the existing churches generally formed organizations of their own, although in some places they omitted any formal organization, considering either that the time was too short or that organization was sinful. No definite move was made, however, toward the general organization of the adherents of the Adventist doctrines until 1845. In that year, according to an estimate made by Mr. Miller, there were Advent congregations in "nearly a thousand places, numbering * * * some fifty thousand believers." A conference was called at Albany, N. Y., in April 1845, for the purpose of defining their position, and was largely attended, Mr. Miller being present. A declaration of principles was adopted, embodying the views of Mr. Miller respecting the personal and premillennial character of the second advent of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, and the renewal of the earth as the abode of the redeemed, together with cognate points of doctrine, which have been summarized as follows:

1. The present heavens and earth are to be dissolved by fire, and new heavens and a new earth are to be created whose dominion is to be given to "the people of the saints of the Most High."

2. There are but two advents of the Saviour, both of which are personal and visible. The first includes the period of His life from His birth to the Ascension; the second begins with His descent from heaven at the sounding of the last trumpet.

3. The second coming is indicated to be near at hand, even at the doors; and this truth should be preached to saints that they may rejoice, knowing that their redemption draws nigh; and to sinners that they may be warned to flee from the wrath to come.

4. The condition of salvation is repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Those who have repentance and faith will live soberly and righteously and godly in this world, looking for the Lord's appearing.

5. There will be a resurrection of the bodies of all the dead, both of the just and the unjust. Those who are Christ's will be raised at His coming; the rest of the dead, not until a thousand years later.

6. The only millennium taught in the Word of God is the thousand years intervening between the first resurrection and that of the rest of the dead.

7. There is no difference under the gospel dispensation between Jew and gentile, but God will render to every man according to his deeds. The only restoration of Israel is in the restoration of the saints to the regenerated earth.

8. There is no promise of this world's conversion. The children of the kingdom and of the wicked one will continue together until the end of the world.

9. Departed saints do not enter their inheritance at death, that inheritance being reserved in heaven ready to be revealed at the second coming, when they will be equal to the angels, being the children of God and of the resurrection; but in soul and spirit they enter the paradise of God, to await in rest and comfort the final blessedness of the everlasting kingdom.

The somewhat loosely organized body formed at the general conference of Adventists held at Albany, N. Y., in April 1845 continued for a decade to include practically all the Adventists except those who held to the observance of the seventh, rather than the first, day of the week as the Sabbath. In 1855 the discussions, in which Jonathan Cummings had so prominent a part, resulted in the withdrawal of some members and the subsequent organization of the Advent Christian Church. The Adventists who continued their adherence to the original body were for the most part those who believed in the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked, claiming on these points to be in accord with the personal views of Mr. Miller. They, however, felt the need of closer association, and in 1858 organized at Boston, Mass., the American Millennial Association, partly for the purpose of publishing material in support of their belief and partly as a basis of fellowship. Some years later the members of this society adopted the term "Evangelical Adventists" as a denominational name, with a view to distinguishing themselves from other bodies with which they differed on doctrinal points.

For some years the association published a periodical bearing at different periods the names, Signs of the Times, Advent Herald, Messiah's Herald, and Herald of the Coming One. It contributed to the support of the China Inland Mission and of laborers and missions in other fields, but as the older members died many of the younger families joined other evangelical denominations, and the number of churches and members diminished rapidly. In 1906 they reported 18 organizations with 481 members, 16 church edifices, and \$27,050 as value of church property; 9 Sunday schools with 57 officers and teachers and 264 scholars; and 8 ministers. When the inquiries for the census of 1916 were made, it appeared that all the churches, except a few in Pennsylvania, had disbanded or discontinued all services, and from those in Pennsylvania no information could be obtained. The denomination as an ecclesiastical body has, therefore, been dropped from this report.

Discussions in regard to the nature of the Advent, and particularly in regard to the future life, resulted in the formation of other bodies independent in organization but agreeing in the belief that the Advent is to be personal and premillennial and is near at hand and in their recognition of the influence of Mr. Miller and those immediately associated with him.

The denominations grouped under the name Adventist in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the summary table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. Two bodies listed in 1906 were not included in the table for 1916 or later censuses. The omission of the Evangelical Adventists is

explained in a preceding paragraph. The Churches of God (Adventist) unattached congregations, if any of these churches existed in 1936, 1926, or 1916, were probably included among the independent churches or merged with other Adventist bodies. The denomination reported prior to 1936 as "Churches of God in Christ Jesus" is more or less a local name, and it is also known, in some localities, as "Church of God of the Abrahamic Faith." An investigation shows the general conference to be organized under the name "Church of God," but in order to distinguish it from many other churches of this name the location of its headquarters is added for definiteness, as "Church of God (Oregon, Ill.)."

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE ADVENTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	2, 536	165, 815	1, 758	\$8, 776, 620	2, 417	\$6, 574, 658	1, 845	119, 756
Advent Christian Church.....	346	26, 258	313	1, 867, 420	327	321, 922	288	18, 702
Seventh-day Adventist Denomi- nation.....	2, 054	133, 254	1, 362	6, 690, 955	1, 973	6, 196, 143	1, 465	97, 062
Church of God (Adventist).....	45	1, 250	17	22, 690	32	9, 732	25	649
Life and Advent Union.....	6	352	5	42, 500	6	8, 916	4	181
Church of God (Oregon, Ill.).....	71	4, 163	48	137, 755	65	36, 308	60	2, 967
Primitive Advent Christian Church..	14	538	13	15, 300	14	1, 637	3	195
1926								
Total for the group	2, 576	146, 177	1, 819	11, 069, 449	2, 336	7, 610, 863	1, 759	102, 779
Advent Christian Church.....	444	29, 430	385	2, 310, 000	379	536, 192	304	18, 806
Seventh-day Adventist Denomi- nation.....	1, 981	110, 998	1, 363	8, 477, 999	1, 849	6, 998, 988	1, 383	81, 067
Church of God (Adventist).....	58	1, 686	12	25, 850	39	13, 887	23	685
Life and Advent Union.....	7	535	7	91, 000	6	19, 861	7	344
Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....	86	3, 528	52	164, 600	63	41, 935	42	1, 877
1916								
Total for the group	2, 667	114, 915	1, 716	3, 885, 235	2, 240	2, 186, 588	2, 246	98, 802
Advent Christian Church.....	534	30, 597	417	1, 188, 070	423	274, 446	379	21, 007
Seventh-day Adventist Denomi- nation.....	2, 011	79, 355	1, 231	2, 568, 495	1, 737	1, 887, 772	1, 803	74, 863
Church of God (Adventist).....	22	848	8	8, 200	10	2, 358	-----	-----
Life and Advent Union.....	13	658	8	41, 600	11	8, 996	9	439
Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....	87	3, 457	52	78, 870	59	13, 016	55	2, 493
1906								
Total for the group	2, 537	92, 735	1, 471	2, 425, 209	-----	-----	2, 078	69, 110
Evangelical Adventist.....	18	481	15	27, 050	-----	-----	9	264
Advent Christian Church.....	541	26, 799	428	854, 323	-----	-----	362	16, 941
Seventh-day Adventist Denomi- nation.....	1, 884	62, 211	981	1, 454, 087	-----	-----	1, 656	50, 225
Church of God (Adventist).....	10	354	3	4, 000	-----	-----	9	326
Churches of God (Adventist), Unat- tached Congregations.....	10	257	2	2, 300	-----	-----	5	200
Life and Advent Union.....	12	509	6	29, 799	-----	-----	7	259
Churches of God in Christ Jesus.....	62	2, 124	36	53, 650	-----	-----	30	895

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.--A general summary of the statistics for the Advent Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	346	119	227	34.4	65.6
Members, number	26,258	11,976	14,282	45.6	54.4
Average membership per church	76	101	63		
Membership by sex:					
Male	10,310	4,664	5,646	45.2	54.8
Female	15,732	7,168	8,564	45.6	54.4
Sex not reported	216	144	72	66.7	33.3
Males per 100 females	65.5	65.1	65.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	480	280	200	58.3	41.7
13 years and over	23,606	10,750	12,856	45.5	54.5
Age not reported	2,172	946	1,226	43.6	56.4
Percent under 13 years ²	2.0	2.5	1.5		
Church edifices, number	321	109	212	34.0	66.0
Value—number reporting	313	107	206	34.2	65.8
Amount reported	\$1,867,420	\$1,346,315	\$521,105	72.1	27.9
Constructed prior to 1936	\$1,819,142	\$1,345,437	\$473,705	74.0	26.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$48,278	\$878	\$47,400	1.8	98.2
Average value per church	\$5,966	\$12,582	\$2,530		
Debt—number reporting	51	40	11		
Amount reported	\$129,023	\$115,916	\$13,107	89.8	10.2
Number reporting "no debt"	201	53	148	26.4	73.6
Parsonages, number	117	55	62	47.0	53.0
Value—number reporting	105	49	56	46.7	53.3
Amount reported	\$318,992	\$209,792	\$109,200	65.8	34.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	327	116	211	35.5	64.5
Amount reported	\$321,922	\$216,755	\$105,167	67.3	32.7
Pastors' salaries	\$157,376	\$98,760	\$58,616	62.8	37.2
All other salaries	\$17,065	\$12,796	\$4,239	75.0	25.0
Repairs and improvements	\$33,220	\$22,185	\$11,035	66.8	33.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest					
Interest	\$22,716	\$19,024	\$3,692	83.7	16.3
All other current expenses, including interest					
Interest	\$51,381	\$39,488	\$11,893	76.9	23.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$5,284	\$3,054	\$2,230	57.8	42.2
Home missions	\$12,481	\$7,850	\$4,631	62.9	37.1
Foreign missions	\$7,816	\$5,411	\$2,405	69.2	30.8
To general headquarters for distribution	\$4,569	\$2,757	\$1,812	60.3	39.7
All other purposes	\$10,014	\$5,430	\$4,584	54.2	45.8
Average expenditure per church	\$984	\$1,869	\$498		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	288	110	178	38.2	61.8
Officers and teachers	3,059	1,433	1,626	46.8	53.2
Scholars	18,702	9,073	9,629	48.5	51.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	13	10	3		
Officers and teachers	86	75	11		
Scholars	887	710	177	80.0	20.0
Weekday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers	18	6	12		
Scholars	167	71	96	42.5	57.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4	2	2		
Officers and teachers	67	31	36		
Scholars	304	145	159	47.7	52.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Advent Christian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	346	444	534	541
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-98	-90	-7	
Percent	-22.1	-16.9	-1.3	
Members , number	26,258	29,430	30,597	26,799
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-3,172	-1,167	3,798	
Percent	-10.8	-3.8	14.2	
Average membership per church	76	66	57	50
Church edifices , number	321	410	418	428
Value—number reporting	313	385	417	428
Amount reported	\$1,867,420	\$2,310,000	\$1,188,070	\$854,323
Average value per church	\$5,966	\$6,000	\$2,849	\$1,996
Debt—number reporting	51	54	63	57
Amount reported	\$129,023	\$121,667	\$95,970	\$78,828
Parsonages , number	117			
Value—number reporting	105	111	77	44
Amount reported	\$318,992	\$395,150	\$143,050	\$72,675
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	327	379	423	
Amount reported	\$321,922	\$536,192	\$274,446	
Pastors' salaries	\$157,376			
All other salaries	\$17,065			
Repairs and improvements	\$33,220	\$409,241	\$233,618	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$22,716			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$51,381			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$5,284			
Home missions	\$12,481			
Foreign missions	\$7,816	\$112,292	\$40,828	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$4,569			
All other purposes	\$10,014			
Not classified		\$14,659		
Average expenditure per church	\$984	\$1,415	\$649	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	288	304	379	362
Officers and teachers	3,059	2,773	3,134	2,876
Scholars	18,702	18,806	21,007	16,941

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Advent Christian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Advent Christian Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	346	119	227	26,258	11,976	14,282	10,310	15,732	216	65.5	288	3,059	18,702
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	36	7	29	2,349	889	1,460	898	1,451	---	61.9	31	330	2,019
New Hampshire.....	25	8	17	1,382	652	730	516	866	---	59.6	24	277	1,283
Vermont.....	12	3	9	629	179	450	248	381	---	65.1	9	118	477
Massachusetts.....	28	23	5	2,018	1,798	220	747	1,236	35	60.4	27	318	1,750
Rhode Island.....	5	2	3	461	230	231	157	304	---	51.6	5	81	505
Connecticut.....	12	9	3	1,233	980	253	472	761	---	62.0	10	167	814
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	12	5	7	720	300	420	289	431	---	67.1	11	131	439
Pennsylvania.....	3	---	3	90	---	90	28	62	---	---	3	26	125
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	1	11	813	35	778	353	460	---	76.7	11	80	502
Indiana.....	1	1	---	250	250	---	100	150	---	66.7	1	23	203
Illinois.....	9	5	4	952	789	163	370	473	109	78.2	9	148	826
Michigan.....	4	2	2	209	139	70	72	137	---	52.6	2	28	190
Wisconsin.....	9	2	7	726	229	497	290	436	---	66.5	7	75	494
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	1	3	200	126	74	85	115	---	73.9	1	20	107
Iowa.....	4	---	4	236	---	236	86	150	---	57.3	3	35	268
Missouri.....	3	---	3	299	---	299	125	174	---	71.8	3	23	95
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	42	42	---	22	20	---	---	1	7	22
Kansas.....	3	2	1	107	95	12	47	60	---	---	2	19	70
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	13	---	13	794	---	794	362	432	---	83.8	11	95	611
West Virginia.....	26	2	24	1,629	491	1,138	669	960	---	69.7	22	171	1,457
North Carolina.....	35	9	26	4,037	1,202	2,835	1,501	2,536	---	59.2	28	227	2,026
South Carolina.....	7	1	6	772	46	726	350	422	---	82.9	6	40	276
Georgia.....	8	1	7	635	151	484	254	381	---	66.7	4	38	280
Florida.....	22	6	16	2,274	1,176	1,098	879	1,323	72	66.4	17	155	1,016
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	7	2	5	162	36	126	66	96	---	---	3	22	185
Tennessee.....	1	1	---	21	21	---	11	10	---	---	---	---	---
Alabama.....	5	2	3	205	68	137	81	124	---	65.3	4	28	236
Mississippi.....	4	---	4	263	---	263	127	136	---	93.4	1	5	20
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	---	1	45	---	45	21	24	---	---	1	6	25
Oklahoma.....	6	3	3	369	193	176	154	215	---	71.6	5	40	211
Texas.....	4	1	3	370	104	266	160	210	---	76.2	3	29	250
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	3	3	---	100	100	---	41	59	---	---	3	28	185
New Mexico.....	1	1	---	84	84	---	36	48	---	---	1	8	79
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	6	3	3	490	402	88	195	295	---	66.1	5	84	536
Oregon.....	3	2	1	209	160	49	90	119	---	75.6	3	27	179
California.....	11	10	1	1,083	1,009	74	408	675	---	60.4	11	150	941

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1939			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	346	444	534	541	26,258	29,430	30,597	26,799	480	23,608	2,172	2.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	36	45	57	37	2,349	2,132	2,575	1,610	32	2,317		1.4
New Hampshire.....	25	24	33	40	1,382	1,361	1,570	1,608	17	1,157	208	1.4
Vermont.....	12	15	19	23	629	738	1,040	1,082	3	612	14	.5
Massachusetts.....	28	32	33	41	2,018	2,548	2,780	3,053	39	1,913	66	2.0
Rhode Island.....	5	7	8	7	461	661	772	761	1	460		.2
Connecticut.....	12	14	19	22	1,233	1,297	1,550	1,645	8	1,057	168	.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	12	13	24	24	720	625	1,024	1,145	7	713		1.0
Pennsylvania.....	3	6	11	11	90	175	350	330		90		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	15	17	20	813	747	1,135	782	17	602	194	2.7
Indiana.....	1	4	7	10	250	271	618	669	25	225		10.0
Illinois.....	9	9	14	17	952	1,162	1,023	1,054	13	830	109	1.5
Michigan.....	4	5	12	14	209	242	325	451		150	59	
Wisconsin.....	9	13	18	17	726	645	846	651	7	719		1.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	5	200	252	296	349	1	165	34	.6
Iowa.....	4	5	10	14	236	257	502	608	14	205	17	6.4
Missouri.....	3	5	5	9	299	318	358	323	4	295		1.3
Nebraska.....	1	1	3	6	42	27	125	305		42		
Kansas.....	3	5	7	4	107	239	341	247	1	106		.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	13	10	12	12	794	481	593	507	11	783		1.4
West Virginia.....	26	51	63	36	1,629	2,765	2,629	1,476	12	1,493	124	.8
North Carolina.....	35	43	23	23	4,037	4,165	1,960	1,388	66	3,429	542	1.9
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	7	772	755	789	509	19	753		2.5
Georgia.....	8	18	22	14	635	1,522	1,429	917	21	463	151	4.3
Florida.....	22	27	25	29	2,274	2,323	1,954	1,801	80	1,818	376	4.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	7	3	4		162	80	130		1	161		.6
Tennessee.....	1	3	8	11	21	98	274	351		21		
Alabama.....	5	4	7	10	205	227	296	413	4	121	80	3.2
Mississippi.....	4	7	7	5	263	278	313	189	2	261		.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....		1	3	3		20	84	120				
Oklahoma.....	6	8	4	18	369	334	215	502	10	329	30	2.9
Texas.....	4	10	11	13	370	623	651	411	7	363		1.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	3				100				11	89		11.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	6	7	8	9	490	514	466	410	24	466		4.9
Oregon.....	3	5	12	10	209	230	323	302	6	203		2.9
California.....	11	14	13	15	1,083	1,052	980	675	13	1,070		1.2
Other States.....	2	4	4	5	129	266	281	155	4	125		3.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes Louisiana, 1, and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	346	321	313	\$1,867,420	51	\$129, 023	105	\$318, 992
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	36	35	35	159, 200	3	9, 500	13	28, 750
New Hampshire.....	25	23	23	129, 500	4	3, 675	10	28, 700
Vermont.....	12	12	11	62, 000			5	11, 300
Massachusetts.....	28	25	25	309, 100	5	27, 709	7	32, 000
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	65, 737	1	500	3	17, 042
Connecticut.....	12	11	11	265, 000	6	6, 235	7	48, 500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	12	12	12	83, 100	2	3, 800	5	10, 000
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	3	4, 500				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	12	12	11	34, 930	1	5, 000	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	9	9	9	98, 800	3	27, 600	8	29, 700
Michigan.....	4	3	3	12, 700	1	4, 256	1	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9	32, 900	3	5, 112	6	18, 100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	4	3	30, 000	1	850	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	4	4	4	6, 200			3	5, 200
Missouri.....	3	3	3	2, 900				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	13	13	13	15, 550			2	(¹)
West Virginia.....	26	23	22	84, 800	1	8, 450	2	(¹)
North Carolina.....	35	34	34	102, 128	5	3, 888	3	2, 750
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	19, 400	1	5, 300	4	8, 450
Georgia.....	8	6	6	8, 150				
Florida.....	22	21	20	60, 025	2	1, 796	7	14, 400
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	7	4	3	5, 000			1	(¹)
Alabama.....	5	3	3	3, 800				
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	1, 950				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	6	5	5	9, 500	2	1, 052		
Texas.....	4	3	3	11, 250	2	950	1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	6	6	6	50, 000	2	2, 850	4	6, 500
Oregon.....	3	3	3	9, 500				
California.....	11	11	11	167, 000	4	9, 000	8	31, 800
Other States.....	11	8	6	22, 800	2	1, 500	3	25, 800

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Indiana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Kansas, 1; Tennessee, 1; and Idaho, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	346	327	\$321,922	\$157,376	\$17,065	\$33,220
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	36	36	36,423	19,850	780	3,512
New Hampshire.....	25	24	30,834	17,819	1,521	3,271
Vermont.....	12	11	11,609	6,954	201	1,190
Massachusetts.....	28	28	60,566	23,993	4,061	8,141
Rhode Island.....	5	5	8,153	4,409	468	492
Connecticut.....	12	11	27,462	12,278	1,665	3,102
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	12	12	12,317	7,148	579	682
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1,408	979		114
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	12	11	3,871	2,074	212	307
Illinois.....	9	9	11,094	5,197	760	922
Michigan.....	4	3	2,866	1,400		200
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9,120	4,699	639	66
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	3,462	1,400	700	489
Iowa.....	4	4	2,160	686	8	139
Missouri.....	3	3	365	175	20	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	13	13	2,755	1,335	139	466
West Virginia.....	26	24	8,043	5,548	627	697
North Carolina.....	35	34	15,586	6,831	761	2,125
South Carolina.....	7	7	4,224	2,405	27	515
Georgia.....	8	7	2,602	1,508	104	714
Florida.....	22	17	12,305	6,238	274	1,596
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	7	5	1,292	17	12	80
Alabama.....	5	5	322	250	10	
Mississippi.....	4	3	289	109		155
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	6	5	2,217	707	112	515
Texas.....	4	4	3,360	1,707	72	725
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	3	3	1,284	985	94	81
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	6	6	12,019	5,422	902	820
Oregon.....	3	3	2,214	1,302	48	201
California.....	11	11	27,659	11,529	1,981	1,783
Other States.....	8	17	4,041	2,422	288	100

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Kansas, 2; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936--Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$22, 716	\$51, 381	\$5, 284	\$12, 481	\$7, 816	\$4, 569	\$10, 014
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	2, 803	4, 931	367	871	985	648	1, 676
New Hampshire.....	800	4, 308	753	661	571	216	914
Vermont.....	210	1, 237	104	328	318	577	490
Massachusetts.....	8, 109	10, 374	829	2, 009	1, 439	794	817
Rhode Island.....		1, 607	383	197	252	45	300
Connecticut.....	956	6, 984	346	949	395	410	377
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	225	2, 238	132	311	318	93	591
Pennsylvania.....		108	22	123			62
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		960		88	145	5	80
Illinois.....	75	3, 374	132	230	164		240
Michigan.....		847		212	6		201
Wisconsin.....	753	1, 584	159	174	374	260	412
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	75	446	30	202	77	16	27
Iowa.....	699	330	90	1	1	123	83
Missouri.....		73		10	18	5	44
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	80	246	50	202	57	23	157
West Virginia.....	115	234	103	142	10	71	496
North Carolina.....	1, 753	976	471	1, 580	178	66	845
South Carolina.....	360	450	35	246	106		80
Georgia.....	13	26	75	66	3	25	68
Florida.....	557	1, 256	229	1, 230	424	131	370
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	15	640	10	18			500
Alabama.....		12	50				
Mississippi.....			25				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	387	246	10	55			185
Texas.....	180	355	90	201	20	10	
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		57	15	28	24		
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	700	1, 992	262	406	138	843	534
Oregon.....	96	219	4	74	250		20
California.....	3, 483	4, 623	397	1, 844	1, 426	188	405
Other States.....	272	648	111	23	117	20	40

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
Total	346	26,258	313	\$1,867,420	51	\$129,023	327	\$321,922	288	18,702
Catskills.....	3	207	3	10,000	1	500	3	1,338	2	48
Connecticut and western Massachusetts.....	14	1,437	14	303,500	6	6,235	14	31,958	13	989
Cumberland Valley (Ken- tucky).....	7	162	3	5,000	-----	-----	5	1,292	3	185
East Georgia and South Car- olina.....	10	1,073	10	26,400	1	5,300	10	6,498	8	456
Eastern Michigan.....	2	136	2	(¹)	1	4,256	1	(¹)	1	120
Eastern North Carolina.....	17	2,380	16	34,578	2	838	16	5,543	12	969
Hoosick Valley.....	8	456	7	57,000	1	3,300	8	10,228	7	343
International.....	8	444	7	32,500	-----	-----	7	6,487	6	333
Louisiana.....	1	45	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	25
Maine.....	36	2,349	35	159,200	3	9,500	36	36,423	31	2,019
Massachusetts.....	24	1,709	22	270,600	5	27,709	24	55,106	23	1,506
Michigan.....	1	59	1	(¹)	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	70
Middle Georgia.....	3	231	1	(¹)	-----	-----	2	(¹)	1	40
Minnesota.....	4	200	3	30,000	1	850	4	3,462	1	107
Mississippi.....	4	263	4	1,950	-----	-----	3	289	1	20
Missouri Valley.....	10	650	8	16,100	2	1,500	9	3,197	9	455
New Hampshire.....	25	1,382	23	129,500	4	3,675	24	30,834	24	1,283
New York and Ontario.....	6	325	6	45,600	-----	-----	6	6,837	6	261
Northeastern Alabama.....	5	205	3	3,800	-----	-----	5	322	4	236
Northern California.....	5	329	5	51,000	2	2,300	5	7,858	5	264
Northern Illinois.....	7	844	7	92,300	3	27,600	7	10,194	7	696
Northern Indiana and south- ern Michigan.....	1	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(¹)	-----	-----
Northwestern Pennsylvania.....	3	90	3	4,500	-----	-----	3	1,408	3	125
Ohio.....	11	801	10	34,230	1	5,000	10	3,841	10	478
Oklahoma.....	6	369	5	9,500	2	1,052	5	2,217	5	211
Piedmont.....	19	1,920	19	71,550	3	3,050	19	11,944	17	1,193
Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut.....	6	483	5	65,737	1	500	5	8,153	5	505
Southern California.....	6	754	6	116,000	2	6,700	6	19,801	6	677
Southern Georgia and Florida.....	23	2,114	21	56,425	2	1,796	18	10,638	17	940
Southern Illinois.....	2	108	2	(¹)	-----	-----	2	(¹)	2	130
Southern Indiana.....	1	250	1	(¹)	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	203
Southwestern Virginia and southern Virginia.....	6	265	5	5,250	-----	-----	6	723	6	339
Virginia.....	10	706	10	12,800	-----	-----	10	2,444	8	471
West Tennessee, north Mis- sissippi and eastern Arkansas.....	1	21	1	(¹)	-----	-----	1	(¹)	-----	-----
West Texas.....	5	454	3	11,250	2	950	5	3,601	4	329
West Virginia.....	24	1,464	21	83,000	1	8,450	22	7,661	20	1,282
West Washington and British Columbia.....	4	443	4	46,500	2	2,850	4	10,453	4	513
Willamette Valley.....	8	356	7	18,500	-----	-----	8	5,064	7	387
Wisconsin.....	10	760	10	35,900	3	5,112	10	9,905	7	494
Combinations.....	-----	-----	-----	27,250	-----	-----	-----	6,203	-----	-----

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations" to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The disappointment felt by the Adventists at the passing of October 22, 1844, the date set by S. S. Snow for the second advent of Christ resulted in confusion and much discussion as to the accuracy of the calculations. In 1852, Jonathan Cummings, F. H. Berick, and several others, mostly young men who had recently joined the Advent movement, began to teach that the Lord had bestowed upon them the "high and distinguishing gift of understanding the time" for the coming of Christ, which they claimed would be in the autumn of 1853 or the spring of 1854. Inasmuch as this view was not acceptable to the main body of Adventists, a paper was started in Lowell, Mass., and named *The World's Crisis*, for the advocacy of this 1854-time argument. This caused a division among the Adventists. When 1854 passed without bringing the end of the age the men who had led the movement admitted their mistake, and it was hoped that their followers would rejoin the original body.

By this time, however, a well-marked difference of opinion had developed among the Adventists in reference to the immortality of the soul. The followers of Mr. Cummings had for the most part accepted the doctrine that man is by nature wholly mortal and is unconscious in death, and that immortality is not inherent in mankind, but is the gift of God to be bestowed in the resurrection on those only who have been true followers of Christ. The main body of Adventists, on the other hand, accepted, in general, the doctrine of the conscious state of the dead and the eternal suffering of the wicked. Owing largely to this difference, which they considered to be upon a vital point, when a general conference met at Boston, June 5, 1855, the followers of Mr. Cummings did not unite in it, but held a conference of their own on the same day. From this time the separation between the two bodies was definitely recognized. Those who had separated from the main body organized the Advent Christian Association at Worcester, Mass., November 6, 1861, and have since borne the name "Advent Christian Church." This branch of the Adventists now holds simply to the general imminence of Christ's return, but takes the position that "no man knoweth the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." They also emphasize that side of their faith which deals with the nature of man.

DOCTRINE

The Declaration of Principles held by this church, as unanimously approved by the Advent Christian Association and General Conference of America, in 1900, emphasizes the following points:

1. The Bible is the Word of God, containing a revelation given to man under divine supervision and providence; its historical statements are correct, and it is the only divine standard of faith and practice.

2. As revealed in the Bible; (a) there is one God, the Father, Creator of all things; (b) Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, came into the world, died for man's sins, was raised for his justification, ascended into heaven as the High Priest and Mediator, and will come again to judge the living and the dead, and reign forever and ever; (c) the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, sent from God to convince the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment, sanctifies man and seals him unto the day of redemption.

3. Man was created for immortality, but through sin has forfeited his divine birthright, and only through faith in Christ can become partaker of the divine nature and live forever.

4. Death is, to all persons, righteous and wicked, a condition of unconsciousness, to remain unchanged until the resurrection at Christ's second coming, when the righteous will receive everlasting life, while the wicked will be "punished with everlasting destruction," suffering complete extinction of being.

5. Salvation is free to all who in this life and age accept the conditions, all hope of future probation or universal salvation being excluded.

6. Jesus Christ, according to His promise, will, "in like manner" as He went into heaven, come again to this earth to reign forever, and this coming is the hope of the church, inasmuch as upon it depend the reward of the righteous, the abolition of sin, and the renewal of the earth to become the eternal home of the redeemed.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Hewitt, secretary of the Advent Christian General Conference of America, Aurora, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

7. Bible prophecy indicates the approximate time of Christ's return, and the great duty of the hour is the proclamation of this soon-coming redemption.

8. The church, an institution of divine origin, includes all Christians of whatever name, but the local organization should be independent of outside control, subject to no dictation of priest, bishop, or pope, although recognizing true fellowship and unity of action.

9. The only ordinances recognized are baptism and the Lord's Supper, immersion being considered the only true baptism. Admission to the church is by vote of the majority after baptism and profession of faith. Open communion is practiced and the invitation to the Lord's Supper is general, participation being left to the individual.

10. The first day of the week, set apart by the early church in commemoration of the resurrection, is held to be the proper Christian Sabbath, to be observed as a day of rest and religious worship.

11. War as a means of settling international disputes is held to be contrary to the spirit and teachings of Christ, contrary to the spirit of true brotherhood, and inimical to the welfare of humanity. Christians are justified in refusing to bear arms for conscience' sake.

ORGANIZATION

In accordance with the principles outlined, the Advent Christian Church is congregational in church government, each church being absolutely independent in its own management. Local elders (not ordained) and deacons are elected annually, as are the various officials and committees. The elders have charge of the religious services when the church has no pastor, and the deacons care for the poor and serve as bearers at the communion service, which is usually held each month. Women equally with men are eligible to office.

For fellowship and the better conduct of such work as belongs to them in common, the churches are associated in annual conferences, which are grouped in five districts, while the Advent Christian General Conference represents the entire denomination. According to the constitution adopted at Boston, May 20, 1915, the object of this conference is: To advance the interests of and unify the Advent Christian people in their various branches of work; hold biennial sessions for the transaction of business and the discussion of questions of interest to the churches; devise the best methods for the conduct of the finances of the churches and the cooperating societies; cooperate with the churches in securing pastors and in utilizing the services of worthy men; act as a board of appeal; establish a bureau of statistics; publish a biennial manual; and deal with any matters affecting the welfare of the churches.

The membership of the General Conference consists of delegates chosen by the annual conferences, one for each conference, and one for each 400 members of the conference churches above the first 400, together with the officers and one delegate from each cooperating society.

The organization of the General Conference as of 1936 includes as officers a president, five vice presidents (who serve as regional superintendents of conference work in the five districts), a secretary, who serves as the executive of the conference, and a treasurer. In each of the five regions there is a board of councilors, the vice president for each region being the chairman of the regional board. The national officers named above constitute an executive committee which has full charge of the General Conference activities between biennial sessions. The General Conference acts in an advisory capacity only, but there is a growing tendency to recognize its leadership in general denominational life. The General Conference headquarters are in Boston, Mass.

There is one publication house located in each of the following cities: Boston, Mass., Oakland, Calif., and Live Oak, Fla.

Ordination to the ministry rests with the conferences. It takes place on request of a church, after examination of the applicant by a committee, vote of the conference, and the appointment of an ordaining committee. The minister becomes a member of the conference which ordained him. In the reception of ministers from other bodies previous ordination is accepted.

WORK

The denominational activities of the Advent Christian Church are carried on mainly through the American Advent Mission Society, the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society, four publication societies, and regional organizations.

The American Advent Mission Society, which does both home and foreign mission work, is incorporated and operates under the General Conference, although it is independent in its organization. Its officers are elected by delegates from the various churches and conferences, and its meetings are held annually. The Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society is also independent of the General Conference in organization and operates similarly. This organization is made up of local societies connected with the various churches. Its officers are elected annually by delegates from the local societies. The foreign program of this society is confined to India, and its home work is chiefly in the interest of a home for students of the New England School of Theology. There is a Western Home Mission Board which does about the same work in the Middle West that the American Advent Mission Society does in the East, except that its sphere is confined to home missions. There is also a woman's society called the Helper's Union and Central Mission Branch, doing both home and foreign mission work. The number of missionaries and evangelists employed during the year was 30 and the number of churches aided, 50. Contributions of more than \$75,000 were received. A large part of the home missionary and philanthropic work is done by the State conferences.

In the foreign field, 9 stations are occupied, in addition to 26 out-stations, in India, China, and Japan. The report for 1936 shows 11 American missionaries, with a force of well over 100 native evangelists, teachers, and colporteurs constantly employed with the missionaries at the various stations; 23 churches with 2,273 members; 2 training schools, an industrial school, 2 secondary schools, 17 elementary schools, and several night schools in India, besides an academy, a girls' school, and several elementary schools in China; a hospital, a nursing home, 5 dispensaries and rural clinics, and 3 orphanages. The value of property on the foreign field is estimated at \$133,361.

Two educational institutions, for which over \$10,000 in addition to proceeds from endowment and personal gifts were contributed in 1936, are carried on under their auspices in the United States. They include a college at Aurora, Ill., and a theological school at Boston. The two institutions reported 230 students and property valued at \$381,761, including an endowment of over \$300,000, which it is hoped will be increased to \$500,000. The denomination maintains one orphanage in the South, and, in connection with it, a home for the aged; there is also a home for the aged in New England. The southern property, at Dowling Park, Fla., consisting of two new fireproof buildings and several frame buildings, is valued at \$75,000, and \$10,000 was contributed for its support in 1936. The New England property at South Vernon, Mass., consists of a commodious building of 27 rooms and about 3 acres of land, valued at about \$10,000.

The young people of the denomination are organized in a Young People's Loyal Workers Society, which in 1936 included 135 branches, with a membership of 3,352.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST DENOMINATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been baptized, by immersion, and received into full membership in the local churches upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,054	1,153	901	56.1	43.9
Members, number.....	133,254	96,417	36,837	72.4	27.6
Average membership per church.....	65	84	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	43,185	29,065	14,120	67.3	32.7
Female.....	86,838	64,420	22,418	74.2	25.8
Sex not reported.....	3,231	2,932	299	90.7	9.3
Males per 100 females.....	49.7	45.1	63.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,596	2,691	905	74.8	25.2
13 years and over.....	122,368	87,555	34,813	71.6	28.4
Age not reported.....	7,290	6,171	1,119	84.7	15.3
Percent under 13 years ²	2.9	3.0	2.5		
Church edifices, number.....	1,451	832	619	57.3	42.7
Value—number reporting.....	1,362	779	583	57.2	42.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,690,955	\$5,646,358	\$1,044,597	84.4	15.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$6,463,299	\$5,487,117	\$976,182	84.9	15.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$227,656	\$159,241	\$68,415	69.9	30.1
Average value per church.....	\$4,913	\$7,248	\$1,792		
Debt—number reporting.....	195	162	33	83.6	16.4
Amount reported.....	\$487,404	\$470,966	\$16,438	96.6	3.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	989	521	468	52.7	47.3
Parsonages, number.....	49	37	12		
Value—number reporting.....	35	25	10		
Amount reported.....	\$117,089	\$107,089	\$10,000	91.5	8.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,973	1,109	864	56.2	43.8
Amount reported.....	\$6,196,143	\$4,814,000	\$1,382,143	77.7	22.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$16,652	\$11,963	\$4,689	71.8	28.2
All other salaries.....	\$181,752	\$146,773	\$34,979	80.8	19.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$136,302	\$106,635	\$29,667	78.2	21.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$86,534	\$76,119	\$10,415	88.0	12.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$285,876	\$246,747	\$39,129	86.3	13.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100,591	\$80,186	\$20,405	79.7	20.3
Home missions.....	\$202,453	\$155,539	\$46,914	76.8	23.2
Foreign missions.....	\$590,037	\$457,446	\$132,591	78.9	21.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,427,019	\$3,394,818	\$1,032,201	76.7	23.3
All other purposes.....	\$178,927	\$137,774	\$41,153	77.0	23.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,140	\$4,341	\$1,600		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,465	845	620	57.7	42.3
Officers and teachers.....	19,823	13,078	6,745	66.0	34.0
Scholars.....	97,062	67,920	29,142	70.0	30.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	4	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	71	33	38	-----	-----
Scholars.....	307	146	161	47.6	52.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	122	84	38	68.9	31.1
Officers and teachers.....	612	451	161	73.7	26.3
Scholars.....	2,787	2,150	637	77.1	22.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	569	379	190	66.6	33.4
Officers and teachers.....	3,264	2,253	1,011	69.0	31.0
Scholars.....	16,438	11,172	5,266	68.0	32.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,054	1,981	2,011	1,884
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	73	-30	127	-----
Percent.....	3.7	-1.5	6.7	-----
Members , number.....	133,254	110,998	79,355	62,211
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	22,256	31,643	17,144	-----
Percent.....	20.1	39.9	27.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	65	56	39	33
Church edifices , number.....	1,451	1,399	1,231	981
Value—number reporting.....	1,362	1,363	1,231	981
Amount reported.....	\$6,690,955	\$8,477,999	\$2,568,495	\$1,454,087
Average value per church.....	\$4,913	\$6,220	\$2,087	\$1,482
Debt—number reporting.....	195	261	240	121
Amount reported.....	\$487,404	\$908,352	\$209,154	\$77,984
Parsonages , number.....	49	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	35	36	16	14
Amount reported.....	\$117,089	\$182,600	\$20,450	\$14,165
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,973	1,849	1,737	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,196,143	\$6,998,988	\$1,887,772	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$16,652	\$1,291,018	\$476,524	-----
All other salaries.....	\$181,752			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$136,302			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$86,534			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$285,876	\$5,647,948	\$1,411,248	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100,591			
Home missions.....	\$202,453			
Foreign missions.....	\$580,037			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,427,019	\$60,022	\$1,087	-----
All other purposes.....	\$178,927			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,140	\$3,785	\$1,087	-----
Sabbath schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,465	1,383	1,803	1,656
Officers and teachers.....	19,823	14,972	15,298	11,033
Scholars.....	97,062	81,067	74,863	50,225

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sabbath schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2, 054	1, 153	901	133, 254	96, 417	36, 837	43, 185	86, 838	3, 231	48. 7	1, 465	19, 823	97, 082
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	23	5	18	740	292	448	225	515	---	43. 7	18	143	561
New Hampshire.....	11	7	4	318	201	117	92	226	---	40. 7	7	76	203
Vermont.....	16	6	10	384	170	214	137	247	---	55. 5	10	61	247
Massachusetts.....	33	28	5	2, 801	2, 209	592	854	1, 947	---	43. 9	19	334	1, 850
Rhode Island.....	8	5	3	406	347	59	109	297	---	36. 7	6	71	362
Connecticut.....	17	14	3	592	565	27	174	383	35	45. 4	13	107	466
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	76	54	22	5, 620	4, 961	659	1, 835	3, 785	---	48. 5	50	721	3, 756
New Jersey.....	35	32	3	1, 690	1, 618	72	558	1, 132	---	49. 3	24	287	1, 290
Pennsylvania.....	77	50	27	4, 058	3, 354	704	1, 314	2, 744	---	47. 9	59	692	3, 297
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	66	46	20	4, 222	3, 256	966	1, 303	2, 919	---	44. 6	42	550	3, 070
Indiana.....	54	35	19	3, 026	2, 592	434	831	2, 195	---	37. 9	39	500	2, 210
Illinois.....	68	52	16	4, 666	4, 017	649	1, 317	3, 176	173	41. 5	44	706	3, 261
Michigan.....	150	63	87	9, 395	6, 170	3, 225	3, 034	6, 337	24	47. 9	105	1, 525	7, 607
Wisconsin.....	81	37	44	3, 040	1, 490	1, 550	1, 067	1, 973	---	54. 1	62	536	2, 116
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	65	34	31	4, 124	3, 426	698	1, 445	2, 679	---	53. 9	38	406	1, 713
Iowa.....	58	33	25	2, 434	1, 845	589	776	1, 648	10	47. 1	39	441	1, 786
Missouri.....	41	20	21	2, 529	1, 915	614	728	1, 801	---	40. 4	31	364	1, 976
North Dakota.....	45	9	36	1, 741	348	1, 393	708	1, 033	---	68. 5	28	274	1, 367
South Dakota.....	28	11	17	1, 178	626	552	424	754	---	56. 2	21	237	1, 128
Nebraska.....	48	21	27	3, 102	2, 486	616	734	1, 538	830	47. 7	31	324	1, 295
Kansas.....	48	26	22	2, 312	1, 539	773	748	1, 564	---	47. 8	30	340	1, 680
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	5	3	2	242	182	60	82	160	---	51. 3	4	51	211
Maryland.....	24	13	11	2, 723	2, 299	424	971	1, 752	---	55. 4	18	314	2, 191
District of Columbia.....	4	4	---	887	887	---	174	508	205	34. 3	2	84	350
Virginia.....	33	17	16	1, 631	1, 029	602	484	1, 147	---	42. 2	29	312	1, 615
West Virginia.....	12	10	2	590	535	55	134	366	90	36. 6	9	92	395
North Carolina.....	31	19	12	1, 239	769	470	368	871	---	42. 3	23	217	996
South Carolina.....	16	11	5	429	334	95	124	305	---	40. 7	8	47	195
Georgia.....	23	17	6	1, 335	1, 196	139	373	944	18	39. 5	19	232	1, 086
Florida.....	60	44	16	4, 023	3, 474	549	1, 160	2, 788	75	41. 6	47	658	3, 505
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	21	12	9	1, 075	853	222	267	759	49	35. 2	15	197	781
Tennessee.....	44	25	19	3, 040	1, 881	1, 159	907	1, 558	575	58. 2	37	497	2, 516
Alabama.....	21	12	9	926	728	198	278	648	---	42. 9	16	168	761
Mississippi.....	22	14	8	777	518	259	235	542	---	43. 4	16	178	721

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	23	18	5	1,022	834	188	325	697	-----	46.6	19	243	879
Louisiana.....	14	11	3	790	742	48	191	599	-----	31.9	12	137	593
Oklahoma.....	41	19	22	2,099	1,228	871	664	1,435	-----	46.3	26	328	1,453
Texas.....	67	45	22	4,102	2,737	1,365	1,345	2,757	-----	48.8	52	669	2,431
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	24	12	12	917	492	425	300	563	54	53.3	17	179	772
Idaho.....	31	13	18	1,875	1,287	588	602	1,048	225	57.4	22	281	1,212
Wyoming.....	11	4	7	373	208	165	123	250	-----	49.2	10	92	337
Colorado.....	49	22	27	2,754	1,916	838	925	1,765	64	52.4	35	442	2,243
New Mexico.....	14	6	8	484	246	238	187	297	-----	63.0	10	140	327
Arizona.....	13	9	4	1,002	899	103	372	630	-----	59.0	8	131	702
Utah.....	7	6	1	279	262	17	81	198	-----	40.9	4	60	156
Nevada.....	4	3	1	141	132	9	45	96	-----	(1)	3	28	143
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	108	39	69	7,808	4,314	3,494	2,812	4,846	150	58.0	84	1,156	5,594
Oregon.....	76	30	46	6,569	4,310	2,259	2,317	4,136	116	56.0	57	923	4,952
California.....	208	127	81	25,744	18,698	7,046	8,926	16,280	538	54.8	147	3,272	18,714

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,054	1,981	2,011	1,884	133,254	110,998	79,355	62,211	3,596	122,368	7,290	2.9
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	23	16	18	22	740	532	586	527	1	714	25	.1
New Hampshire.....	11	7	8	6	318	177	164	115	9	309	-----	2.8
Vermont.....	16	13	16	19	384	352	399	458	-----	364	20	-----
Massachusetts.....	33	36	37	26	2,801	2,146	1,655	926	11	2,594	196	.4
Rhode Island.....	8	6	5	9	406	336	182	179	2	369	35	.5
Connecticut.....	17	13	11	12	592	489	419	269	18	561	13	3.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	76	81	73	99	5,620	5,271	3,546	2,614	74	5,546	-----	1.3
New Jersey.....	35	42	29	18	1,690	1,721	1,181	451	13	1,677	-----	.8
Pennsylvania.....	77	73	75	66	4,058	4,794	2,704	2,000	108	3,950	-----	2.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	66	66	62	82	4,222	3,467	2,490	2,334	142	4,080	-----	3.4
Indiana.....	54	55	60	74	3,226	2,421	1,800	2,029	77	2,613	336	2.9
Illinois.....	68	60	64	56	4,666	4,170	2,440	1,906	171	4,213	282	3.9
Michigan.....	150	138	180	174	9,395	7,955	6,266	7,042	173	7,954	1,268	2.1
Wisconsin.....	81	79	91	105	3,040	3,185	2,781	3,194	36	2,913	91	1.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	65	66	65	77	4,124	3,237	2,300	2,103	23	3,641	460	.6
Iowa.....	58	79	97	121	2,434	2,651	2,851	3,097	35	2,379	20	1.4
Missouri.....	41	37	54	55	2,529	2,326	1,830	1,805	99	2,430	-----	3.9
North Dakota.....	45	52	40	27	1,741	2,017	1,322	868	15	1,726	-----	.9
South Dakota.....	28	30	37	40	1,172	1,439	1,046	1,042	41	1,137	-----	3.5
Nebraska.....	48	51	54	64	3,102	2,635	2,443	2,415	102	2,135	865	4.6
Kansas.....	48	61	75	83	2,312	2,259	2,504	2,394	206	2,043	63	9.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	5	6	5	3	242	270	189	155	2	240	-----	0.8
Maryland.....	24	20	17	11	2,723	1,598	897	401	58	2,665	-----	2.1
District of Columbia.....	4	4	6	3	887	1,441	1,006	382	14	668	205	2.1
Virginia.....	33	29	29	25	1,631	941	736	576	61	1,555	15	3.8
West Virginia.....	12	10	10	19	590	492	283	344	10	490	90	2.0
North Carolina.....	31	33	26	13	1,239	1,189	704	264	8	1,231	-----	1.7
South Carolina.....	16	17	19	13	429	423	485	201	7	407	15	1.6
Georgia.....	23	19	21	8	1,335	1,056	710	205	40	1,277	18	3.0
Florida.....	60	44	35	17	4,023	2,630	1,259	411	129	3,791	103	3.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	21	20	15	19	1,075	1,013	382	343	26	1,000	49	2.5
Tennessee.....	44	38	37	29	3,040	2,082	1,414	1,101	65	2,400	575	2.6
Alabama.....	21	20	22	15	926	740	609	315	53	861	12	5.8
Mississippi.....	22	18	18	20	777	568	398	380	14	686	77	2.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	23	19	20	22	1,022	706	601	544	27	995	-----	2.6
Louisiana.....	14	10	15	19	790	536	481	502	35	755	-----	4.4
Oklahoma.....	41	47	55	66	2,099	2,642	2,258	1,967	55	2,044	-----	2.6
Texas.....	67	52	40	29	4,102	3,011	1,801	1,414	126	3,752	224	3.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	24	25	18	24	917	872	701	565	24	823	70	2.8
Idaho.....	31	32	30	12	1,875	1,186	1,065	430	32	1,534	309	2.0
Wyoming.....	11	8	9	4	373	310	224	76	7	366	-----	1.9
Colorado.....	49	63	65	49	2,754	3,169	2,762	2,311	55	2,546	153	2.1
New Mexico.....	14	9	12	6	484	221	323	218	9	475	-----	1.9
Arizona.....	13	9	14	9	1,002	579	441	214	42	938	22	4.3
Utah.....	7	6	4	8	279	190	175	216	9	270	-----	3.2
Nevada.....	4	2	3	2	141	125	149	76	1	140	-----	.7
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	108	93	85	60	7,808	6,063	3,944	2,592	208	7,443	157	2.7
Oregon.....	76	69	67	50	6,569	4,936	3,476	1,844	160	5,829	580	2.7
California.....	208	198	163	94	25,744	18,429	10,973	6,396	963	23,839	942	3.9

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2,054	1,451	1,362	\$8,690,955	195	\$487,404	35	\$117,069
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	23	13	12	26,725	1	275	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	11	4	4	17,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	16	8	6	14,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	33	17	16	123,600	4	41,275	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	8	5	5	62,800	1	8,161	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	17	7	6	36,300	4	9,184	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	76	42	39	686,863	9	69,954	1	(1)
New Jersey.....	35	21	19	126,500	8	13,400	1	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	77	44	41	453,600	16	91,750	2	(1)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	66	44	42	286,345	16	51,496	2	(1)
Indiana.....	54	38	36	206,200	8	13,969	1	(1)
Illinois.....	68	37	36	182,425	5	7,663	2	(1)
Michigan.....	150	120	116	654,213	19	40,059	3	10,100
Wisconsin.....	81	58	56	165,925	11	3,501	-----	-----

See footnote p. 21.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edi- fices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	65	46	44	\$161, 870	6	\$5, 203	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	58	42	38	104, 775	3	2, 150	1	(¹)
Missouri.....	41	30	28	143, 100	5	16, 765	2	(¹)
North Dakota.....	45	28	26	82, 150	4	1, 530		
South Dakota.....	28	21	20	42, 250				
Nebraska.....	48	33	37	116, 254	1	3, 000	3	\$7, 500
Kansas.....	48	30	27	94, 850	2	8, 100		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	5	5	5	34, 300				
Maryland.....	24	17	15	114, 600	6	24, 992	1	(¹)
District of Columbia.....	4	2	1		1		1	(¹)
Virginia.....	33	29	29	76, 950	3	2, 525	1	(¹)
West Virginia.....	12	8	7	35, 600	2	800		
North Carolina.....	31	21	21	59, 200	3	2, 956	1	(¹)
South Carolina.....	16	14	13	32, 850	4	2, 150		
Georgia.....	23	18	16	83, 500	1	200		
Florida.....	60	47	44	245, 820	5	17, 733	1	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	21	16	15	78, 400	1	6, 000	1	(¹)
Tennessee.....	44	27	23	97, 450	1	564		
Alabama.....	21	10	9	41, 950				
Mississippi.....	22	20	19	29, 950	2	240	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	23	19	19	27, 950	3	2, 658		
Louisiana.....	14	8	7	15, 600				
Oklahoma.....	41	31	30	74, 800	9	7, 443	2	(¹)
Texas.....	67	50	44	132, 350	4	2, 300	2	(¹)
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	24	19	18	41, 050	2	282		
Idaho.....	31	20	16	47, 336	3	1, 945	1	(¹)
Wyoming.....	11	8	8	17, 675				
Colorado.....	49	35	32	96, 350	1	4, 500		
New Mexico.....	14	10	10	16, 015	1	192		
Arizona.....	13	11	10	44, 400				
Utah.....	7	4	4	29, 000			1	(¹)
Nevada.....	4	3	3	7, 500				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	108	84	80	251, 950	6	4, 975	2	(¹)
Oregon.....	76	59	56	178, 685	8	10, 432		
California.....	208	163	154	991, 979	6	7, 082	2	(¹)
Combinations.....								99, 489

¹ Amount included in figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amounts for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2, 054	1, 973	\$6, 196, 143	\$16, 652	\$181, 752	\$136, 302
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	23	22	36, 610		260	1, 750
New Hampshire.....	11	11	19, 360		1, 615	2, 918
Vermont.....	16	16	16, 552			361
Massachusetts.....	33	32	189, 782		4, 406	1, 175
Rhode Island.....	8	8	34, 210			51
Connecticut.....	17	15	30, 726		1, 571	398
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	76	72	380, 628		13, 096	4, 703
New Jersey.....	35	34	121, 492		2, 174	2, 206
Pennsylvania.....	77	75	246, 117		7, 019	11, 152
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	66	63	205, 576		5, 229	6, 371
Indiana.....	54	53	162, 307		4, 697	13, 427
Illinois.....	68	66	192, 058		4, 276	3, 037
Michigan.....	150	142	384, 300		10, 881	7, 411
Wisconsin.....	81	78	105, 769	408	2, 637	3, 085
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	65	63	156, 636		3, 531	4, 151
Iowa.....	58	55	87, 403		3, 880	4, 381
Missouri.....	41	38	92, 753		2, 845	2, 027
North Dakota.....	45	43	39, 973		550	1, 214
South Dakota.....	28	27	42, 851		450	1, 657
Nebraska.....	48	45	98, 475		458	3, 721
Kansas.....	48	47	75, 954		1, 458	1, 245
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	5	5	18, 725	585	495	191
Maryland.....	24	23	171, 145		2, 300	2, 780
District of Columbia.....	4	4	32, 010	1, 378	2, 347	1, 003
Virginia.....	33	32	80, 718		3, 654	2, 086
West Virginia.....	12	10	24, 295			388
North Carolina.....	31	30	46, 362		1, 738	2, 987
South Carolina.....	16	14	14, 027		48	553
Georgia.....	23	22	57, 044	1, 763	2, 934	332
Florida.....	60	57	161, 720	125	6, 011	2, 768
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	21	19	46, 492		1, 430	318
Tennessee.....	44	40	121, 986		1, 743	1, 631
Alabama.....	21	19	38, 822	2, 160	1, 383	766
Mississippi.....	22	22	35, 517		638	477
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	23	21	27, 596		2, 147	1, 489
Louisiana.....	14	12	25, 649		868	578
Oklahoma.....	41	39	72, 241		1, 833	802
Texas.....	67	65	126, 888		3, 285	1, 279
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	23	42, 041		2, 555	454
Idaho.....	31	30	53, 970		2, 390	1, 080
Wyoming.....	11	10	18, 171		316	500
Colorado.....	49	46	121, 093	3, 553	3, 313	1, 118
New Mexico.....	14	14	21, 299		4, 061	478
Arizona.....	13	13	49, 564	1, 040	1, 840	937
Utah.....	7	7	18, 229			260
Nevada.....	4	4	5, 118		500	275
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	108	108	307, 406		5, 065	7, 510
Oregon.....	76	75	261, 343		8, 708	8, 731
California.....	208	204	1, 477, 140	5, 640	49, 117	18, 090

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$86,534	\$285,876	\$100,591	\$202,453	\$580,037	\$4,427,019	\$178,927
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	125	1,174	438	1,830	2,033	27,612	1,388
New Hampshire.....		1,145	395	95	1,063	12,078	51
Vermont.....		362	523	1,221	3,494	9,733	858
Massachusetts.....	767	7,321	2,329	1,926	24,357	146,743	758
Rhode Island.....		6,844	327	2,716	1,242	23,009	21
Connecticut.....	284	2,043	542	247	1,323	24,018	300
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	7,601	24,839	5,679	12,722	36,981	263,817	11,190
New Jersey.....	2,915	6,879	900	8,747	14,874	77,975	4,822
Pennsylvania.....	7,838	20,814	3,643	4,782	20,531	161,210	9,128
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4,486	13,914	5,034	5,514	17,448	144,264	3,316
Indiana.....	12,175	10,395	981	6,113	14,035	97,511	2,973
Illinois.....	677	10,849	4,961	9,375	17,360	136,014	5,509
Michigan.....	7,719	23,811	2,942	6,936	38,738	279,382	6,480
Wisconsin.....	880	5,195	1,363	5,717	15,812	69,100	1,572
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	690	4,752	2,190	3,138	17,327	116,434	4,423
Iowa.....	966	3,596	1,038	1,739	11,148	58,953	1,702
Missouri.....	172	4,734	1,443	5,078	4,009	65,689	6,756
North Dakota.....	484	1,288	879	3,293	2,652	27,679	1,934
South Dakota.....		4,158	1,092	1,361	2,188	31,095	850
Nebraska.....		5,242	1,519	2,555	20,116	63,949	915
Kansas.....	3,050	3,456	766	1,513	8,999	55,043	424
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....		2,027	36	44	442	14,516	389
Maryland.....	1,404	6,653	2,424	2,363	9,547	141,607	2,067
District of Columbia.....		1,828	155	39	4,343	18,883	2,034
Virginia.....	410	4,206	1,674	1,147	6,080	60,323	1,138
West Virginia.....	368	962	1,509	783	2,811	16,647	827
North Carolina.....	725	884	1,043	734	4,886	32,247	1,118
South Carolina.....		768	345	217	617	11,438	41
Georgia.....		2,117	763	1,056	3,239	44,618	222
Florida.....	1,635	6,568	2,781	4,135	16,691	112,758	8,248
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	1,000	980	1,704	2,640	4,268	33,736	416
Tennessee.....	360	3,117	1,516	3,325	6,867	99,405	4,022
Alabama.....	18	965	344	206	4,425	22,888	5,667
Mississippi.....	457	671	355	1,245	947	29,680	1,047
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	45	777	481	1,159	2,907	16,207	2,384
Louisiana.....	207	961	700	222	2,488	17,321	2,304
Oklahoma.....	1,302	4,240	1,107	1,737	9,391	49,417	2,412
Texas.....	1,453	4,443	1,889	6,731	18,459	85,612	3,737
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	348	995	214	840	4,183	32,186	266
Idaho.....	1,695	3,297	1,035	8,307	6,082	28,832	1,252
Wyoming.....		313	126	699	3,053	12,942	222
Colorado.....	363	4,205	1,202	10,186	11,699	78,468	6,986
New Mexico.....	292	500	265	1,384	4,433	9,333	553
Arizona.....		2,226	527	1,240	2,488	38,965	301
Utah.....		573	511	285	2,667	10,410	3,523
Nevada.....		217	166	240	1,850	1,870	-----
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	4,539	9,238	2,510	22,155	38,248	206,825	11,316
Oregon.....	5,662	6,321	3,883	11,155	29,054	176,097	11,732
California.....	13,422	53,013	32,342	31,561	102,142	1,132,480	39,333

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

UNION AND LOCAL CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SABBATH SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
Total.....	2,054	133,254	1,362	\$6,690,955	195	\$487,404	1,973	\$6,196,143	1,465	97,062
Atlantic Union.....	184	10,861	88	967,288	19	128,849	176	707,868	123	7,445
Greater New York.....	25	2,606	13	563,613	7	68,354	25	238,967	18	1,676
New York.....	51	3,014	26	123,250	2	1,600	47	141,661	32	2,080
Northern New England.....	50	1,442	22	57,725	1	275	49	72,522	35	1,011
Southern New England.....	58	3,799	27	222,700	9	58,620	55	254,718	38	2,678
Central Union.....	394	20,603	261	860,774	22	41,248	375	734,849	264	13,575
Colorado.....	50	2,810	33	97,850	1	4,500	47	122,633	36	2,293
Iowa.....	58	2,434	38	104,775	3	2,150	55	87,403	39	1,786
Kansas.....	48	2,312	27	94,850	2	8,100	47	75,954	30	1,680
Minnesota.....	65	4,124	44	161,870	6	5,203	63	156,636	38	1,713
Missouri.....	41	2,529	28	143,100	5	16,765	38	92,753	31	1,976
Nebraska.....	48	3,102	37	116,254	1	3,000	45	98,475	31	1,295
North Dakota.....	45	1,741	26	82,150	4	1,530	43	39,973	28	1,367
South Dakota.....	28	1,178	20	42,250	27	42,851	27	42,851	21	1,128
Wyoming Mission.....	11	373	8	17,675	-----	-----	10	18,171	10	337
Columbia Union.....	256	16,043	159	1,127,895	52	184,963	246	900,078	187	12,419
Chesapeake.....	25	1,590	19	126,400	5	21,900	24	90,453	18	1,372
East Pennsylvania.....	49	2,939	28	366,400	13	81,650	49	177,716	38	2,370
New Jersey.....	35	1,690	19	126,500	8	13,400	34	121,492	24	1,290
Ohio.....	66	4,222	42	286,345	16	51,496	63	205,576	42	3,070
Potomac.....	41	3,874	31	97,450	5	5,617	40	209,465	35	2,960
West Pennsylvania.....	28	1,119	13	87,200	3	10,100	26	68,401	21	927
West Virginia.....	12	609	7	37,600	2	800	10	26,975	9	430
Lake Union.....	353	20,127	244	1,208,763	43	65,292	339	844,434	250	15,194
Illinois.....	68	4,666	36	182,425	5	7,663	66	192,058	44	3,261
Indiana.....	54	3,026	36	206,200	8	13,969	53	162,307	39	2,210
Michigan.....	150	9,395	116	654,213	19	40,059	142	384,300	105	7,607
Wisconsin.....	81	3,040	56	165,925	11	3,601	78	105,769	62	2,116
North Pacific Union.....	239	17,169	170	519,021	19	17,534	236	664,760	180	12,530
Idaho.....	25	1,498	13	40,886	3	1,337	24	41,771	16	890
Montana.....	23	875	18	41,050	2	282	23	42,041	17	772
Oregon.....	80	7,011	58	176,585	7	10,240	79	267,344	59	5,031
Upper Columbia.....	56	4,525	41	145,900	3	1,200	55	163,285	38	2,942
Washington.....	55	3,260	40	114,600	4	4,475	55	150,319	50	2,895
Pacific Union.....	232	27,166	171	1,072,879	6	7,082	228	1,550,051	162	19,715
Central California.....	63	5,883	48	261,873	-----	-----	61	305,001	39	3,704
Nevada-Utah.....	13	499	7	36,500	-----	-----	13	26,382	8	349
Northern California.....	57	5,651	44	176,060	3	2,900	56	254,479	38	4,780
Southeastern California.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona.....	54	6,793	39	178,696	2	2,182	53	419,101	41	4,932
Southern California.....	45	8,340	33	419,750	1	2,000	45	545,088	36	5,950
Southern Union.....	238	12,844	160	669,120	17	29,843	223	521,970	181	10,551
Alabama-Mississippi.....	47	1,914	31	77,700	3	430	45	85,008	36	1,800
Carolina.....	44	1,602	33	91,800	7	5,106	42	59,188	30	1,163
Florida.....	57	3,835	41	240,020	4	17,543	53	151,051	43	3,177
Georgia-Cumberland.....	47	2,632	29	126,550	2	764	44	120,774	39	2,198
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	43	2,861	26	133,050	1	6,000	39	105,949	33	2,213
Southwestern Union.....	158	8,441	109	265,215	17	12,593	150	272,133	118	5,633
Arkansas-Louisiana.....	37	1,812	26	43,550	3	2,658	33	53,245	31	1,472
Oklahoma.....	42	2,129	31	75,450	9	7,443	40	175,645	26	1,453
Southwest Indian Mission.....	1	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	17
Texas.....	78	4,491	52	146,215	5	2,492	76	143,243	60	2,691

¹ Amount for Southwest Indian Mission combined with figures for Oklahoma to avoid disclosing statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The religious denomination known as Seventh-day Adventists had its rise about the middle of the nineteenth century. The name is based upon two of the distinctive beliefs they hold, namely, the observance of the Sabbath of the Scriptures, and the imminent, personal second advent of Christ.

In those years, not only in the United States, but in other countries of the world, many students of Bible prophecy became convinced that the second advent was drawing near, and this belief resulted in a great religious awakening, in Britain, in some countries of the Continent of Europe, and in North America. "Whether this doctrine is orthodox or not," wrote the historian Macaulay, in 1829, "many who hold it are distinguished by rank, wealth, and ability. It is preached from pulpits both of the Scottish and of the English church." One English writer of the time estimated that in the years just before 1840 about 700 clergymen of the Church of England were taking part in the awakening movement.

In the United States and Canada came a parallel movement, in which were represented Christians of all the churches. Among prominent leaders in the publishing and evangelistic work of this second advent evangelism were William Miller, a Baptist layman, of Low Hampton, N. Y., and Joshua V. Himes, a clergyman, of Boston. Monthly and weekly papers devoted to this work were issued in Boston, New York, and many other parts.

It was from among the Adventists engaged in this movement in America that there arose a small group in 1844, in Washington, N. H., who began to observe the seventh-day Sabbath, as they found it enjoined in the fourth commandment of the Decalogue. Thus came the first Seventh-day Adventists, though the name was not formally adopted until later years.

Prominent among those who pioneered the work were Joseph Bates, James White, his wife, Mrs. Ellen G. White, Hiram Edson, Frederick Wheeler, and S. W. Rhodes. Later came J. H. Waggoner, J. N. Loughborough, J. N. Andrews (who was the first Seventh-day Adventist missionary to be sent overseas from the United States), Uriah Smith, and S. N. Haskell.

By 1860 the movement had grown until, in connection with the organization of the first publishing house in Battle Creek, Mich., the denominational name was assumed. The following year saw the beginning of the organization of State conferences of churches, and in 1863 the General Conference was organized, with John Byington as its first president. In order to decentralize and distribute administrative responsibility, local State conferences are grouped in fairly large areas as a union conference, with a union corps of officers. The union conferences in continental areas are grouped again as divisions—as North American, South American, southern Asia, Australasian, etc., covering all continents—each division having its staff of officers. There are 12 divisions. Representatives from each division make up the General Conference committee, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. For about half a century the headquarters had been at Battle Creek, Mich., where the first equipped publishing house was built, also their first medical sanitarium (with which grew up the early health food promotion), and their first college. In 1903, however, the general offices were removed to Washington.

DOCTRINE

Very briefly stated, the main features of Seventh-day Adventist teaching are as follows:

1. Holy Scripture the rule of faith and practice. (2 Tim. 3:15-17.)
2. The Godhead, or Trinity, consists of the Eternal Father, the Son of the Eternal Father, through whom all things were created, the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Godhead, the great regenerating power in the work of redemption. (Matt. 28:19.)
3. Jesus Christ is very God. While retaining His divine nature He took upon Himself the nature of the human family, died for our sins, rose from the dead, and in heaven ever lives to make intercession for us. (John 1:1, 14; Heb. 2:9-18; 8:1, 2; 7:25.)

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by a committee named for the purpose, and presented in its present form by H. E. Rogers, statistical secretary, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

4. The new birth, through faith, by the recreative power of God. (John 3:3, 16.)
5. Baptism of believers, by immersion. (Mark 16:16; Rom. 6:1-6.)
6. The ten commandments, the moral law of God, the standard of the judgment. (Ex. 20:1-17; Matt. 5:17-19; Eccl. 12:13, 14.)
7. The fourth commandment of God's law enjoins the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath of the Lord our God, made holy for all mankind. (Gen. 2:1-3; Ex. 20:8-11; Mark 2:27, 28.)
8. "Sin is the transgression of the law." (1 John 3:4.) "The wages of sin is death." (Rom. 6:23.) Having sinned, man cannot save himself, nor can the law justify him. God so loved the world that He gave His Son, even Jesus Christ, to die in man's stead; accepting Christ by faith, as his substitute, the sinner is justified by the Saviour's grace, who cleanses from sin, creates the new heart, and abides within by His Spirit, to work obedience. Thus the gospel becomes "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." (Rom. 1:16.)
9. Man is by nature mortal. God "only hath immortality." (1 Tim. 6:16.) Immortality and eternal life come to redeemed man only as the free gift in Christ; and "this mortal shall put on immortality" at the second coming of Christ. (1 Cor. 15:51-55.)
10. The condition of man in death is that of unconscious sleep. All men, good and evil alike, in death remain in the grave until the resurrection. (Eccl. 9:5, 6; Ps. 146:3, 4; John 5:28, 29.)
11. The resurrection of the just takes place at the second advent of Christ (1 Thess. 4:13-18), that of the unjust, a thousand years later, at the close of the millennium. (Rev. 20:5-10.)
12. The impenitent, including Satan, the author of sin, are destroyed, brought to a state of nonexistence. (Rom. 6:23; Mal. 4:1-3; Rev. 20:9, 10; Obadiah 16.)
13. The Christian is to live and act and eat and drink to the glory of God, recognizing his body as the temple of the Holy Spirit. Thus the believer will clothe the body in neat, modest, dignified apparel, and will be led to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, tobacco, and other narcotics. (1 Cor. 3:16, 17; 9:25; 10:31; 1 Tim. 2:9, 10; 1 John 2:6.)
14. Gospel work is to be supported by the Scripture plan of tithes and offerings. (Lev. 27:30; Mal. 3:8-12; Matt. 23:23; 1 Cor. 9:9-14; 2 Cor. 9:6-15.)
15. Seventh-day Adventists believe that the Bible and the Bible alone is the authority for all faith and doctrine, and the standard by which all religious teaching is to be judged. Believing also in the impartation of the Holy Spirit to the church for all time, they accept the Scriptural teaching regarding the manifestation of spiritual gifts as a means by which the church is edified and built up—the gifts of apostleship, prophecy, teaching, evangelism, etc. (1 Cor. 12:28-30; Eph. 4:11-14.) As the gift of prophecy is among these gifts listed, they accept the admonition of Paul, "Despise not prophesyings. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." From the beginning of the movement they have had constant and cumulative evidence that through the counsels and writings of Ellen G. White, the Holy Spirit has given special help to the church. The counsel and instruction thus received, has been a potent factor in the maintenance of unity of doctrine and of organization for world-wide service.
16. The second coming of Christ is the hope of the church, the climax of the plan of salvation, spoken of by all the prophets "since the world began." (Acts 3:19-21.) While no man knows the day and the hour, Christ and all prophecy have foretold signs by which it may be known when it "is near, even at the doors." The gospel message in these times, it is believed, must call attention to the signs of the times and to the message of preparation to meet the Lord. The closing ministry of Jesus in heaven, before He comes, is a work of judgment, which will determine between the just and the unjust. (Dan. 7:9, 10.) When that judgment begins in the heavenly temple, the gospel message is due to the world; "The hour of His judgment is come." (Rev. 14:6, 7.) Seventh-day Adventists believe it is their work to carry that message to every people and tongue.
17. The order of events of the second advent are understood to be as follows: The voice of Christ calls forth the just of all the ages from their graves, the living righteous being translated. All ascend with Jesus to heaven. The glory of His coming has consumed the unjust. The earth is desolated, uninhabited by men for a thousand years, the prison house of Satan. (1 Thess. 4:16, 17; 1:7-9; Rev. 20:1-3, 5.)
18. The millennial reign of Christ covers the period between the first and second resurrection, during which the saved live with Him in heaven. At the end of the thousand years, the Holy City, with Christ and the saved, descend to earth,

the wicked are raised in the second resurrection; led by Satan they come up against the Lord and the city. Final judgment is pronounced upon them, and fire consumes them utterly. Death itself is destroyed, and the grave. Satan is no more. All traces of sin are removed by the purifying fires, and the earth comes forth, recreated, restored to the purity and beauty of the original Eden. "The meek shall inherit the earth." It becomes the eternal home of the redeemed of Adam's race. (Rev. 20: 7-15; 21: 1-5.) There is then no sin or pain in all the universe, and every creature gives praise to God. (Rev. 5: 13.)

ORGANIZATION

The local church.—The local church is congregational in its government, although under the general supervision of the conference of which it is a member. One or more elders—generally laymen—are elected annually to care for the spiritual interests of the church, conduct services, and, in the absence of an ordained minister, to administer the sacraments. One or more deacons and deaconesses are also elected annually to care for the financial and administrative work. In the case of large congregations, particularly in cities, ordained ministers are sometimes appointed by the conference as pastors, but usually they act as evangelists, having supervision of a number of local churches, and directing their chief effort to evangelistic work in the development of new churches.

Local, union, and General Conference.—A number of churches are united to form a conference or mission. The conference meets biennially and is composed of delegates elected by the churches. The conference has general supervision of the churches and their work. In some large States there are two or more of these conferences, and as a matter of convenience the term "local conference" has come into use. The local conferences or missions are united into groups to form union conferences, which hold sessions quadrennially, and to which delegates are elected by the local conferences. The union conferences and union missions throughout the world are united in the General Conference, which holds quadrennial sessions composed of delegates from union conferences and union missions throughout the world. For convenience in administering the work of the General Conference, the world field is divided into 12 divisions, each with its staff of division officers, presided over by a vice president of the General Conference.

Executive committees.—Each local conference and local mission has an executive committee for the conduct of its work, composed of its officers and other elected or appointed members. The union conference president, secretary, and treasurer, together with the presidents of the local conferences and superintendents of local missions and other elected members, compose the executive committee of the union conference. The president, secretary, and treasurer, the field secretaries of the division, the presidents of union conferences, and superintendents of union missions, with division departmental secretaries, and other appointed members, constitute the executive committee of the division. The president of the General Conference, and other officers of the General Conference and the divisions, the field secretaries, together with General Conference and division departmental secretaries, the union conference presidents and superintendents of union missions, and other elected members, constitute the General Conference executive committee.

WORK

Membership and work.—Applicants for church membership appear before the pastor or officers of the local church for examination. If approved, they are recommended for baptism and church membership.

Candidates for the gospel ministry are licensed to preach, for a limited term, by a conference, either local, union, or general. At the expiration of that term, on approval by the conference, they are recommended for ordination.

Local church expenses are met by special contributions, and collections are made during the year for the different departments of denominational work. An effort is also being made to collect a sum amounting to 40 cents per week per member for foreign mission work. The support of the ministry is provided by the tithing system, each church member being expected to contribute a tenth of his net income for this purpose. The tithes are paid through a church treasurer to the treasurer of the local conference. The conference supervises the work of ministers and pays the salaries. Associations for the holding of property belonging to the denomination have been formed in nearly every country in which work is carried on. The jurisdiction of these associations is coextensive with that of a conference, local, or union, and their officers are the officers of the conference,

while their constituencies consist of the delegates to the sessions of the conference. The associations connected with local conferences hold in trust all the property for the local churches, while associations formed for union conferences hold property of a more general character.

In all the world.—Believing in the command of our Saviour, as expressed in Matthew 28: 19—"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations"—Seventh-day Adventists have literally gone forth into all the world, carrying the gospel message to all lands.

At the close of 1936, Seventh-day Adventists were conducting work in 378 countries, islands, and island groups, by 26,553 evangelistic and institutional laborers, who are using in their work 649 languages and dialects. This was an increase of 71 languages during 1936, or practically 1 new language added every 5 days during that year. Since 1926, 393 languages have been added, or 1 new language added on an average of a little less than 10 days.

The membership of the 8,243 churches of the denomination throughout the world at the close of 1936 was 438,139. In the United States there were 153,125 while outside there were 285,014. There are 70 union conferences, 143 local conferences, 328 missions, with 12,589 evangelistic laborers. The first missionary was sent outside the United States in 1874. Since that time there have been about 5,000 missionaries sent to labor outside this country.

Educational.—In 1872, the first denominational missionary training school was opened in Battle Creek, Mich. At the close of 1936 there was in operation a graded system of education, requiring 16 years' work for completion, and including, in all countries, 33 literary and theological colleges and junior colleges, 1 medical college, 187 academies and intermediate schools, and 2,514 primary schools. All these schools had 5,715 teachers. The enrollment of the 2,514 primary schools was 83,605, and of the advanced schools, 29,227, a total of 112,832. In the United States the enrollment was 33,849. The earnings and contributions received by all the schools throughout the world for 1936 was \$7,081,983. The schools in the United States received \$5,307,296.

Health promotion.—In 1866 a sanitarium was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., for the rational treatment of disease and the dissemination of the principles of temperance and healthful living. At the close of 1936 there were 95 well-equipped sanitariums, and 68 hydropathic treatment rooms, throughout the world, in addition to a number of dispensaries and about 50 medical institutions under private management that are recognized as following the denominational principles. All these institutions treated 625,083 patients during 1936. Physicians, nurses, and other employees number 5,995.

Publishing.—The first really equipped denominational publishing house was erected in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1855. At the close of 1936 there were 17 publishing houses and branches in the United States, and 56 in other countries, a total of 73 publishing houses and branches, engaged exclusively in the production and sale of denominational literature. These houses issue 282 periodicals, in 194 languages, have 1,154 employees engaged in production of literature, and 3,383 colporteurs employed in its distribution. Literature sales in 1936 amounted to \$3,622,299. The total value of book and periodical sales from 1863 to the close of 1936 was \$109,948,167.

A statement showing the growth in respect to churches and membership by 20-year periods is indicated below:

Year:	Churches	Membership
1863.....	125	3, 500
1883.....	680	17, 436
1903.....	2, 120	69, 072
1923.....	5, 096	221, 874
1936.....	8, 243	438, 139

Another statement showing the total amount of evangelistical funds raised during the 20 years preceding the date shown below, is indicated herewith:

Year:	Total evangelistic funds during preceding 20 years
1882.....	\$747, 216. 06
1902.....	7, 948, 103. 27
1922.....	79, 614, 141. 76
1936 (14 years).....	152, 166, 358. 64
Total.....	240, 475, 819. 73

Of this amount there has been contributed as:	Percent
Tithe.....	\$133, 267, 000. 11 55. 42
Foreign missions.....	71, 102, 663. 19 29. 57
Home missions.....	36, 106, 156. 43 15. 01

Total..... 240, 475, 819. 73 100. 00

The number of evangelistical and institutional laborers connected with the denominational work is indicated below by 20-year periods:

Year:	Total laborers
1863.....	30
1883.....	300
1903.....	4, 704
1923.....	15, 156
1936.....	26, 553

CHURCH OF GOD (ADVENTIST)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Adventist) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons who have been received into fellowship in the local churches upon profession of faith.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	45	9	36		
Members , number.....	1, 250	326	924	26.1	73.9
Average membership per church.....	28	36	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	512	152	360	29.7	70.3
Female.....	723	174	549	24.1	75.9
Sex not reported.....	15		15		
Males per 100 females.....	70.8	87.4	65.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	55	21	34		
13 years and over.....	1, 024	296	728	28.9	71.1
Age not reported.....	171	9	162	5.3	94.7
Percent under 13 years ²	5.1	6.6	4.5		
Church edifices , number.....	22	5	17		
Value—number reporting.....	17	5	12		
Amount reported.....	\$22, 690	\$8, 300	\$14, 390	36.6	63.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$22, 190	\$8, 300	\$13, 890	37.4	62.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500		\$500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1, 335	\$1, 660	\$1, 199		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1, 380	\$1, 380		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	10	3	7		
Parsonages , number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1, 000	\$1, 000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	9	23		
Amount reported.....	\$9, 732	\$3, 607	\$6, 125	37.1	62.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 265	\$1, 065	\$200	84.2	15.8
All other salaries.....	\$35	\$25	\$10		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$318	\$130	\$188	40.9	59.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$520	\$520		100.0	
Other current expenses, including interest.....	\$936	\$697	\$239	74.5	25.5
Local relief and charity.....	\$321	\$130	\$191	40.5	59.5
Home missions.....	\$2, 943	\$300	\$2, 643	10.2	89.8
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 106	\$105	\$1, 001	9.5	90.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 700	\$550	\$1, 150	32.4	67.6
All other purposes.....	\$588	\$85	\$503	14.5	85.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$304	\$401	\$266		
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting.....	25	5	20		
Officers and teachers.....	154	26	128	16.9	83.1
Scholars.....	649	150	499	23.1	76.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Adventist) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	45	58	22	10
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-13	36	12	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number	1, 250	1, 686	848	354
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-436	838	494	-----
Percent	-25.9	98.8	139.5	-----
Average membership per church	28	29	39	35
Church edifices , number	22	12	8	3
Value—number reporting	17	12	8	3
Amount reported	\$22, 690	\$25, 850	\$8, 200	\$4, 000
Average value per church	\$1, 335	\$2, 154	\$1, 025	\$1, 333
Debt—number reporting	2	3	-----	1
Amount reported	\$1, 380	\$975	-----	\$700
Parsonages , number	2	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$1, 000	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	32	39	10	-----
Amount reported	\$9, 732	\$13, 887	\$2, 358	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$1, 265	\$4, 805	\$1, 258	-----
All other salaries	\$35			
Repairs and improvements	\$318			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$520			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$936			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$321	\$9, 082	\$1, 100	-----
Home missions	\$2, 943			
Foreign missions	\$1, 106			
To general headquarters for distribution	\$1, 700			
All other purposes	\$588			
Average expenditure per church	\$304	\$353	\$236	-----
Sabbath schools:				9
Churches reporting, number	25	23	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	154	126	-----	52
Scholars	649	685	-----	326

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (Adventist) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	45	9	36	1,250	326	924	512	723	15	70.8	25	154	649
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Michigan.....	2	1	1	46	18	28	24	22			1	6	20
Wisconsin.....	5		5	85		85	32	53			2	8	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	3	2	1	97	83	14	41	56			1	7	17
Missouri.....	11		11	279		279	97	167	15	59.5	7	41	155
Nebraska.....	2		2	87		87	30	57			2	21	75
Kansas.....	1		1	17		17	8	9			1	4	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
West Virginia.....	3	2	1	104	76	28	53	51			3	12	91
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	1		25	25		6	19					
Oklahoma.....	5		5	209		209	86	123		69.9	4	31	189
Texas.....	3	1	2	123	89	34	58	65			1	4	40
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	2		2	55		55	20	35					
Colorado.....	1		1	24		24	12	12					
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	2	2	53	35	18	25	28			2	7	24
Oregon.....	2		2	46		46	20	26			1	13	15

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	45	58	22	10	1,250	1,686	848	354	55	1,024	171	5.1
Michigan.....	2	2	3		46	20	153		4	42		
Wisconsin.....	5	3			85	31			2	83		
Iowa.....	3	3	2	2	97	69	50	60	12	85		
Missouri.....	11	15	7	4	279	669	379	159	3	208	68	1.4
Nebraska.....	2	3		2	87	147		56		12	75	
West Virginia.....	3				104				6	98		5.8
Alabama.....		3	1			63	25					
Oklahoma.....	5	12	4	2	209	249	130	79	6	203		2.9
Texas.....	3				123				16	88	19	15.4
Washington.....	4				53				3	41	9	
Other States.....	27	17	5		167	438	111		3	164		1.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Idaho and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following: Kansas, Arkansas, and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	45	22	17	\$22, 690	2	\$1, 380
Missouri.....	11	7	6	6, 100		
Other States.....	34	15	¹ 11	16, 590	2	1, 380

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Iowa, Oklahoma, and Idaho; and 1 in each of the following: Michigan, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	45	32	\$9, 732	\$1, 265	\$35	\$313
Iowa.....	3	3	460			130
Missouri.....	11	6	543		10	135
Oklahoma.....	5	4	646	200		
Washington.....	4	4	1, 747	700		
Other States.....	22	¹ 15	6, 336	365	25	53

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$520	\$936	\$321	\$2, 943	\$1, 106	\$1, 700	\$588
Iowa.....	120	210					
Missouri.....		15	3			195	185
Oklahoma.....		102	43			296	5
Washington.....	400	97	10	100		280	160
Other States.....		512	265	2, 843	1, 106	929	238

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Michigan, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Texas, Idaho, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following: Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the year 1863 there were many people in various parts of the United States who held to the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath and were looking for the soon return of Christ, but who either had never been connected with the Seventh-day Adventists, or who had rejected the inspiration of the so-called "visions" of Mrs. E. G. White. These people were scattered and unorganized. In the summer of 1863 a number of them associated together and began the publication of a monthly paper, named "The Hope of Israel." The first issue was dated August 10, 1863, and was issued from Hartford, Mich. Enos Easton was editor and Samuel Davison and Gilbert Cranmer were leaders of the work. Some of those supporting the paper were loosely organized under the name "Church of Christ" while others held to the name "Church of God." But they were united in faith in the soon coming of Christ and a number of other doctrines, and also were opposed to accepting the "visions" of Mrs. E. G. White.

The paper was soon moved to Waverly, Mich., where publication continued until October 1865, when it was forced to discontinue for lack of financial support.

In the month of May 1866, "The Hope of Israel" was revived, being issued at Marion, Iowa, by an association of some of the original group, and others who had joined with them, under the name "Christian Publishing Association." The movement had received fresh impetus through two prominent Adventist ministers, who had refused to accept the inspiration of Mrs. E. G. White, joining with them. These were B. F. Snook and W. H. Brinkerhoff, who with W. E. Carver, were the leaders of the revived work. Later Jacob Brinkerhoff became one of the principal leaders. The name "Church of God" was then in general use by these brethren and soon was adopted as a distinctive name. The ministers were practically all evangelists, and local churches were established throughout the country.

The history of the church is closely connected with the history of the publication which continued to be published in Marion, Iowa, until the year 1889, when it was moved to Stanberry, Mo. The name of the paper was changed several times, and it is now known as "The Bible Advocate and Herald of the Coming Kingdom."

Some of the churches formed remained independent from the general organization, although holding the same beliefs. In 1906 these were registered as a separate body under the title of Churches of God (Adventist) Unattached Congregations. Many such independent groups still exist.

DOCTRINE

The Church of God (Adventist) has no formal written creed but believes in constantly growing in the knowledge of the Bible, which it accepts as the sole rule of faith and practice. Among the doctrines upon which the church as a whole stands united are: (1) The observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. (2) The literal and premillennial second coming of Christ, and that present-day events indicate that this will take place soon. (3) The unconscious state of the dead. (4) The resurrection of the righteous dead at the second advent of Christ and their reign with Christ on the earth during 1,000 years of restitution. (5) The complete destruction of the wicked at the end of the 1,000 years. (6) The eternal reward of the righteous on the earth, made new. (7) That Christ was crucified on Wednesday and arose near sundown Saturday. (8) That the Lord's Supper service was instituted by Christ to take the place of the ancient Passover, and should be observed annually, at the time of the Passover. (9) That the Ten Commandment law is recognized in Scripture as distinct from the Law of Moses. (10) That sin is the transgression of the Ten Commandment law. (11) That acceptance of Christ is followed by repentance, baptism by immersion in water, and the reception of the Holy Spirit, followed by righteous living.

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was furnished by Roy Davison, president, General Conference of the Church of God, Stanberry, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the denomination is essentially congregational. This is modified somewhat by the fact that a large proportion of the membership is composed of isolated members. Where there are enough members in a State, they are organized into a local conference. At this writing there are nine such conference organizations, some of which include several States. Each local conference has an executive board which directs the evangelistic work in its territory. Of the tithes received, one-tenth is sent for the work of the General Conference, which includes all the local conferences and all unorganized territory.

Candidates for the ministry first are issued licenses on recommendation of a church or conference. After having gained experience and proven their calling, they may be ordained into the ministry by prayer and the laying on of hands in a public service, by other ordained ministers of the church. Ministers are referred to by the title "elder," no other religious titles indicating office being used.

WORK

The organized conferences employ evangelists who work for the spreading of the gospel and the building up of the church in their territories. Work in unorganized territory is conducted by the General Conference, with funds given or allotted for that purpose.

The church maintains one publishing house from which is issued many books and tracts. Besides the general church paper, "The Bible Advocate," there are also issued, "The Sabbath School Missionary and Young People's Friend," a biweekly for children and young people; "The Field Messenger," a monthly church news magazine; and "The Sabbath School Quarterly," a quarterly booklet of Bible lessons. The printing plant is known as "The Church of God Publishing House," and is located at Stanberry, Mo.

LIFE AND ADVENT UNION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Life and Advent Union for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been baptized, by immersion, and have subscribed to the articles of faith of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	6	5	1	-----	-----
Members , number	352	300	52	85.2	14.8
Average membership per church	59	60	52	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male	105	88	17	83.8	16.2
Female	170	135	35	79.4	20.6
Sex not reported	77	77	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females	61.8	65.2	(²)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13 years and over	352	300	52	85.2	14.8
Church edifices , number	5	4	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	5	4	1	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$42,500	\$32,500	\$10,000	76.5	23.5
Constructed prior to 1936	\$42,500	\$32,500	\$10,000	76.5	23.5
Average value per church	\$8,500	\$8,125	\$10,000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$5,250	\$5,250	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt"	2	1	1	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$8,916	\$7,572	\$1,344	84.9	15.1
Pastors' salaries	\$4,605	\$3,855	\$750	83.7	16.3
All other salaries	\$445	\$301	\$144	67.6	32.4
Repairs and improvements	\$194	\$169	\$25	87.1	12.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$50	\$50	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest	\$1,564	\$1,489	\$75	95.2	4.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$35	\$10	\$25	-----	-----
Foreign missions	\$289	\$164	\$125	56.7	43.3
To general headquarters for distribution	\$1,734	\$1,534	\$200	88.5	11.5
Average expenditure per church	\$1,486	\$1,514	\$1,344	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	41	41	-----	-----	-----
Scholars	181	181	-----	100.0	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where the number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Life and Advent Union for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	7	13	12
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	-6	1	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	352	535	658	509
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-183	-123	149	-----
Percent.....	-34.2	-18.7	29.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	59	76	51	42
Church edifices , number.....	5	7	8	6
Value—number reporting.....	5	7	8	6
Amount reported.....	\$42,500	\$91,000	\$41,600	\$29,799
Average value per church.....	\$8,500	\$13,000	\$5,200	\$4,967
Debt—number reporting.....	3	4	3	4
Amount reported.....	\$5,250	\$10,500	\$12,250	\$10,300
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	6	6	11	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,916	\$19,861	\$8,996	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,605	\$13,894	\$7,529	-----
All other salaries.....	\$445			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$194			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,564	\$5,967	\$1,467	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$35			
Foreign missions.....	\$289			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,734	\$3,310	\$818	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,486			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4	7	9	7
Officers and teachers.....	41	76	73	45
Scholars.....	181	344	439	259

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Life and Advent Union by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Connecticut, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	6	5	1	352	300	52	105	170	77	61.8	4	41	181
NEW ENGLAND:													
Connecticut.....	3	3		197	197		52	68	77		3	35	151
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	1		43	43		18	25					
New Jersey.....	1		1	52		52	17	35					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	1	1		60	60		18	42			1	6	30

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	6	7	13	12	352	535	658	569
Maine.....			3	2			37	22
Connecticut.....	3	3	3	4	197	231	155	128
Other States.....	3	4	7	6	155	304	466	359

¹ Includes 1 church each in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	All other current expenses	Local relief and charity	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	6	6	\$8,916	\$4,605	\$445	\$194	\$50	\$1,564	\$35	\$289	\$1,734
Connecticut.....	3	3	5,715	3,100	301	169	50	961	10	164	960
Other States.....	3	3	3,201	1,505	144	25	-----	603	25	125	774

¹ Includes 1 church each in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The doctrine that there will be no resurrection of the wicked was preached in 1848 by John T. Walsh, then an associate editor of the *Bible Examiner*, an Adventist periodical published in New York City. A considerable number of Adventists joined him and in 1863 the Life and Advent Union was organized in Wilbraham, Mass., and the *Herald of Life* was founded as the denominational organ, with George Storrs as its first editor. The number of churches has not been large, but a number of people hold the views of the Union who are not enrolled in its organized churches. Of these it is impossible to give any estimate.

DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine they are in accord with the earlier Adventists except in regard to the resurrection and the millennium. They hold that the righteous dead only will be raised and that eternal life is bestowed solely at the second coming of Christ; that the millennium, the one thousand years of Revelation xx, had its fulfillment in the past and, instead of being a time of peace and happiness, was a period of religious persecution and suffering; that this earth, purified by fire and renewed in beauty, will be the eternal inheritance and dwelling place of God's people, in which the wicked dead will have no share at all, their sleep being eternal. They believe that omens of the near approach of Christ are to be discerned in the widespread weakening of faith in an inspired Bible, the general condition of unrest and perplexity among the nations, and kindred developments along many lines.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Life and Advent Union is distinctly congregational; associations are for fellowship and have no ecclesiastical authority. Home and foreign missionary work and the publication of the *Herald of Life* are under the control of the Governing Council, consisting of two delegates from each member organization, and an Executive Board, elected annually by the Governing Council. Ministers are ordained, either at their own request or on request of a church, and after proper examination by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The control of the spiritual interests of the Life and Advent Union is vested in a Ministerial Board consisting of five members, elected annually during the annual meeting of the Life and Advent Campmeeting Association, by the ordained ministers of the Life and Advent Union in good and regular standing, from among their members.

WORK

The activities of the Life and Advent Union consist of maintaining mission work in China and aiding weak churches in this country. The headquarters of the China work are in Ho-Hsien, Anhwei, the work being carried on by native pastors and teachers under the supervision of an American missionary. The amount spent for mission work in 1936 was approximately \$6,000.

Two camp meetings are held annually—one in Maine and one in Connecticut (which is the principal one). The official publication of the denomination is the *Herald of Life*, issued biweekly at New Britain, Conn. This paper has a circulation in the United States and in several foreign countries.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the *Report on Religious Bodies*, 1926, has been revised by H. L. Babcock, editor emeritus of the *Herald of Life*, New Britain, Conn., and approved by him in its present form.

CHURCH OF GOD (OREGON, ILL.)

(FORMERLY REPORTED AS CHURCHES OF GOD IN CHRIST JESUS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Oregon, Ill.) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been admitted to the church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	27	44	-----	-----
Members , number.....	4, 163	1, 767	2, 396	42. 4	57. 6
Average membership per church.....	59	65	54	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 618	669	949	41. 3	58. 7
Female.....	2, 545	1, 098	1, 447	43. 1	56. 9
Males per 100 females.....	63. 6	60. 9	65. 6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	114	98	16	86. 0	14. 0
13 years and over.....	3, 151	1, 564	1, 587	49. 6	50. 4
Age not reported.....	898	105	793	11. 7	88. 3
Percent under 13 years ²	3. 5	5. 9	1. 0	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	51	21	30	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	48	19	29	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$137, 755	\$76, 225	\$61, 530	55. 3	44. 7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$131, 105	\$72, 575	\$58, 530	55. 4	44. 6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6, 650	\$3, 650	\$3, 000	54. 9	45. 1
Average value per church.....	\$2, 870	\$4, 012	\$2, 122	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	4	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8, 817	\$6, 717	\$2, 100	76. 2	23. 8
Number reporting "no debt".....	33	14	19	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	5	3	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4, 900	\$2, 500	\$2, 400	51. 0	49. 0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	65	25	40	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$36, 308	\$20, 427	\$15, 881	56. 3	43. 7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$20, 649	\$10, 870	\$9, 779	52. 6	47. 4
All other salaries.....	\$1, 489	\$773	\$716	51. 9	48. 1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4, 103	\$2, 553	\$1, 550	62. 2	37. 8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 094	\$1, 519	\$575	72. 5	27. 5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 379	\$3, 184	\$2, 195	59. 2	40. 8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$787	\$539	\$248	68. 5	31. 5
Home missions.....	\$266	\$104	\$162	39. 1	60. 9
Foreign missions.....	\$214	\$189	\$25	88. 3	11. 7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$586	\$290	\$296	49. 5	50. 5
All other purposes.....	\$741	\$406	\$335	54. 8	45. 2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$559	\$817	\$397	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	60	25	35	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	490	228	262	46. 5	53. 5
Scholars.....	2, 967	1, 525	1, 442	51. 4	48. 6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Oregon, Ill.) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	71	86	87	62
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—15	—1	25	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	4, 163	3, 528	3, 457	2, 124
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	635	71	1, 333	-----
Percent.....	18. 0	2. 1	62. 8	-----
Average membership per church.....	59	41	40	34
Church edifices, number	51	54	52	37
Value—number reporting.....	48	52	52	36
Amount reported.....	\$137, 755	\$164, 600	\$78, 870	\$53, 650
Average value per church.....	\$2, 870	\$3, 165	\$1, 517	\$1, 490
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	7	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8, 817	\$13, 700	\$1, 290	-----
Parsonages, number	5	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$4, 900	\$6, 500	\$4, 050	\$3, 000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	65	63	59	-----
Amount reported.....	\$36, 308	\$41, 935	\$13, 016	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$20, 649	\$33, 587	\$11, 246	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1, 489			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4, 103			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 094			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 379			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$787	\$8, 348	\$1, 770	-----
Home missions.....	\$266			
Foreign missions.....	\$214			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$586			
All other purposes.....	\$741			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$559	\$666	\$221	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	60	42	55	30
Officers and teachers.....	490	295	358	193
Scholars.....	2, 967	1, 877	2, 493	895

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God, headquarters, Oregon, Ill., by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Males	Females	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	71	27	44	4,163	1,767	2,396	1,618	2,545	63.6	60	490	2,967
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1	1	—	70	70	—	35	35	—	1	7	30
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	3	3	638	445	193	249	389	64.0	6	75	642
Indiana.....	9	4	5	506	221	285	189	317	59.6	8	76	435
Illinois.....	12	5	7	601	180	421	239	362	66.0	11	106	532
Michigan.....	2	1	1	206	106	100	57	149	38.3	2	23	230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	—	4	233	—	233	94	139	67.6	3	25	158
Iowa.....	8	—	8	200	—	200	75	125	60.0	8	17	60
Missouri.....	2	1	1	42	17	25	20	22	—	—	—	—
Nebraska.....	4	1	3	177	43	134	71	106	67.0	3	21	63
Kansas.....	2	1	1	90	75	15	36	54	—	1	11	35
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	1	—	1	60	—	60	25	35	—	1	6	15
West Virginia.....	1	—	1	33	—	33	7	26	—	1	6	12
South Carolina.....	1	—	1	360	—	360	150	210	71.4	1	3	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	2	—	2	30	—	30	15	15	—	2	14	60
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	92	60	32	31	61	—	2	16	140
Oklahoma.....	1	1	—	115	115	—	35	80	—	1	14	200
Texas.....	3	1	2	121	19	102	53	68	—	1	8	25
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	1	1	—	55	55	—	19	36	—	1	7	44
Arizona.....	2	1	1	97	35	62	37	60	—	2	15	70
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	2	2	258	147	111	113	145	77.9	2	17	70
Oregon.....	1	1	—	39	39	—	13	26	—	1	6	21
California.....	2	2	—	140	140	—	55	85	—	2	17	75

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	71	86	87	62	4, 163	3, 528	3, 457	2, 124	114	3, 151	898	3. 5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	6	6	4	638	510	372	175	1	637	---	. 2
Indiana.....	9	10	11	13	506	412	663	696	40	318	148	11. 2
Illinois.....	12	11	10	10	601	380	276	274	17	524	60	3. 1
Michigan.....	2	6	8	9	206	202	338	328	3	203	---	1. 5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	4	4	---	---	233	228	---	---	5	228	---	2. 1
Iowa.....	8	8	9	6	200	144	208	145	---	200	---	---
Missouri.....	2	4	2	2	42	120	81	47	---	17	25	---
Nebraska.....	4	7	8	4	177	258	164	96	---	68	109	---
Kansas.....	2	1	1	3	90	26	15	48	---	90	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	1	3	4	1	60	97	102	50	---	60	---	---
North Carolina.....	---	3	4	---	---	81	153	---	---	---	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	2	3	10	---	30	155	499	---	---	30	---	---
Oklahoma.....	1	1	7	2	115	14	281	33	15	100	---	13. 0
Texas.....	3	4	---	---	121	117	---	---	---	36	85	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	3	1	2	258	167	40	56	---	147	111	---
Oregon.....	1	1	1	3	39	27	30	62	---	39	---	---
Other States.....	² 10	11	5	3	847	590	235	114	33	454	360	6. 8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Louisiana, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following: New York, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Idaho.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	71	51	48	\$137, 755	6	\$8, 817
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6	5	5	35, 600	1	4, 400
Indiana.....	9	7	6	14, 500	---	---
Illinois.....	12	8	7	24, 100	2	3, 300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	6, 400	---	---
Iowa.....	8	3	3	5, 800	1	100
Nebraska.....	4	3	3	4, 130	---	---
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	4	3	3	7, 500	---	---
Other States.....	24	18	¹ 17	39, 725	2	1, 017

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Michigan, Kansas, Louisiana, and California; and 1 in each of the following: New York, Missouri, Virginia, South Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	71	65	\$36,308	\$20,649	\$1,489	\$4,103	\$2,094	\$5,379	\$787	\$266	\$214	\$586	\$741
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	6	9,575	5,075	477	1,979	175	1,587	232				50
Indiana.....	9	9	2,431	1,487	167	150	24	433	30		60	45	35
Illinois.....	12	12	6,334	3,675	236	402	620	793	114	58	5	211	220
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	4	1,908	1,475	75	50		157	5	75		35	36
Iowa.....	8	8	1,085	960			75	50					
Nebraska.....	4	3	870	300	15	415		73	5			16	46
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	4	1,336	720	96	83		269	37	50		25	56
Other States.....	24	19	12,769	6,957	423	1,024	1,200	2,017	364	83	149	254	298

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States: Michigan, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following: New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Idaho.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the development of church life independent of denominational organizations, many churches throughout the country were organized under various names, such as Church of the Blessed Hope, Brethren of the Abrahamic Faith, Restitutionists, Restitution Church, Church of God, and Age to Come Adventists. Some were loosely affiliated but refused to be identified with any denomination, although, in general, they were Adventist in their doctrine. In November 1888 representatives from a number of such churches met in Philadelphia and organized the association known as Churches of God in Christ Jesus, which is in general accord with the Adventist bodies and is classed with them, although the term "Adventist" does not appear in its title.

In August 1921 a General Conference was organized at Waterloo, Iowa. Headquarters were located at Oregon, Ill., at which place are maintained the general offices.

DOCTRINE

The churches belonging to this association have no creed but the Bible. The members, however, believe:

1. That there is one God, the supreme creator and controller of all things, who is a lovable, loving, and approachable Father, and a rewarder of all who diligently seek Him and keep His commandments.

2. That the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came into existence as set forth in the Gospels and gave His life as a sacrificial offering for our sins; that those who believe in Him and obey His teachings may through Him have their sins forgiven; that Christ arose from the dead on the third day and, after meeting with His disciples on several occasions, was taken up into heaven, there to remain with God until certain things foretold by the prophets shall have been accomplished.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Sydney E. Magaw, secretary and editor, National Bible Institution, Oregon, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

3. That Christ will come again personally (a) to give immortal life to those who have been faithful, raising the dead and changing the living; (b) to establish the kingdom of God on earth, which, with its capital city at Jerusalem, will be gradually extended until all nations and races of mankind are brought under His sovereignty; and to restore to its ancient heritage and God's favor the Israelitish nation, which will then be the most favored nation in this kingdom; (c) to reward the immortal saints as joint heirs with Christ, according to their works, giving to each a position of honor and trust as joint ruler with Christ in the kingdom of God; (d) to mete out to the ungodly "the wages of sin," even the second death.

4. That obedience to the commandments of God is obligatory upon all Christians, the first act necessary being baptism for the remission of sins.

5. That those who believe the gospel message, repent of their sins, and are baptized, have entered into covenant relationship with God, their part of the covenant being that they will live useful lives of faith and good works, God's part being that if they remain faithful unto the end He will give them eternal life and positions of honor and trust in His kingdom.

Candidates for admission into the churches are required to confess faith in God and in the promises of the gospel; to accept Jesus Christ as their Lord, Saviour, and King; and to covenant to live Christian lives. On this confession candidates are baptized by immersion.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the churches are congregational. For fellowship and general work they gather in State and district conferences, which, however, exercise no authority over the individual churches, being wholly advisory, educational, and evangelistic in character. Each local church adapts its organization to circumstances. In some cases they have pastors, in others the services are conducted by elders or presidents. The term "minister," as understood among them, is applied to the person in spiritual charge of the congregation, or who preaches the gospel. There is no formal method of ordination. Ministers are authorized by the several State conferences, who, on application, are, after confirmation as to character, recognized by the General Conference. The general attitude toward other denominations is liberal, the invitation to the communion service being extended to all Christians, leaving each individual to be his own judge as to participation.

WORK

The home mission work of the churches is conducted by a number of evangelists, who are supported by voluntary contributions. A Bible Training School is maintained at Oregon, Ill., for those who wish to qualify for the ministry or for other active church work. In addition to this, literature, quarterly and annual gatherings, and Bible classes in various centers are used as mediums for educational work. There is a young people's society, called the Bereans, which has a national organization, with affiliated State organizations and local societies. There are about 25 of these local societies with about 500 members. Sunday schools, ladies' aid societies, and similar educational and charitable institutions are also conducted as a part of the general work of the churches.

In the Golden Rule Home, at Oregon, Ill., provision is made to care for aged persons and others who may need such care.

Denominational printing is done by the National Bible Institution, Oregon, Ill.

PRIMITIVE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

A summary of the statistics for the Primitive Advent Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented, which shows the distribution of these data between urban and rural territory.

No parsonages were reported. All churches are reported from the State of West Virginia.

The Primitive Advent Christian Church is a recent development from the Advent Christian Church. As this denomination was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available. This body failed to furnish its history, doctrine, or the facts of organization.

A SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	14	1	13		
Members , number.....	538	70	468	13.0	87.0
Average membership per church.....	38	70	36		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	202	27	175	13.4	86.6
Female.....	336	43	293	12.8	87.2
Males per 100 females.....	60.1	(2)	59.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2		2		
13 years and over.....	536	70	466	13.1	86.9
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4		0.4		
Church edifices , number.....	13	1	12		
Value—number reporting.....	13	1	12		
Amount reported.....	\$15,300	\$1,600	\$13,700	10.5	89.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,100	\$1,600	\$12,500	11.3	88.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,200		\$1,200		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,177	\$1,600	\$1,142		
Debt —number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$543	\$400	\$143	73.7	26.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	2		2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	1	13		
Amount reported.....	\$1,637	\$244	\$1,393	14.9	85.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$716	\$105	\$611	14.7	85.3
All other salaries.....	\$108	\$24	\$84	22.2	77.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$556		\$556		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$135	\$100	\$35	74.1	25.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$32	\$15	\$17		
Home missions.....	\$9		\$9		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$37		\$37		
All other purposes.....	\$44		\$44		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$117	\$244	\$107		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers.....	20	7	13		
Scholars.....	195	56	139	28.7	71.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where the number of females is less than 100.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 28

BAPTIST BODIES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

—
CONSOLIDATED REPORT
—

Separate statistics are given for each
of the 21 Baptist bodies

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and in some cases additional

ERRATA SLIP

Baptist Bodies, Bulletin No. 28

age 3	Summary Table	Col. 1	Line 2	6,284	should be	6,284	rch record
			Line 3	13,815	should be	13,815	
age 34	Table 3	Col. 4	Line 1	2,700,155	should be	2,700,155	Bodies for
age 45	Table 7	Col. 6	Line 2	600	should be	7,600	a for some
age 145	Table 2	Col. 3	Last line	2,201	should be	3,201	g member-
age 174	Table 3	Last col. for Illinois		1,298	should be	1,698	urches in-

cluded in the reports for the years 1930 and 1920 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

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The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

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Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

BAPTIST BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

It is a distinct principle with Baptists that they acknowledge no human founder, recognize no human authority, and subscribe to no human creed. For all these things, Baptists of every name and order go back to the New Testament. And while no competent Baptist historian assumes to be able to trace a succession of Baptist churches through the ages, most of them are of one accord in believing that, if we could secure the records, there would be found heroic groups of believers in every age who upheld with their testimonies and, in many cases, with their lives, the great outstanding and distinctive principles of the Baptist churches of today.

As soon as the Reformation gave men opportunity to interpret the teachings of the Scriptures for themselves, and to embody their convictions in speech and act, persons holding Baptist doctrines immediately began to appear. In the first quarter of the sixteenth century, they were found in Germany and Switzerland, and were called Anabaptists (Re-baptizers), because they insisted that persons baptized in infancy must, upon profession of conversion, and in order to gain admission into church fellowship, be baptized again, although they do not appear to have insisted always on immersion. These early Anabaptists were in the main of high character, though in some instances they held doctrines which led to fanatical outbreaks which aroused no little prejudice against them.

Gradually, in spite of severe persecution, the Anabaptists grew in numbers. Some of them, driven from Germany, found refuge in the Low Countries and these were gathered, under the lead of Menno Simons, into the groups of Mennonites who passed over into England, and doubtless played an important part in giving currency to Baptist principles. To their influence, in all probability, the English Baptists owe their first churches, established in Amsterdam in 1608 and in London in 1611. Glimpses of them appear in the days preceding the Commonwealth, and during the Cromwellian period they became more prominent. It was due to this Mennonite influence that the early Baptist churches in England were Arminian rather than Calvinistic in type, and were termed General Baptists, indicating belief in a universal atonement, in distinction from Particular Baptists, indicating a limited atonement. The first Calvinistic or Particular Baptist church was formed in London in 1638, its members seceding peaceably from an older Separatist congregation. In 1641 a further secession from the same Separatist church occurred, and the new group became convinced from study of the New Testament that the apostolic baptism was immersion. They sent one of their number to Holland, where he was immersed by a minister of the Collegiate Church at Rhynsburg, where the practice of immersion had been introduced, and on his return the rest of the church were immersed. Gradually this practice was adopted by all the Baptist churches and became in the popular mind their distinguishing feature. The General and Particular Baptists were united in 1891.

The first Baptist Church in America was probably established by Roger Williams, the "Apostle of Religious Liberty," in Providence, R. I., in 1639, although this honor is disputed by the First Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., organized, it is claimed, by Dr. John Clarke as pastor, in 1638. Roger Williams was a Separatist minister who came to the Massachusetts Colony in 1631, and was banished from that colony because "he broached and divulged new and dangerous opinions against the authority of magistrates." Having established himself at Providence, he adopted essentially Baptist views and soon gathered a number of converts to this faith. As there was no Baptist church in existence in America at that time, he baptized Ezekiel Holliman, who thereupon baptized him. Williams then baptized 10 others, and this company of Baptist believers organized themselves into a church. John Clarke came from New Hampshire to Newport about the same time, and, apparently without any connection with the work of Williams, established a Baptist church in that town.

These early American Baptist churches belonged to the Particular, or Calvinistic, branch. Later, Arminian views became widely spread for a time, but ultimately the Calvinistic view of the atonement was generally accepted by the main body of Baptists in the Colonies. The divisions which now exist began to make their appearance at a relatively early date. In 1652 the church at Providence divided, one party organizing a church which marked the beginning of the General Six Principle Baptists. The Seventh Day Baptist body organized its first church at Newport in 1671. Arminianism practically disappeared from the Baptist churches of New England about the middle of the eighteenth century, but General Baptists were found in Virginia before 1714, and this branch gained a permanent foothold in the South. As a result of the revival movement, generally known as the New Light movement, which followed George Whitefield's visit to New England in 1740, the Separate Baptists came into existence and at one time were very numerous. The Free Baptists,¹ in 1779, once more gave a general and widely accepted expression in New England to the Arminian view of the atonement.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, the question of the evangelization of the Negro race assumed importance, and a Colored Baptist church was organized in 1788. With the general revival movement at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, to which the Free Baptists owed no small part of their growth, there developed, especially in the mountain sections of the Middle West and in the Southern States, a reaction toward a sterner Calvinism, which, combined with the natural Baptist emphasis upon individualism, produced a number of associations strictly, even rigidly, Calvinistic, some of them going to the extent of dualism, as in the doctrine of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.

About the same time, as missionary work became organized into societies, many of these associations opposed, not so much mission work itself, as its organization, through fear of a developing ecclesiasticism. These were variously termed "Old School," "Antimission," "Hard Shell," and "Primitive" Baptists; but gradually the term "Primitive" became the most widely known and adopted. In contradistinction to these, the associations, or churches, which approved of missionary societies, came to be designated Missionary Baptists, though there was no definite denominational organization under that name.

The denominations mentioned, however, do not represent all who hold Baptist views, for during the revival period just referred to, the Disciples of Christ and the Churches of Christ arose, and they have many things in common with Baptists, although they differ from the other bodies in some interpretations. With them also may be classed the Adventists, the Brethren (Dunker, Plymouth, and River), Mennonites, and certain other bodies. The Armenian and Eastern Orthodox churches practice baptism by immersion, but do not limit it to those of mature years.

It thus appears that a survey of Baptist bodies should include not only those which make the term an integral part of their title, but some which are not ordinarily classed with them. It is also evident that among those who accept the name Baptists there are many differences, some of great importance. Seventh Day Baptists agree with other Baptist bodies except in regard to the Sabbath, but the distinction between Primitive Baptists and Free Will Baptists is much more marked than between Baptists and Disciples. Any presentation of the strength of Baptist denominations must take into account these divergencies.

By far the largest body of Baptists, not only in the United States but in the world, is that popularly known as "Baptist," though frequently referred to, and listed in the census of 1890, as "Regular Baptists." Other Baptist bodies prefix some descriptive adjective, such as "Primitive," "United," "General," "Free Will," etc., but this, which is virtually the parent body, commonly has no such qualification. Its churches, however, are ordinarily spoken of as "Northern," "Southern," and "Colored." This does not imply any divergence in doctrine or ecclesiastical order. All are one in these respects. It is rather a distinction adopted for administrative purposes, and based upon certain local or racial characteristics and conditions, the recognition of which implies no lack of fellowship or of unanimity of purpose. Should these distinctions cease to exist, there is nothing whatever to prevent the same unity in matters of administration which now exists in belief, fellowship, and ecclesiastical practice.

¹ In 1926 the Free Baptist churches were included with those of the Northern Baptist Convention.

STATISTICS

The denominations grouped as Baptists in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

In 1926 certain changes were noted: Under Negro Baptists were included the former National Baptist Convention, later the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.; the National Baptist Convention of America; the Lott-Carey Missionary Baptists; and those colored Baptist churches that were formerly reported with the Northern Baptist Convention. The Free Baptists of the 1916 report became a part of the Northern Convention. A new body was organized, under the name Independent Baptist Church of America; and a new denomination came out of the Southern Baptist Convention, called the American Baptist Association.

In 1936 it will be noted that the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America, composed of churches which withdrew from fellowship with the Northern Baptist Convention, appears for the first time. The National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America, composed of churches which withdrew from the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., is reported for the first time. The Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728), which appeared in previous census reports with the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers), is now shown with the Baptist bodies. The Free Will Baptists (Bullockites) did not report as they no longer hold meetings. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total.....	49,478	8,262,287	44,251	\$389,661,696	47,517	\$55,779,246	42,876	4,382,097
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention.....	16,284	1,329,044	5,922	167,576,463	6,168	19,577,463	5,904	892,872
Southern Baptist Convention.....	13,815	2,700,155	12,370	117,766,295	13,521	19,630,844	12,161	1,664,105
Negro Baptists.....	23,093	3,782,464	21,045	93,798,181	22,652	14,978,506	21,976	1,656,638
General Six Principle Baptists.....	4	294	4	15,500	4	2,548	3	205
Seventh Day Baptists.....	66	6,698	57	727,285	64	85,027	52	3,306
Free Will Baptists.....	920	76,643	692	1,090,779	843	192,620	699	42,455
United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored).....	226	19,616	207	468,883	226	79,712	200	8,317
General Baptists.....	422	36,573	297	553,309	406	103,799	301	17,562
Separate Baptists.....	69	5,287	52	66,670	59	10,553	55	2,932
Regular Baptists.....	266	17,186	173	234,595	186	24,023	54	3,358
United Baptists.....	277	27,000	161	179,215	188	15,448	73	4,929
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ).....	91	7,951	68	49,615	58	5,333	20	992
Primitive Baptists.....	1,726	69,157	1,365	2,180,047	1,054	157,530	41	2,631
Colored Primitive Baptists.....	1,009	43,897	876	1,643,804	935	207,352	422	13,572
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists.....	16	201	13	6,600	10	660	-----	-----
Independent Baptist Church of America.....	8	129	4	9,300	7	1,189	3	27
American Baptist Association.....	1,064	115,022	848	1,507,798	1,020	352,529	798	50,008
Christian Unity Baptist Association.....	7	188	4	1,450	5	451	3	112

¹ Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—
Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1936—Continued								
Baptist bodies—Continued.								
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America	84	22,345	71	\$1,694,448	83	\$340,376	83	17,021
Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) ²	3	137	2	5,000	2	382	2	105
National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America	28	2,300	20	84,459	26	12,901	26	950
1926								
Total	60,192	8,440,922	52,281	489,827,795	54,145	98,045,096	47,889	4,654,241
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention	7,611	1,289,966	7,297	185,370,576	7,380	34,318,486	6,999	1,052,794
Southern Baptist Convention	23,374	3,524,378	21,128	173,456,965	22,338	42,904,563	19,882	2,345,630
Negro Baptists	22,081	3,196,623	19,833	103,465,759	20,209	19,475,981	18,755	1,121,362
General Six Principle Baptists	6	293	6	20,500	5	3,046	5	229
Seventh Day Baptists	67	7,264	58	668,200	65	132,068	57	4,033
Free Will Baptists	1,024	79,592	765	1,156,743	872	252,613	643	38,199
United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored)	166	13,396	142	308,425	158	67,773	144	5,077
Free Will Baptists (Bullock-ites)	2	36	1	1,500	1	100	1	15
General Baptists	465	31,501	353	706,325	440	113,825	295	18,797
Separate Baptists	65	4,803	43	63,650	41	9,292	37	1,782
Regular Baptists	349	23,091	233	647,550	223	55,610	65	4,690
United Baptists	221	18,903	139	144,665	147	15,094	39	2,006
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	98	7,340	75	51,175	46	5,362	14	795
Primitive Baptists	2,267	81,374	1,037	1,730,348	776	166,847	5	181
Colored Primitive Baptists	925	43,978	87	171,518	111	39,419	24	2,278
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	27	304	24	19,350	20	473		
Independent Baptist Church of America	13	222	6	12,000	10	2,499	6	146
American Baptist Association	1,431	117,858	1,054	1,832,546	1,303	482,045	918	56,228
1916								
Total	57,828	7,153,313	50,716	198,364,747	51,797	40,027,119	46,168	3,946,886
Baptist bodies:								
Northern Baptist Convention	8,148	1,232,135	7,748	94,644,133	7,848	16,082,462	7,517	1,028,952
Southern Baptist Convention	23,580	2,708,870	19,268	58,348,373	21,078	15,063,743	17,555	1,665,996
National Baptist Convention	21,071	2,938,579	20,117	41,184,920	19,988	8,361,919	19,909	1,181,270
General Six Principle Baptists	10	456	10	25,850	6	2,483	6	276
Seventh Day Baptists	68	7,980	59	307,600	64	67,695	66	5,005
Free Baptists	171	12,570	159	670,720	153	123,363	141	11,642
Free Will Baptists	750	54,833	656	517,240	612	75,835	390	22,421
Colored Free Will Baptists	169	13,362	164	178,385	168	36,647	87	4,168
Free Will Baptists (Bullock-ites)	12	184	6	3,450	3	275	1	12
General Baptists	517	33,466	390	421,837	424	64,698	305	18,545
Separate Baptists	46	4,254	40	47,565	33	9,468	30	1,711
Regular Baptists	401	21,521	189	141,480	143	11,855	50	2,587
United Baptists	254	22,097	82	52,147	69	4,837	16	701
Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ)	105	6,872	49	40,600	67	2,518	8	399
Primitive Baptists	2,142	80,311	1,580	1,601,807	964	96,270		
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	15,144	164	154,690	170	22,881	87	3,201
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	48	679	35	23,950	7	170		

² Included with Brethren Bodies in 1926, 1916, and 1906.

**SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR BAPTIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906—
Continued**

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1906								
Total.....	54,707	5,662,234	49,329	\$139,842,656	-----	-----	41,165	2,898,914
Baptist bodies—Continued.								
Northern Baptist Convention.....	8,247	1,052,105	7,795	74,620,025	-----	-----	7,346	851,269
Southern Baptist Convention.....	21,075	2,009,471	18,672	34,723,882	-----	-----	14,371	1,014,690
National Baptist Convention.....	18,492	2,261,607	17,890	24,437,272	-----	-----	17,478	924,665
General Six Principle Baptists.....	16	685	13	19,450	-----	-----	9	414
Seventh Day Baptists.....	76	8,381	68	292,250	-----	-----	67	5,117
Free Baptists.....	1,338	81,359	1,092	2,974,130	-----	-----	1,059	65,101
Free Will Baptists.....	608	40,280	554	296,585	-----	-----	263	12,720
Free Will Baptists (Bullock- ites).....	15	298	8	6,900	-----	-----	1	25
General Baptists.....	518	30,097	380	252,019	-----	-----	230	11,658
Separate Baptists.....	73	5,180	59	66,980	-----	-----	45	1,962
United Baptists.....	190	13,698	75	36,715	-----	-----	21	1,360
Duck River and Kindred As- sociations of Baptists (Bap- tist Church of Christ).....	92	6,416	86	44,321	-----	-----	9	402
Primitive Baptists.....	2,878	102,311	1,953	1,674,810	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colored Primitive Baptists in America.....	787	35,076	501	296,539	-----	-----	166	6,224
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predes- tinarian Baptists.....	55	781	32	21,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
United American Free Will Baptists (Colored).....	247	14,489	151	79,278	-----	-----	100	3,307

BAPTISTS

HISTORY

The history of the early Baptist churches in New England is one of constant struggle for existence. The Puritan government of Massachusetts was so bitter in its opposition that nearly a century after Roger Williams there were but eight Baptist churches in that colony. Conditions elsewhere were similar, although farther south there was less persecution. Down to the middle of the eighteenth century it seemed probable that the General, or Arminian, wing would be dominant in New England at least, although in Philadelphia the controversy had resulted in a victory for the Calvinists. With the Great Awakening in 1740, and the labors of Whitefield, two significant changes appeared in Baptist church life. Calvinistic views began to predominate in the New England churches, and the bitter opposition to the Baptists disappeared. By 1784 the 8 churches in Massachusetts had increased to 73, and extension into the neighboring colonies had begun. With this growth, however, there developed a conflict similar to that found in the history of other denominations. The "New Lights," later known as "Separates," were heart and soul with Whitefield in his demands for a regenerated church membership; the "Old Lights," or "Regulars," earnestly opposed the introduction of hitherto unrecognized qualifications for the ministry or, indeed, for church membership. From New England the movement spread, becoming for a time especially strong in several Southern States. In the South the two parties eventually united in fellowship, and reorganized as United Baptists. In New England the conflict wore itself out, the Baptist churches being modified by both influences.

With the general emancipation from ecclesiastical rule that followed the Revolutionary War, all disabilities were removed from the Baptists in the different States, and the new Federal Constitution effaced the last vestige of religious inequality. Under the influence of the later preaching of Whitefield, the close of the eighteenth century was marked by a renewal of revival interest, and a new development of the Arminian type of Baptist churches. For some time the Free Baptists, or Free Will Baptists, as they were variously called, drew considerable strength from the Regular Baptists, but the latter soon became as strong as ever.

The next significant movement in the Baptist churches was that connected with the development of foreign missions. In 1792 the Baptists of England had organized a missionary society to send William Carey to India, and many of the Baptist churches in the United States had become interested in the movement and contributed toward its support. The first foreign missionary society in America was the American Board, organized in 1810, in which Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, and other churches united, and among its first missionaries were Adoniram Judson, his wife, and Luther Rice. Knowing that in India they were to meet Baptists, they made special study of Baptist doctrine, and before landing came to the conclusion that believers' baptism by immersion was the true method. Judson immediately sent word of their change of view, and Rice soon after returned to America to present the cause of Baptist missions, and succeeded in arousing much interest in the churches. To meet the new conditions it became evident that some organization was essential, and in 1814 the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions was formed.

The missionary work of this organization, however, represented only a part of its scope or achievement. It was, indeed, the first step toward bringing the various local churches together and overcoming the disintegrating tendencies of extreme independence. Heretofore the Baptists alone had had no form of ecclesiastical organization. Now, through the necessities of administration, there was furnished just what was needed to combine the different units into a whole, and arouse what has come to be known as "denominational consciousness." For a time this convention undertook to care also for home missions, which had already been carried on in a somewhat desultory manner through a Domestic Missionary Society in Massachusetts and a similar one in New York. With the increasing migration westward and the rapid development of the States, both North and South, the tax upon the convention, in addition to its foreign missionary interests, became too great, and it was deemed advisable to organize a home missionary society, which was done in 1832. With the development of interest in publication, a tract society had been formed in 1824, which in 1840 was renamed the American Baptist Publication Society.

As the discussion in regard to slavery became acute, there arose the differences which resulted in three conventions—northern, southern, and national. The northern churches, Baptist as well as others, were strongly antislavery; the southern churches, Baptist as well as others, were, if not always proslavery, certainly not antislavery. A crisis was reached when the question was raised whether the General Missionary Convention (called also the Triennial Convention because it met once in 3 years) would appoint as a missionary a person who owned slaves. To this a very decided negative was returned, and since that involved a denial of what were considered constitutional rights, the southern churches withdrew in 1845 and formed the Southern Baptist Convention,¹ whose purpose was to do for the southern Baptist churches just what the general convention had hitherto done for the entire Baptist denomination. It was not a new denomination; simply a new organization for the direction of the missionary and general evangelistic work of the churches of the Southern States.

The development of the National Baptist Convention, representing the Negro churches, was naturally slower, and when the census of Baptists for 1926 was taken numerous divisions made it necessary to use the new term "Negro Baptists," which for statistical purposes include all the various organizations known as the "National Baptist Convention, U. S. A.," the "National Baptist Convention of America," the "Lott-Carey Missionary Baptists," and the colored Baptist churches, that were formerly included in the Northern Baptist Convention

¹ See p. 58.

DOCTRINE

Baptists agree with other evangelical bodies on many points of doctrine. Their cardinal principle is implicit obedience to the plain teachings of the Word of God. Under this principle, while maintaining with other evangelical bodies the great truths of the Christian religion, they hold: (1) That the churches are independent in their local affairs; (2) that there should be an entire separation of church and state; (3) that religious liberty or freedom in matters of religion is an inherent right of the human soul; (4) that a church is a body of regenerated people who have been baptized on profession of personal faith in Christ, and have associated themselves in the fellowship of the gospel; (5) that infant baptism is not only not taught in the Scriptures, but is fatal to the spirituality of the church; (6) that from the meaning of the word used in the Greek text of the Scriptures, the symbolism of the ordinance, and the practice of the early church, immersion in water only constitutes baptism; (7) that the scriptural officers of a church are pastors and deacons; and (8) that the Lord's Supper is an ordinance within the church observed in commemoration of the sufferings and death of Christ.

The beliefs of Baptists have been incorporated in confessions of faith. Of these, the Philadelphia Confession, originally issued by the London Baptist churches in 1689 and adopted with some enlargements by the Philadelphia Association in 1742, and the New Hampshire Confession, adopted by the New Hampshire State Convention in 1832, are recognized as the most important. The Philadelphia Confession is strongly Calvinistic. The New Hampshire Confession modifies some of the statements of the earlier documents, and may be characterized as moderately Calvinistic. But while these confessions are recognized as fair expressions of the faith of Baptists, there is nothing binding in them, and they are not regarded as having any special authority. The final court of appeal for Baptists is the Word of God. Within limits, considerable differences in doctrine are allowed, and thus opportunity is given to modify beliefs as new light may break from or upon the Word. Among Baptists heresy trials are rare.

ORGANIZATION

Baptist Church polity is congregational, or independent. Each church is sovereign so far as its own discipline and worship are concerned, calls or dismisses its own pastor, elects its own deacons or other officers, and attends to its own affairs. Admission to church membership is by vote of the church, usually after examination of the candidate by the church committee. There is no specific age limit, but each applicant must have heard the Gospel and believed for himself on the Lord Jesus Christ. All members have equal voting rights in church matters, except that in some churches they are restricted to those over a certain age. The officers are the pastor and deacons, who, with such other persons as the church may elect, constitute a church committee, usually called the standing committee, and have general care of the affairs of the church, but no authority, except as it is specifically delegated to them by the church. Church property is held sometimes by a board of trustees, sometimes by the entire society, and sometimes by a special committee of the church.

For missionary and educational or other purposes, Baptist churches usually group themselves into associations and State conventions. The oldest is the Philadelphia Association, organized in 1707, which stood alone until 1751, when the Charleston Association was formed in South Carolina. These associations and conventions meet annually and are composed of messengers sent by the churches. They elect their own officers, receive reports from the churches, and make recommendations with regard to work or other matters in which the churches are interested. They have, however, no authority to legislate for the churches, and no power to enforce any action they may take. Many of them conduct missionary or educational work in the fields covered by them.

Applicants for the ministry are licensed to preach by the church in which they hold membership. If, after a period of service as licentiate, ordination is desired, a council of sister churches is called by the church in which membership is held, and on the recommendation of this council, the church arranges for ordination. In both cases the right to license and the right to ordain are held by the individual church. Previous to ordination there is always an examination of the candidate on matters of religious experience, call to the ministry, and views on scriptural doctrine. During his ministry, a pastor is usually a member of the church which he serves, and is amenable to its discipline. When a question of dismissal from the ministry arises, the individual church calls a council of sister churches for the examination of charges, and on the recommendation of this council, the church usually bases its decision.

Besides local associations and State conventions, the Baptists have general, or national conventions, with home mission societies, foreign mission societies, educational societies, etc. These larger bodies attend to missionary or educational work in the various States or districts, and are supported by the churches. Like the local associations, none of these larger organizations has any authority over the individual churches.

WORK

The organized activities of the Baptist churches are, for the most part, conducted by societies whose membership includes individuals and delegates from churches or associations, membership in most cases being based on contributions. Until the separation of the northern and southern churches, the home missionary work was carried on chiefly by The American Baptist Publication Society, organized in 1824, and The American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized in 1832; and the foreign missionary work, by the General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions, organized in Philadelphia in 1814. Since the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention the publication society has continued its work throughout the different States, and has retained its distinctly national character. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, however, subsequently represented the northern churches only, as did also the foreign missionary society, which in 1846 changed its name to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and again in 1910, to the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

A general movement, manifest throughout the country, in church life as well as in business and public matters, is that for centralization of administration, in the interest of both economy and efficiency. The Baptist churches felt this, as did every other denomination, and began to consider whether their benevolent societies, hitherto in some respects distinct from each other, might not be brought into some form of general organization which, by removing possibilities of friction and securing cooperation, would make for greater efficiency. After considerable discussion a move in this direction was made in 1907, which has been carried out quite successfully and, it is expected, will work great good both to the activities of the churches and their general denominational life.

Educational work among the Baptists in the United States has made great strides in recent years, but the same general independence of ecclesiastical control is manifest in this department as in the government of the local churches, and is illustrated in the University of Chicago. The same is true of the management of Baptist philanthropic institutions. In most cases, however, the membership of the boards is limited to persons connected with Baptist churches.

In addition to the work done by the denominational societies, a large amount of missionary and educational work is carried on by individual churches, which is not included in any denominational statement.

NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Northern Baptist Convention for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	6,284	2,625	3,659	41.8	58.2
Members, number	1,329,044	964,322	364,722	72.6	27.4
Average membership per church	211	367	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male	493,998	352,404	141,594	71.3	28.7
Female	740,293	533,934	206,359	72.1	27.9
Sex not reported	94,753	77,984	16,769	82.3	17.7
Males per 100 females	66.7	66.0	68.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	60,691	47,891	12,800	78.9	21.1
13 years and over	1,114,460	798,635	315,825	71.7	28.3
Age not reported	153,893	117,796	36,097	76.5	23.5
Percent under 13 years ¹	5.2	5.7	3.9		
Church edifices, number	6,085	2,561	3,524	42.1	57.9
Value—number reporting	5,922	2,492	3,430	42.1	57.9
Amount reported	\$167,576,463	\$142,430,489	\$25,145,974	85.0	15.0
Constructed prior to 1936	\$164,911,178	\$140,291,030	\$24,620,148	85.1	14.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$2,665,285	\$2,139,459	\$525,826	80.3	19.7
Average value per church	\$28,297	\$57,155	\$7,331		
Debt—number reporting	1,694	1,239	455	73.1	26.9
Amount reported	\$20,083,272	\$19,041,188	\$1,022,084	94.9	5.1
Number reporting "no debt"	3,067	901	2,166	29.4	70.6
Parsonages, number	3,149	1,391	1,758	44.2	55.8
Value—number reporting	3,004	1,311	1,693	43.6	56.4
Amount reported	\$11,930,664	\$7,384,625	\$4,546,039	61.9	38.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	6,168	2,613	3,555	42.4	57.6
Amount reported	\$19,577,463	\$15,656,768	\$3,920,695	80.0	20.0
Pastors' salaries	\$6,400,783	\$4,483,215	\$1,917,568	70.0	30.0
All other salaries	\$2,266,558	\$2,046,867	\$219,691	90.3	9.7
Repairs and improvements	\$1,478,671	\$1,088,599	\$390,072	73.6	26.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$1,364,921	\$1,196,974	\$167,947	87.7	12.3
All other current expenses, including interest	\$4,347,318	\$3,712,690	\$634,628	85.4	14.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$436,207	\$368,398	\$67,809	84.5	15.5
Home missions	\$281,492	\$232,991	\$48,501	82.8	17.2
Foreign missions	\$321,153	\$267,091	\$54,062	83.2	16.8
To general headquarters for distribution	\$2,026,258	\$1,698,919	\$327,339	83.8	16.2
All other purposes	\$654,102	\$561,024	\$93,078	85.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church	\$3,174	\$5,992	\$1,103		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	5,904	2,572	3,332	43.6	56.4
Officers and teachers	112,565	69,845	42,720	62.0	38.0
Scholars	892,872	620,483	272,389	69.5	30.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 653	829	824	50.2	49.8
Officers and teachers.....	16, 623	10, 025	6, 598	60.3	39.7
Scholars.....	129, 349	82, 852	46, 497	64.1	35.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	311	210	101	67.5	32.5
Officers and teachers.....	1, 751	1, 291	460	73.7	26.3
Scholars.....	19, 659	14, 747	4, 912	75.0	25.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	24	18	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	736	574	162	78.0	22.0
Scholars.....	4, 805	4, 072	733	84.7	15.3

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Northern Baptist Convention for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include those of the Free Baptist churches, that body having united with the Northern Baptist Convention since 1916. The Colored Baptist churches in Northern States, because of their membership in colored associations, are included under the Negro Baptists at the censuses of 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6, 284	7, 611	8, 319	9, 585
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1, 327	-708	-1, 266	-----
Percent.....	-17.4	-8.5	-13.2	-----
Members, number.....	1, 329, 044	1, 289, 966	1, 244, 705	1, 133, 464
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	39, 078	45, 261	111, 241	-----
Percent.....	3.0	3.6	9.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	211	169	150	118
Church edifices, number.....	6, 085	7, 722	8, 264	9, 355
Value—number reporting.....	5, 922	7, 297	7, 907	8, 887
Amount reported.....	\$167, 576, 463	\$185, 370, 576	\$95, 314, 853	\$77, 594, 155
Average value per church.....	\$28, 297	\$25, 404	\$12, 054	\$8, 731
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 694	1, 603	1, 797	1, 679
Amount reported.....	\$20, 063, 272	\$16, 004, 041	\$7, 322, 615	\$5, 287, 911
Parsonages, number.....	3, 149	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3, 004	3, 716	3, 293	2, 899
Amount reported.....	\$11, 930, 664	\$18, 279, 770	\$8, 432, 072	\$5, 989, 838
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	6, 168	7, 380	8, 001	-----
Amount reported.....	\$19, 577, 463	\$34, 318, 486	\$16, 205, 825	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 400, 783	\$27, 647, 658	\$12, 972, 200	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2, 266, 558			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 478, 671			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 364, 921			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4, 347, 318	\$6, 656, 755	\$3, 194, 411	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$436, 207			
Home missions.....	\$281, 492			
Foreign missions.....	\$321, 153			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 026, 258	\$14, 073	\$39, 214	-----
All other purposes.....	\$654, 102			
Not classified.....	-----	\$4, 650	\$2, 025	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 174	-----	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5, 904	6, 999	7, 658	8, 405
Officers and teachers.....	112, 565	114, 237	114, 433	111, 676
Scholars.....	892, 872	1, 052, 794	1, 040, 594	916, 370

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include those of the Free Baptists, a body which has united since 1916 with this denomination; they also include colored churches in the Northern States, tabulated in 1926 and 1936 under Negro Baptists.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Northern Baptist Convention by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association in the Northern Baptist Convention, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	6,284	2,625	3,659	1,329,044	964,322	364,722
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	278	35	243	30,637	12,035	18,602
New Hampshire.....	116	19	97	12,220	6,248	5,972
Vermont.....	73	11	62	9,997	4,089	5,908
Massachusetts.....	272	186	86	90,366	79,932	10,434
Rhode Island.....	89	43	46	18,749	14,132	4,617
Connecticut.....	126	73	53	26,521	21,294	5,227
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	694	299	395	181,918	142,251	39,667
New Jersey.....	223	144	79	55,986	45,493	10,493
Pennsylvania.....	578	314	264	143,432	115,302	28,130
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	385	180	205	87,260	67,051	20,209
Indiana.....	408	110	298	80,498	43,029	37,469
Illinois.....	397	213	184	97,373	74,408	22,965
Michigan.....	265	128	137	49,275	33,217	11,058
Wisconsin.....	143	60	83	19,627	12,829	6,798
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	190	74	116	32,039	22,856	9,183
Iowa.....	204	73	131	36,900	24,124	12,776
Missouri.....	2	2	—	561	561	—
North Dakota.....	63	7	56	6,198	1,536	4,662
South Dakota.....	65	14	51	8,521	3,621	4,900
Nebraska.....	111	37	74	19,119	10,926	8,193
Kansas.....	260	84	176	55,906	36,695	19,211
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	13	1	5,178	5,088	90
Maryland.....	7	1	6	829	414	415
District of Columbia.....	24	24	—	17,823	17,823	—
West Virginia.....	565	59	506	77,848	28,742	49,106
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	—	3	185	—	185
Alabama.....	1	—	1	80	—	80
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	9	1	8	1,657	70	1,587
Texas.....	1	—	1	17	—	17
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	38	17	21	5,336	3,983	1,353
Idaho.....	46	14	32	6,612	3,728	2,884
Wyoming.....	25	6	19	4,017	2,196	1,824
Colorado.....	99	43	56	20,496	15,538	4,958
Arizona.....	37	21	16	6,451	5,124	1,327
Utah.....	8	7	1	1,376	1,329	47
Nevada.....	7	4	2	1,193	995	198
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	113	64	49	19,726	15,551	4,175
Oregon.....	79	40	39	16,546	13,219	3,327
California.....	266	205	61	80,571	73,896	6,675

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	493, 998	740, 293	94, 753	66. 7	5, 904	112, 565	892, 872
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	10, 366	19, 282	989	53. 8	242	3, 285	22, 633
New Hampshire.....	4, 189	7, 859	172	53. 3	97	1, 270	8, 651
Vermont.....	3, 912	5, 502	583	71. 1	65	810	4, 792
Massachusetts.....	33, 036	51, 019	6, 311	64. 8	264	6, 822	57, 335
Rhode Island.....	6, 479	10, 384	1, 886	62. 4	82	1, 640	11, 654
Connecticut.....	10, 361	15, 487	673	66. 9	121	2, 106	13, 855
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	66, 472	102, 345	13, 101	64. 9	652	12, 622	89, 314
New Jersey.....	20, 251	31, 678	4, 177	64. 1	213	5, 246	38, 702
Pennsylvania.....	49, 366	71, 989	22, 077	68. 6	553	12, 309	97, 388
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	34, 829	50, 320	2, 111	69. 2	364	7, 373	63, 679
Indiana.....	30, 280	42, 228	7, 990	71. 7	390	6, 650	54, 684
Illinois.....	36, 168	53, 476	7, 729	67. 6	390	8, 094	69, 746
Michigan.....	18, 501	28, 904	1, 870	64. 0	255	5, 154	45, 099
Wisconsin.....	7, 560	11, 284	783	67. 0	135	2, 074	13, 570
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	11, 490	16, 712	3, 837	68. 8	171	3, 172	22, 636
Iowa.....	14, 257	20, 838	1, 805	68. 4	190	3, 337	23, 404
Missouri.....	318	243	-----	130. 9	2	52	568
North Dakota.....	2, 407	3, 452	339	69. 7	53	749	6, 116
South Dakota.....	3, 519	4, 916	86	71. 6	62	876	7, 059
Nebraska.....	7, 409	11, 248	462	65. 9	106	1, 899	12, 477
Kansas.....	21, 751	31, 356	2, 799	69. 4	253	4, 788	36, 742
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1, 652	3, 429	97	48. 2	14	448	2, 854
Maryland.....	270	437	122	61. 8	6	122	1, 111
District of Columbia.....	6, 258	8, 055	3, 510	77. 7	24	1, 240	14, 722
West Virginia.....	31, 449	45, 492	907	69. 1	505	6, 439	54, 219
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	83	102	-----	81. 4	3	22	109
Alabama.....	45	35	-----	(¹)	1	14	66
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	676	981	-----	68. 9	9	102	738
Texas.....	5	12	-----	(¹)	1	8	41
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2, 167	3, 169	-----	68. 4	32	479	3, 637
Idaho.....	2, 462	4, 150	-----	59. 3	42	656	5, 275
Wyoming.....	1, 617	2, 400	-----	67. 4	23	451	2, 983
Colorado.....	7, 866	11, 895	735	66. 1	90	1, 781	14, 263
Arizona.....	2, 630	3, 821	-----	68. 8	35	501	4, 589
Utah.....	509	867	-----	58. 7	8	120	947
Nevada.....	446	644	103	69. 3	7	89	1, 046
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	7, 585	11, 826	315	64. 1	108	1, 908	15, 860
Oregon.....	6, 234	9, 753	554	63. 9	75	1, 521	11, 127
California.....	29, 143	42, 798	8, 630	68. 1	261	6, 336	59, 181

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States	6,284	7,611	8,319	9,585	1,329,044	1,289,968	1,244,705	1,133,464	60,691	1,114,460	153,893	5.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	278	347	455	436	30,637	32,031	35,492	32,511	751	27,944	1,942	2.6
New Hampshire.....	116	129	181	170	12,220	13,820	17,335	15,931	258	9,869	2,093	2.5
Vermont.....	73	87	119	126	9,997	9,626	10,010	9,951	293	8,569	1,135	3.3
Massachusetts.....	272	321	357	352	90,366	89,635	88,016	75,611	2,651	79,050	8,665	3.2
Rhode Island.....	89	100	105	102	18,749	18,830	19,285	17,556	305	16,554	1,890	1.8
Connecticut.....	126	130	152	143	26,521	22,873	26,243	25,616	1,008	24,498	1,015	4.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	694	857	942	1,028	181,918	161,142	183,330	171,857	6,775	158,752	16,391	4.1
New Jersey.....	223	266	270	287	55,986	62,539	62,769	54,404	1,874	45,488	8,624	4.0
Pennsylvania.....	578	690	753	780	143,432	124,949	154,105	120,628	6,785	105,386	31,261	6.0
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	385	476	473	553	87,260	89,328	78,258	70,188	4,828	76,331	6,101	5.9
Indiana.....	408	468	494	520	80,498	82,394	75,374	62,134	4,584	66,336	9,578	6.5
Illinois.....	397	460	472	1,062	97,373	95,589	85,649	126,639	4,148	82,641	10,584	4.8
Michigan.....	265	355	400	512	49,275	56,878	49,835	49,350	3,529	43,462	2,284	7.5
Wisconsin.....	143	170	208	242	19,627	20,096	20,425	20,701	620	17,330	1,677	3.5
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	190	211	239	268	32,039	30,897	28,145	24,102	1,101	25,687	5,251	4.1
Iowa.....	204	297	357	412	36,900	45,775	44,939	40,956	1,827	32,095	2,978	5.4
Missouri.....	2	—	—	121	561	—	—	5,640	—	37	524	—
North Dakota.....	63	79	90	72	6,198	7,289	6,268	4,596	141	5,727	330	2.4
South Dakota.....	65	93	102	91	8,521	9,284	8,852	6,193	316	7,374	831	4.1
Nebraska.....	111	130	188	229	19,119	19,145	19,643	17,386	732	17,365	1,022	4.0
Kansas.....	260	359	400	457	55,906	54,740	46,966	35,801	4,391	48,055	3,460	8.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	14	10	15	16	5,178	2,164	3,651	2,694	312	4,596	270	6.4
Maryland.....	7	5	6	14	829	422	610	1,494	48	659	122	6.8
Dist. of Columbia.....	24	23	17	20	17,823	11,930	9,667	10,777	569	12,959	4,295	4.2
Virginia.....	—	—	5	7	—	—	268	425	—	—	—	—
West Virginia.....	565	696	637	619	77,848	76,934	62,547	50,149	3,346	66,864	7,638	4.8
Georgia.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	776	—	—	—	—
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	—	1	39	185	—	22	2,165	2	169	14	1.2
Tennessee.....	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	1,840	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	1	—	—	21	80	—	—	1,200	—	80	—	—
Mississippi.....	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	2,804	—	—	—	—
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	1,382	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma.....	9	11	4	—	1,657	1,683	75	—	73	1,584	—	4.4
Texas.....	1	—	19	19	17	—	1,271	630	—	17	—	—
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	38	54	44	26	5,336	4,481	4,073	2,029	289	4,274	773	6.3
Idaho.....	46	58	61	45	6,612	6,573	5,682	2,331	415	5,983	214	6.5
Wyoming.....	25	36	35	19	4,017	3,459	1,841	838	301	2,734	982	9.9
Colorado.....	99	122	109	87	20,496	24,166	16,528	12,917	1,270	18,185	1,041	6.5
New Mexico.....	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	2,331	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	37	38	44	15	6,451	5,922	2,927	1,034	378	5,418	655	6.5
Utah.....	8	11	14	10	1,376	1,121	1,305	987	128	1,248	—	9.3
Nevada.....	7	8	7	4	1,193	674	356	316	76	1,014	103	7.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	113	145	173	154	19,726	21,499	17,738	12,440	987	17,357	1,382	5.4
Oregon.....	79	105	127	128	16,546	18,945	15,635	11,099	872	13,593	2,081	6.0
California.....	266	264	244	192	80,571	63,133	39,570	22,718	4,708	59,176	16,687	7.4

¹ Includes figures for the Free Baptist Church.² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	6,284	6,085	5,922	\$167,576,483	1,694	\$20,083,272	3,004	\$11,930,664
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	278	273	268	3,298,757	41	162,065	155	471,850
New Hampshire.....	116	114	109	1,425,500	7	13,598	83	265,050
Vermont.....	73	71	67	1,104,525	10	45,836	54	202,000
Massachusetts.....	272	266	258	13,971,754	85	850,637	125	683,750
Rhode Island.....	89	84	79	2,753,185	21	175,082	38	210,200
Connecticut.....	126	122	118	5,154,399	35	416,151	77	439,712
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	694	678	672	36,474,680	190	6,473,630	437	1,948,796
New Jersey.....	223	217	216	11,188,428	100	1,215,671	156	974,310
Pennsylvania.....	578	562	542	19,134,854	216	2,323,684	277	1,333,014
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	385	374	355	9,937,390	91	1,087,511	135	522,050
Indiana.....	408	396	383	5,724,201	74	530,753	102	302,000
Illinois.....	397	389	375	11,220,208	114	1,657,454	182	776,610
Michigan.....	265	261	257	6,280,560	96	817,111	154	547,416
Wisconsin.....	143	141	139	2,350,707	59	264,105	88	356,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	190	189	186	3,754,169	50	338,267	94	308,400
Iowa.....	204	200	198	3,082,625	44	225,461	127	434,550
North Dakota.....	63	58	58	412,550	10	33,890	34	99,050
South Dakota.....	65	64	63	878,750	17	53,925	41	134,550
Nebraska.....	111	110	105	1,729,730	30	130,464	73	193,200
Kansas.....	260	250	248	3,626,305	70	415,709	132	332,440
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	14	13	13	699,500	7	35,855	7	43,500
Maryland.....	7	7	4	69,000	2	28,865	1	(¹)
District of Columbia.....	24	24	23	2,877,500	16	413,209	5	53,000
West Virginia.....	565	509	496	3,871,600	43	206,088	80	341,983
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	2,800				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	9	9	9	63,050	2	7,600	5	11,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	38	37	35	520,421	9	27,050	18	54,350
Idaho.....	46	44	43	329,100	11	13,000	31	64,900
Wyoming.....	25	25	25	284,200	11	27,052	10	25,300
Colorado.....	99	92	90	2,182,525	30	82,643	45	121,175
Arizona.....	37	34	32	529,475	10	185,414	18	39,300
Utah.....	8	8	8	350,000	4	16,515	2	(¹)
Nevada.....	7	7	6	86,450	2	1,700	5	16,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	113	111	109	2,073,524	43	263,578	58	144,783
Oregon.....	79	76	74	1,326,354	20	95,122	35	92,200
California.....	266	264	253	8,669,687	123	1,393,577	118	369,125
Other States.....	4	3	2	129,000	1	35,000	2	18,600

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Missouri, 1; Alabama, 1; and Texas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	6, 284	6, 168	\$19, 577, 463	\$6, 400, 793	\$2, 266, 558	\$1, 478, 671
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	278	260	452, 741	196, 635	27, 273	52, 798
New Hampshire.....	116	107	212, 479	99, 449	18, 274	17, 923
Vermont.....	73	72	135, 350	63, 266	11, 109	9, 207
Massachusetts.....	272	272	1, 646, 584	478, 467	230, 593	113, 932
Rhode Island.....	89	87	376, 450	123, 145	50, 212	37, 699
Connecticut.....	126	126	571, 890	164, 820	66, 682	50, 900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	694	684	3, 038, 809	904, 881	511, 327	179, 757
New Jersey.....	223	223	1, 136, 515	364, 863	145, 835	80, 215
Pennsylvania.....	578	568	2, 023, 780	652, 127	226, 372	179, 587
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	385	379	1, 259, 910	378, 903	132, 400	89, 730
Indiana.....	408	404	680, 009	271, 351	61, 486	69, 387
Illinois.....	397	394	1, 449, 531	459, 202	169, 798	120, 601
Michigan.....	265	263	809, 457	275, 152	90, 226	62, 271
Wisconsin.....	143	142	331, 098	136, 163	24, 460	33, 530
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	190	186	556, 208	177, 976	59, 525	38, 457
Iowa.....	204	196	384, 485	159, 686	29, 630	35, 448
North Dakota.....	63	60	82, 879	34, 743	3, 620	3, 440
South Dakota.....	65	65	108, 010	47, 251	5, 682	4, 796
Nebraska.....	111	109	214, 762	90, 631	17, 666	16, 139
Kansas.....	260	257	546, 203	190, 668	44, 649	38, 375
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	13	51, 581	16, 716	6, 068	2, 142
Maryland.....	7	7	13, 624	6, 134	722	469
District of Columbia.....	24	24	343, 704	59, 468	48, 591	18, 309
West Virginia.....	565	546	509, 405	202, 101	40, 456	50, 268
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	3	753	403	56	198
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	9	9	10, 142	5, 301	227	601
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	38	35	80, 786	35, 981	5, 840	12, 016
Idaho.....	46	45	86, 340	35, 922	5, 186	5, 058
Wyoming.....	25	24	45, 070	21, 220	1, 944	3, 277
Colorado.....	99	96	245, 295	86, 226	20, 329	11, 847
Arizona.....	37	37	115, 747	33, 719	5, 810	6, 664
Utah.....	8	8	20, 545	8, 478	1, 820	1, 499
Nevada.....	7	7	18, 777	10, 589	950	1, 110
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	113	113	283, 051	113, 409	19, 363	36, 116
Oregon.....	79	78	225, 049	91, 227	16, 305	23, 019
California.....	266	265	1, 500, 356	401, 037	165, 287	71, 692
Other States	4	1 4	10, 088	3, 473	785	194

¹ Includes: Missouri, 2; Alabama, 1; and Texas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,364,921	\$4,347,318	\$436,207	\$281,492	\$321,153	\$2,026,258	\$654,102
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	15,292	93,353	9,025	2,497	6,148	39,335	10,385
New Hampshire.....	2,343	41,410	4,339	1,004	1,570	22,794	3,373
Vermont.....	3,167	24,524	1,747	35	332	17,131	4,832
Massachusetts.....	71,691	441,314	44,147	22,116	33,620	161,002	49,702
Rhode Island.....	6,258	93,362	10,215	1,032	1,418	48,246	4,863
Connecticut.....	47,116	128,537	10,523	2,745	3,509	83,982	13,076
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	159,145	700,225	81,910	48,241	68,385	267,427	117,511
New Jersey.....	71,574	245,551	24,746	19,859	27,889	124,397	31,586
Pennsylvania.....	158,277	445,807	48,952	21,429	28,024	199,414	63,791
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	149,163	302,538	18,938	19,249	16,211	125,250	27,528
Indiana.....	44,782	132,004	11,248	6,283	9,698	55,941	17,829
Illinois.....	102,672	338,164	35,757	26,800	26,570	135,481	34,486
Michigan.....	75,167	159,419	17,816	19,270	26,625	63,713	19,798
Wisconsin.....	18,200	65,136	5,138	4,177	3,329	30,930	10,035
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	33,424	138,953	13,479	10,929	10,907	56,400	16,158
Iowa.....	23,540	74,008	6,008	2,148	6,375	36,782	10,860
North Dakota.....	15,054	12,355	2,489	2,018	1,235	6,218	1,707
South Dakota.....	15,909	16,256	1,148	1,141	921	12,003	2,903
Nebraska.....	10,247	43,767	2,879	1,264	1,932	22,502	7,735
Kansas.....	41,480	111,020	9,110	9,175	3,762	71,695	26,269
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	10,115	10,005	588	702	538	3,886	821
Maryland.....	530	3,687	131	41	20	822	1,068
District of Columbia.....	43,658	70,441	20,064	6,413	3,623	45,539	27,598
West Virginia.....	51,846	82,748	8,761	3,686	2,935	51,226	15,378
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		28				3	65
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	1,000	1,328	246	455	459	8	517
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	3,754	13,394	1,183	838	641	6,418	721
Idaho.....	9,685	15,727	1,500	132	356	11,549	1,225
Wyoming.....	4,992	7,429	550	635	762	2,712	1,549
Colorado.....	21,835	49,531	4,656	3,922	5,753	33,021	8,175
Arizona.....	8,373	39,866	2,999	1,543	174	13,082	3,517
Utah.....	1,115	4,571	154	359	495	1,334	720
Nevada.....	800	2,730	741			1,579	278
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	14,008	56,539	5,799	2,114	3,249	26,559	5,895
Oregon.....	8,941	42,130	4,123	3,162	2,197	27,253	6,692
California.....	118,768	336,880	25,083	35,300	20,772	220,547	104,990
Other States.....	1,000	2,581	15	778	719	77	466

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	6,284	1,329,044	5,922	\$167,576,463	1,694	\$20,063,272	6,168	\$19,577,463	5,904	892,872
Alabama:										
Swedish.....	1	80	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	66
Arizona:										
Arizona.....	37	6,451	32	529,475	10	185,414	37	115,747	35	4,589
California, Northern:										
Central.....	8	2,105	7	145,000	1	270	8	27,565	8	1,420
Clear Lake.....	6	832	6	59,500	3	2,554	6	14,727	6	614
General.....	12	1,186	12	155,050	5	19,275	12	18,136	11	527
Nevada-Sierra.....	3	280	3	29,000			3	5,952	3	326
Pacific.....	6	839	6	149,500	4	24,380	6	17,345	6	701
Sacramento.....	11	2,104	10	265,750	3	57,805	11	34,595	10	1,729
Sacramento River.....	9	1,413	9	160,000	3	2,700	9	28,909	9	1,036
San Francisco Bay.....	22	6,412	19	746,180	14	125,932	22	137,491	22	5,308
San Joaquin.....	27	6,092	26	369,815	10	35,699	27	89,511	27	4,887
San Jose.....	16	2,638	15	197,150	4	10,589	16	60,690	16	2,261
Swedish.....	3	847	3	142,700	1	8,795	2	(¹)	3	587
Unassociated.....	3	516	3	24,695			3	14,653	3	542
California, Southern:										
Foot Hill.....	14	6,469	14	1,017,200	6	196,500	14	133,613	14	4,880
Harbor.....	13	5,158	11	277,000	7	126,928	13	81,866	13	4,210
Imperial Valley.....	3	621	3	45,380	2	11,900	3	9,470	3	470
Kern River.....	8	1,800	8	206,569	4	34,900	8	37,742	8	1,371
Los Angeles.....	49	21,591	45	2,855,429	26	568,595	49	482,193	48	14,949
Santa Ana Valley.....	9	3,311	9	254,000	6	15,485	9	52,146	9	2,689
Santa Barbara.....	11	2,467	11	324,470	6	26,145	11	44,163	11	1,885
Southwestern.....	17	5,673	17	523,399	8	45,655	17	84,033	16	3,394
University.....	15	7,777	15	714,900	9	79,090	15	105,604	14	5,039
Unassociated.....	1	440	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	356
Colorado:										
Eastern.....	8	477	7	29,400	5	1,585	8	3,570	8	411
Gunnison Valley.....	1	16	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	35
Mexican.....	4	437	4	23,500			4	5,210	4	424
Northeastern.....	6	709	5	115,000	1	1,200	6	10,908	6	670
Northern.....	8	1,776	8	85,800	2	1,475	8	13,300	8	1,006
Northwestern.....	3	116	2	(¹)			3	649	3	150
Rocky Mountain.....	22	8,171	20	1,404,500	9	31,943	21	123,337	19	6,044
San Luis Valley.....	5	701	5	65,000			4	7,945	4	451
Southeastern.....	8	768	7	26,900	2	2,150	8	3,723	7	420
Southern.....	17	5,386	17	350,725	7	42,155	16	59,585	15	3,062
Southwestern.....	8	619	6	23,700	1	200	8	4,865	6	511
Western.....	9	1,320	8	48,600	3	1,935	9	12,108	9	1,079
Connecticut:										
Ashford.....	15	1,545	12	153,954	2	13,400	15	21,589	14	933
Fairfield.....	20	4,310	19	847,000	8	124,500	20	86,367	18	2,044
Hartford.....	21	6,892	18	2,025,600	10	180,000	21	187,544	20	3,518
New Haven.....	34	7,621	34	1,319,445	7	48,201	34	142,179	34	3,801
New London.....	18	3,854	18	506,200	4	17,750	18	93,323	17	2,259
Stonington Union.....	16	2,192	15	272,200	3	29,800	16	37,220	16	1,268
Swedish.....	2	107	2	(¹)	1	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	32
Delaware:										
Delaware.....	14	5,178	13	699,500	7	35,855	13	51,581	14	2,854
District of Columbia:										
Columbia.....	24	17,823	23	2,877,500	16	413,209	24	343,704	24	14,722
Idaho:										
Central.....	10	1,562	9	65,000	3	3,875	10	25,222	9	1,438
East.....	8	956	7	46,200	1	250	7	16,612	7	680
First.....	17	3,042	17	147,100	5	8,400	17	32,288	17	2,208
North Idaho.....	8	569	8	30,800	1	400	8	6,998	6	462
Spokane (Wash.).....	4	510	3	43,000	1	75	4	5,851	4	527

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Illinois:										
Alton.....	24	7,933	21	\$445,500	8	\$49,029	24	\$91,205	24	5,724
Aurora.....	12	3,063	11	518,500	4	106,000	12	41,433	12	2,449
Bloomington.....	22	4,691	22	389,200	2	12,075	22	45,513	21	2,959
Central.....	12	1,659	11	48,487			12	6,844	12	946
Champaign-Urbana	26	4,786	25	523,000	5	42,640	26	49,108	26	3,243
Chicago.....	84	30,500	75	5,557,371	53	1,212,850	83	655,240	82	19,743
German.....	10	1,840	10	216,000	3	11,870	10	41,761	10	1,547
Greene-Jersey.....	12	2,504	11	146,400	1	4,000	12	12,819	12	1,276
Morgan-Scott.....	5	806	5	26,000			5	3,811	5	525
Ottawa.....	15	2,499	15	283,100	1	3,300	15	37,100	13	1,885
Peoria.....	18	5,060	18	491,450	1	6,600	18	65,741	18	3,821
Quincy.....	14	2,439	14	155,000	1	6,000	14	16,614	14	1,897
Rock Island.....	17	2,686	17	175,600	3	11,260	17	34,345	17	2,378
Rock River.....	18	4,382	17	477,450	4	23,050	18	66,707	18	2,610
Salem.....	13	1,882	12	125,800			13	12,658	13	1,181
Southern.....	30	4,808	28	187,350	3	24,549	29	32,585	29	3,355
Springfield.....	31	9,413	31	744,500	7	74,588	30	100,083	31	8,204
Swedish.....	24	5,022	22	527,700	15	46,743	24	118,541	23	4,688
Wabash Valley.....	6	812	6	139,500	2	5,900	6	8,854	6	869
Unassociated.....	4	588	4	42,300	1	17,000	4	8,569	4	446
Indiana:										
Bedford.....	16	3,293	15	141,950	5	20,700	16	23,938	16	2,337
Bethel.....	12	2,217	10	121,100	4	34,475	12	19,221	10	1,855
Brownstown.....	11	1,702	10	116,700	2	15,250	11	15,102	11	1,623
Calumet.....	6	2,272	6	234,834	4	16,351	6	31,339	6	1,826
Coffee Creek.....	18	2,082	17	27,925			17	6,470	17	1,248
Curry's Prairie.....	18	3,819	18	191,250	4	16,885	18	29,041	18	2,338
Decatur County.....	9	2,528	9	145,600	1	600	9	14,877	9	1,490
East Central.....	5	1,316	5	87,500	4	27,950	5	13,035	5	850
Evansville.....	7	651	7	25,700	3	8,800	7	5,290	7	418
Flat Rock.....	10	2,641	10	149,500	2	1,500	10	19,481	10	1,597
Fort Wayne.....	15	3,662	15	383,400	6	57,985	15	49,232	15	2,381
Freedom.....	20	2,156	18	62,550			20	11,787	20	1,356
Friendship.....	16	2,361	15	60,450	1	58	16	8,519	15	1,082
Harmony.....	14	3,124	13	176,700	1	3,000	14	27,151	13	2,348
Indianapolis.....	32	11,418	28	1,398,500	10	91,919	32	134,913	32	9,736
Johnson County.....	8	1,540	8	156,900	2	12,000	8	13,723	8	826
Judson.....	17	3,493	17	218,850	4	22,400	17	31,998	16	2,372
Laughery.....	13	1,836	12	92,500	1	130	13	18,212	13	1,357
Linton.....	12	1,887	12	81,700			12	8,230	11	1,234
Logansport.....	16	3,257	14	357,200	4	7,185	16	26,030	16	2,255
Long Run.....	16	1,992	14	52,700			15	7,945	13	813
Madison.....	13	2,064	13	84,800	1	600	13	12,798	12	1,289
Monticello.....	7	968	7	33,000			7	6,144	7	624
Mount Zion.....	8	599	6	8,450			7	1,127	6	389
Noble-Lagrange.....	8	768	8	46,600	2	11,272	8	6,438	8	603
Northern.....	9	2,117	8	288,500	3	9,700	9	28,751	8	1,463
Orleans.....	10	1,578	9	66,700	1	800	10	9,169	9	821
Perry County.....	4	479	3	4,000	1	170	4	2,919	3	218
Salamonie.....	11	4,143	10	527,500	3	157,673	11	39,845	11	2,610
Sand Creek.....	10	1,629	10	52,100			10	8,352	9	1,011
Swedish.....	1	37	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	40
Tippecanoe.....	7	1,417	7	113,550			6	10,350	6	735
Union.....	13	2,997	12	117,000	2	2,800	13	24,944	13	2,239
White Lick.....	15	2,380	15	85,492	2	9,700	15	10,986	15	1,200
Unassociated.....	1	75	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	100
Iowa:										
Cedar Valley.....	20	3,651	19	327,400	4	43,447	19	42,919	19	2,209
Creston.....	9	1,036	9	90,100			8	7,005	8	542

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Iowa—Continued.										
Danish.....	7	939	7	\$62,000	2	\$4,790	6	\$12,819	7	643
East Grand River.....	2	181	2	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	80
English River.....	7	320	5	26,800			6	1,385	5	178
Fox River.....	7	476	7	15,300			5	1,438	5	223
German.....	8	1,678	7	190,250	2	4,600	8	23,932	8	1,632
Iowa.....	10	2,102	10	138,845	3	5,150	10	20,754	10	1,477
Mideastern.....	16	5,382	15	509,800	6	16,715	16	54,838	16	2,739
Northeastern.....	8	1,060	8	127,000	1	4,375	8	10,016	8	721
Northern.....	16	2,756	16	220,000	4	51,439	16	24,773	14	1,660
Oskaloosa.....	9	1,487	9	77,100	2	3,200	9	8,754	8	1,002
Roger Williams.....	22	5,793	21	415,300	9	28,490	22	59,214	22	3,226
Sioux Valley.....	12	2,022	12	278,500	4	14,000	12	23,751	12	1,601
Southern.....	17	1,896	17	81,230	1	1,300	16	10,305	16	1,300
Southwestern.....	16	3,943	16	400,500	5	46,555	16	43,491	15	2,271
Swedish.....	9	1,315	9	62,500			9	24,839	9	1,326
Washington.....	7	769	7	49,300	1	1,400	6	7,483	4	454
Unassociated.....	2	94	2	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	130
Kansas:										
Arkansas Valley.....	25	4,656	23	299,465	8	56,228	25	46,208	24	3,302
Blue Valley.....	5	516	5	39,500	1	200	5	4,297	5	463
Central.....	10	2,700	10	123,100	1	1,250	10	33,894	10	1,984
Chikaskia.....	11	1,245	11	61,000			11	13,170	11	914
Fort Scott.....	11	907	9	21,450	1	770	11	4,784	11	613
German.....	2	189	2	(¹)	1	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	160
Jewell.....	6	677	6	23,600	1	40	6	3,487	5	469
Kansas River.....	18	4,340	18	477,000	6	64,200	16	51,793	17	2,799
Miami.....	18	3,384	18	181,600	1	1,500	18	24,430	17	2,480
Missouri River.....	27	8,681	26	493,100	13	45,483	27	81,897	27	4,418
Northeast.....	13	2,219	12	119,650	3	6,290	12	9,592	13	1,154
Northwest.....	10	791	10	32,400	3	4,400	10	4,904	9	548
Republican Valley.....	9	1,574	9	120,700	2	9,000	9	20,638	8	1,107
Solomon Valley.....	5	724	4	25,765	1	2,650	5	5,655	5	458
South Central.....	5	507	4	18,500			5	5,041	5	293
Southeast.....	31	7,758	30	482,355	10	42,435	31	50,633	31	4,927
Southwest.....	12	1,311	11	65,650	4	1,150	12	34,410	11	1,285
Swedish.....	3	398	3	32,000			3	5,019	3	375
Upper Solomon.....	5	435	5	40,500	2	4,988	5	4,930	5	400
Walnut Valley.....	25	10,946	24	804,525	10	146,275	25	119,859	25	7,632
West Central.....	8	1,240	8	83,445	2	26,350	8	11,002	8	763
Unassociated.....	2	745	2	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	313
Kentucky:										
Ohio Valley.....	1	164	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	64
Portsmouth.....	2	21	2	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	45
Maine:										
Androscoggin.....	12	2,332	9	425,500	3	6,850	12	43,787	11	1,433
Bowdoinham.....	12	1,047	11	114,807	2	2,150	12	19,421	10	733
Cumberland.....	18	3,800	18	667,500	4	32,110	18	59,242	18	2,926
Damariscotta.....	14	680	12	41,100	2	706	14	8,774	12	516
Farmington.....	15	895	14	74,000	2	981	14	13,517	13	832
Hancock.....	26	1,126	24	112,850	2	8,906	22	16,613	21	1,148
Lincoln.....	26	1,611	25	115,500			21	27,028	21	1,297
North Aroostook.....	12	1,866	12	83,500	4	4,118	12	25,481	11	1,707
North Kennebec.....	14	3,054	14	170,000	4	6,086	13	46,020	13	1,981
North York.....	21	1,746	21	133,050	1	3,862	20	19,365	17	1,238
Oxford.....	14	1,167	14	127,500	3	27,573	14	23,695	14	1,177
Penobscot.....	27	3,129	26	253,650	3	14,800	27	44,107	26	2,283
Piscataquis.....	9	1,258	9	98,000	2	7,650	9	13,270	8	521
South Aroostook.....	17	2,073	17	124,400	3	11,218	14	20,752	12	1,413

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Maine—Continued.										
South Kennebec	13	1,828	13	\$437,200	2	\$210	13	\$24,393	12	1,264
South York	12	1,646	12	204,500	2	31,650	11	30,872	9	1,209
Washington	16	1,379	16	111,700	2	3,195	14	16,404	14	955
Maryland:										
Columbia	6	804	3	68,500	2	28,865	6	13,594	6	1,111
Monongahela (Pa.)	1	25	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Massachusetts:										
Barnstable	10	512	8	89,500			10	26,265	9	462
Berkshire	11	3,414	11	595,850	2	63,000	11	51,093	10	1,826
Boston East	26	13,877	24	1,955,450	12	244,404	26	239,576	24	9,197
Boston North	19	12,423	17	1,849,670	8	58,510	19	231,768	19	7,453
Boston South	20	7,669	20	1,153,135	10	57,012	20	157,648	19	5,243
Boston West	23	9,627	23	2,227,700	7	79,545	23	215,108	23	6,028
Framingham	13	2,824	13	283,235	5	34,125	13	37,225	13	1,471
Franklin-Millers River	8	1,311	7	128,500			8	23,596	8	849
Merrimac River	17	7,043	17	665,975	7	38,790	17	104,219	17	3,634
Old Colony	15	3,759	14	535,200	6	23,850	15	53,065	15	2,654
Providence (R. I.)	2	129	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	155
Salem	20	6,036	20	1,011,084	8	28,677	20	96,550	20	4,438
Swedish	9	1,595	8	182,000	2	14,500	9	37,024	8	1,083
Taunton	19	5,978	17	622,170	4	138,800	19	112,213	19	4,713
Wachusett	13	3,281	13	497,510	2	13,000	13	49,818	13	1,923
Westfield	20	5,669	18	1,053,050	8	43,674	20	105,944	19	3,289
Worcester	26	5,083	26	1,108,225	3	10,750	26	100,440	25	2,849
Unassociated	1	136					1	(1)	1	68
Michigan:										
Alpena	13	709	13	55,800	2	460	12	7,729	11	643
Berean	4	677	4	28,000			4	10,908	4	737
Detroit	40	13,105	39	1,949,910	34	531,186	40	259,868	39	14,692
Flint River	13	3,003	12	387,800	4	21,448	13	65,036	13	2,715
German	4	839	4	128,000	3	8,200	4	12,281	4	807
Grand River	11	1,885	11	1,120,450	4	86,289	11	41,151	11	994
Grand Traverse	8	966	8	76,700	4	2,250	8	14,383	8	668
Hillsdale	16	1,121	16	79,350	2	1,650	15	13,631	14	1,033
Huron	13	1,055	12	62,200	4	4,840	13	18,432	13	1,247
Jackson	17	3,475	17	290,900	5	12,000	17	43,012	17	2,873
Kalamazoo River	15	3,076	15	236,500	3	6,094	15	39,228	15	2,672
Kent-Muskegon	12	1,807	12	169,500	3	10,840	12	25,133	11	1,370
Lenawee	10	1,492	8	63,500	1	2,186	10	20,829	10	1,265
Marquette	5	945	5	89,500	3	5,240	5	20,951	5	781
Osceola	6	388	6	30,000	2	1,775	6	4,562	5	417
Saginaw Valley	16	3,243	15	313,000	5	9,550	16	50,627	16	2,124
Shiawassee	16	2,919	16	409,500	4	72,000	16	39,553	16	2,470
St. Joseph River Valley	9	798	9	59,400	2	750	9	10,463	9	803
Swedish	17	1,812	17	206,400	6	9,345	17	32,738	16	1,921
Wayne	15	4,595	15	447,650	3	23,322	15	69,723	13	3,981
Unassociated	5	1,365	3	76,500	2	7,686	5	9,219	5	886
Minnesota:										
Dane-Norwegian	11	1,113	11	72,200	2	650	10	20,111	9	858
German	9	920	9	69,800			9	14,905	8	709
Lake Superior	2	323	2	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	2	230
Minnesota Valley	14	1,907	14	122,500	2	800	14	25,187	12	1,359
Northwestern	17	1,733	17	143,100	3	17,500	17	24,344	15	1,306
Southeastern	14	2,578	14	318,000	1	5,763	14	42,639	14	1,904
Southwestern	8	815	8	67,400	3	3,000	8	12,304	7	537
Swedish	83	9,666	81	720,110	26	35,133	80	187,441	73	8,291
Twin City	30	12,929	28	2,207,559	12	273,621	30	225,236	30	7,393
Unassociated	2	65	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	49

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Missouri:										
Swedish	1	524	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	453
Montana:										
Bitter Root	4	588	4	\$27,500	3	\$5,550	4	\$9,340	2	381
Crow Indian	4	223	3	24,000	-----	-----	4	4,712	3	208
Flathead	3	384	3	14,800	-----	-----	3	3,671	3	262
German	2	121	2	(¹)	-----	-----	2	(¹)	1	150
Rocky Mountain	10	1,739	10	207,121	1	4,000	10	26,784	10	995
Swedish	1	26	1	(¹)	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	100
Teton	6	668	5	101,000	3	13,650	4	11,807	5	577
Yellowstone	8	1,587	7	127,000	2	3,850	7	21,737	7	964
Nebraska:										
Capitol	9	2,587	9	211,200	5	19,250	9	33,449	9	1,090
Custer	4	776	4	37,500	-----	-----	4	4,941	4	428
First Nebraska	8	1,450	8	72,500	2	1,002	8	12,902	8	730
Grand Island	13	1,994	13	158,200	2	8,500	13	17,436	13	1,528
Nebraska Conference, Swedish	6	650	6	80,100	3	4,850	6	8,776	6	516
New Era	1	100	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	35
Northeastern	8	892	8	73,400	1	1,864	8	8,534	7	612
North Platte	6	447	5	18,500	1	290	5	2,892	6	303
Northwestern	6	1,063	5	39,499	2	800	6	10,837	6	755
Omaha	18	5,311	16	733,450	5	62,150	18	76,161	18	3,729
Southern Union	17	2,157	16	200,790	5	19,458	17	21,307	15	1,448
Southwestern German	4	300	4	23,000	1	900	4	5,446	4	335
York	11	1,392	10	61,591	2	3,400	10	11,270	9	968
Nevada:										
Nevada-Sierra	7	1,193	6	86,450	2	1,700	7	18,777	7	1,046
New Hampshire:										
Belknap	11	937	10	163,200	-----	-----	10	21,821	10	723
Dublin	8	840	7	124,000	1	1,200	7	17,478	6	658
Meredith-Sandwich	10	622	10	93,850	-----	-----	8	9,794	7	431
Milford	13	2,862	13	264,850	1	250	13	35,117	12	1,853
New Durham	12	907	11	68,700	-----	-----	11	15,644	10	801
Newport	14	1,315	14	126,000	1	3,795	14	23,490	10	885
Portsmouth	16	1,986	15	279,800	2	2,075	15	40,197	15	1,280
Salisbury	15	1,879	13	193,300	1	5,078	15	33,729	14	1,318
White Mountains	6	564	6	75,500	1	1,200	6	6,623	6	389
Wolfeboro	11	308	10	36,300	-----	-----	8	8,586	7	313
New Jersey:										
Camden	45	10,912	45	1,920,928	23	258,192	45	208,658	44	11,154
Central	14	2,819	14	615,000	8	48,878	14	53,551	14	1,657
East	31	9,822	30	2,647,000	19	285,700	31	227,815	30	6,065
Hudson	20	3,453	18	755,000	12	101,675	20	70,923	18	1,677
Monmouth	20	4,365	20	571,650	5	11,123	20	74,844	19	2,514
Morris and Essex	17	7,152	17	1,625,600	9	209,140	17	152,456	16	3,117
North	27	6,764	25	1,661,200	13	130,113	27	181,608	26	4,616
Trenton	19	4,973	18	718,500	5	125,100	19	79,021	18	3,434
West	29	5,696	29	675,050	6	45,750	29	86,568	27	4,440
Unassociated	1	30	1	(¹)	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	28
New York:										
Allegany	6	1,011	6	105,500	1	725	6	11,857	6	688
Black River	12	2,101	12	288,250	2	27,321	12	30,011	12	992
Bradford (Pa.)	1	26	1	(¹)	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	20
Broome and Tioga	22	4,505	22	574,200	3	81,250	22	60,841	21	3,654
Buffalo	44	13,357	44	1,960,550	22	436,875	44	212,829	43	7,721
Cattaraugus	11	2,558	11	227,525	2	23,002	11	27,768	11	1,478
Cayuga	8	2,003	8	354,800	2	16,050	8	41,103	8	1,324

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
New York—Contd.										
Chautauqua.....	23	3,464	23	\$400,400	3	\$9,550	23	\$54,304	22	2,570
Chemung River.....	15	3,666	15	550,000	4	17,230	15	53,157	15	2,269
Chenango.....	15	1,884	15	193,500	1	150	15	22,853	13	1,280
Cortland.....	7	1,886	7	237,000	3	28,950	7	38,280	6	1,238
Dutchess.....	10	1,400	10	285,200	2	11,700	10	29,508	10	733
Essex and Champlain.....	7	756	7	112,000	1	800	7	12,792	7	337
Franklin.....	20	3,173	19	289,500	4	12,915	20	45,731	18	1,921
Genesee.....	27	4,029	27	548,600	6	62,175	27	53,845	27	2,705
Hudson River Central.....	20	3,866	19	715,700	6	46,708	20	64,315	18	1,859
Hudson River North.....	34	7,862	34	1,904,350	14	137,570	34	185,033	33	4,594
Lake George.....	10	695	10	53,500	1	100	10	8,908	8	327
Long Island.....	54	16,685	52	3,747,113	28	393,829	54	374,708	54	9,255
Madison.....	12	1,427	12	229,600	1	1,600	12	24,663	11	957
Mohawk River.....	12	2,403	11	268,900	3	4,750	12	30,708	11	1,300
Monroe.....	36	13,349	34	5,218,797	16	2,273,742	36	249,031	35	7,063
Niagara.....	13	3,581	13	398,900	5	27,148	13	56,630	13	2,353
Oneida.....	20	4,653	20	575,000	7	24,424	20	119,183	18	2,300
Onondaga.....	18	6,100	18	1,222,795	9	324,350	18	100,382	17	3,573
Ontario-Yates.....	25	3,092	22	350,000	6	4,154	23	40,703	22	1,838
Orleans.....	8	1,785	8	236,000	2	1,350	8	18,401	8	949
Oswego.....	13	1,476	13	187,000	2	7,250	12	19,555	12	1,022
Otsego.....	7	1,154	7	97,600	1	100	7	14,355	7	690
Rensselaerville.....	8	507	8	27,250			8	5,154	4	145
St. Lawrence.....	11	1,350	11	217,000	1	735	11	21,204	11	862
Saratoga.....	17	5,029	17	900,200	7	110,700	16	72,176	16	2,524
Seneca.....	12	1,812	12	197,100			12	28,930	10	947
Southern New York.....	51	46,736	42	12,479,650	16	2,372,455	50	743,414	48	10,893
Stephentown.....	7	658	6	40,000			7	7,799	7	368
Steuben.....	24	4,046	23	324,300	3	51,012	23	49,208	24	2,445
Swedish.....	1	202	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	152
Union.....	9	968	9	131,000			9	18,627	8	502
Washington-Union.....	20	3,432	20	451,500			19	47,594	18	1,532
Wayne.....	12	1,974	12	275,000	3	8,200	12	27,818	12	1,374
Worcester.....	11	865	10	56,900	1	4,000	8	7,130	5	336
Unassociated.....	2	418	2	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	244
North Dakota:										
German Conference.....	32	3,089	30	175,050	5	4,700	32	33,532	30	4,245
Northwestern.....	9	547	9	22,200			8	4,087	7	404
Norwegian Conference.....	3	408	3	16,000	1	290	3	3,118	2	219
Red River Valley.....	4	212	3	12,700	1	500	3	1,676	2	110
Russian Conference.....	3	144	2	(¹)			3	1,377	2	54
Sheyenne River.....	8	1,585	8	174,700	2	28,100	8	36,910	7	844
Swedish Conference.....	3	200	3	5,400	1	300	2	(¹)	2	225
Unassociated.....	1	13					1	(¹)	1	15
Ohio:										
Adams.....	8	420	8	36,200			8	2,920	8	360
Akron.....	11	4,126	7	300,000	6	103,900	11	69,933	11	3,966
Ashtabula.....	10	2,193	10	289,520	5	16,019	10	36,858	10	1,744
Auglaize.....	17	3,087	15	220,700	4	17,756	16	33,939	15	2,398
Cambridge.....	10	1,331	10	75,250	2	8,386	10	8,267	10	1,055
Central.....	9	571	8	16,300			9	3,141	9	399
Clermont.....	4	511	4	27,000			4	3,744	4	406
Cleveland.....	35	12,632	30	2,360,300	17	375,810	35	256,069	34	7,969
Clinton.....	16	2,064	16	169,700	2	4,050	16	21,455	13	1,352
Columbus.....	22	4,925	20	656,300	4	134,895	22	81,628	20	3,008

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Ohio—Contd.										
Coshocton	11	1,104	11	\$51,000	—	—	11	\$9,036	11	718
Dayton	29	7,929	28	766,800	9	\$41,200	29	107,177	28	5,848
Gallia	6	814	6	17,350	—	—	6	1,469	6	255
Huron	6	968	5	83,500	1	1,000	5	10,530	6	703
Lawrence	7	1,616	7	54,500	1	1,100	7	15,720	7	1,143
Lorain	6	876	6	60,500	2	3,475	6	8,417	6	652
Mad River	8	718	8	20,750	—	—	8	4,271	8	436
Mansfield	10	1,977	10	325,000	2	39,100	10	23,006	10	1,504
Marietta	18	2,137	13	79,450	1	3,900	17	17,003	14	1,246
Marion	13	2,458	13	243,300	2	4,951	13	25,741	13	2,274
Miami	23	10,860	23	1,652,345	9	211,050	23	260,049	23	8,465
Mount Vernon	11	1,596	10	103,400	1	950	11	15,481	9	817
Ohio (Independent)	13	1,990	11	23,400	—	—	13	4,289	13	1,189
Pomeroy	12	1,815	11	123,000	2	600	12	14,782	12	1,356
Portsmouth	9	1,375	8	80,700	2	17,000	9	13,091	6	959
Providence	1	40	1	(¹)	—	—	1	(¹)	1	70
Rio Grande	4	405	4	10,300	—	—	3	1,918	3	205
Swedish	1	175	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	155
Toledo	13	3,733	12	842,625	3	32,500	12	63,946	13	3,055
Trumbull	11	3,344	10	365,200	6	16,470	11	36,989	11	2,449
Wooster	9	3,753	9	324,000	3	11,100	9	36,716	8	2,823
Zanesville	15	2,829	13	253,700	2	8,200	14	28,294	14	2,165
Zoar	6	2,374	6	192,000	3	11,099	6	20,171	6	1,960
Unassociated	1	514	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	575
Oklahoma:										
Western Oklahoma-Indian	9	1,657	9	63,050	2	7,600	9	10,142	9	738
Oregon:										
Central-Willamette	17	4,027	16	221,540	3	23,000	16	46,878	15	2,137
Deschutes	3	267	3	9,500	1	5,400	3	3,862	3	302
German	6	1,403	6	120,000	2	3,750	6	34,817	6	1,193
Grande Ronde	5	636	5	34,400	—	—	5	6,300	5	491
Rogue River	7	767	6	87,100	2	9,748	7	10,420	7	639
Swedish	3	223	3	10,500	—	—	3	3,206	3	255
Umatilla	5	928	5	29,050	—	—	5	9,247	5	517
Umpqua	10	2,700	9	266,610	4	14,184	10	35,551	10	1,745
Willamette—Outside	10	1,401	10	160,754	3	8,770	10	19,362	9	1,198
Willamette—Portland	13	4,194	11	386,900	5	30,270	13	55,406	12	2,650
Pennsylvania:										
Abington	24	6,944	23	838,000	11	77,164	24	88,079	22	4,247
Allegheny River	6	979	6	132,500	1	750	6	13,292	6	663
Beaver	15	3,718	15	383,600	7	25,772	15	57,564	15	3,185
Bradford	8	1,139	8	91,700	2	535	8	14,696	7	791
Bridgewater	11	1,078	11	54,300	3	2,025	11	10,543	10	710
Broome and Tioga (New York)	1	55	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	20
Central Union	31	7,503	31	1,039,000	12	101,411	31	132,631	29	5,642
Centre	29	5,588	29	907,580	8	138,433	28	91,654	24	4,458
Chemung River (New York)	3	552	3	45,500	1	4,084	3	7,855	2	315
Clarion	13	1,558	12	164,650	3	3,595	13	20,405	13	1,212
Clearfield	18	2,735	17	366,500	5	15,418	17	26,553	16	2,196
French Creek	13	2,777	12	212,170	2	842	13	36,138	13	1,892
German	2	162	2	(¹)	—	—	2	(¹)	2	146
Harrisburg	8	1,688	8	368,000	6	37,450	8	29,906	8	1,256
Indiana	11	1,167	8	60,500	2	3,500	9	9,342	11	1,148

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Pennsylvania—Contd.										
Monongahela	26	5,449	25	\$419,600	8	\$10,519	26	\$43,030	26	3,762
North Philadelphia	40	10,467	39	1,667,400	21	212,258	40	227,819	40	10,296
Northumberland	33	6,680	31	807,500	11	40,780	31	87,840	31	5,067
Oil Creek	21	4,588	20	705,800	13	140,985	21	63,868	21	3,463
Philadelphia	67	38,045	63	4,956,750	29	407,419	67	475,750	64	18,675
Pittsburgh	65	17,782	59	3,386,154	36	753,673	64	284,823	63	11,481
Reading	23	4,316	20	710,500	9	164,245	23	74,002	22	3,522
Riverside	12	2,711	9	425,500	3	27,800	12	54,746	12	2,533
Steuben	1	83	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	29
Swedish	1	179	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	210
Ten Mile	17	2,385	17	126,000			17	18,458	17	1,828
Tioga	28	2,494	24	147,050	4	7,200	27	21,634	26	1,797
Wayne	10	748	9	64,000	3	5,700	9	9,533	10	589
Welsh	11	2,652	11	398,000	6	47,210	11	42,827	11	2,235
Wyoming	16	2,627	15	276,300	3	21,609	15	37,876	15	2,216
Unassociated	13	4,657	11	289,000	6	72,307	13	32,523	13	1,784
Rhode Island:										
Narragansett	26	2,449	24	219,000	4	10,775	24	39,311	20	1,220
Providence	21	5,530	19	1,052,285	4	20,380	21	114,244	21	3,658
Roger Williams	18	3,068	15	318,900	3	7,652	18	62,193	17	1,993
Warren	24	7,702	21	1,163,000	10	136,275	24	160,702	24	4,783
South Dakota:										
Black Hills	9	919	8	152,000	3	9,300	9	10,530	8	608
Central	11	1,488	11	150,600	3	10,075	11	14,167	10	966
Danish-Norwegian	4	236	4	30,100			4	2,739	4	251
German	15	2,306	15	122,600	4	2,125	15	34,409	15	2,397
Northern	6	701	6	128,900	2	12,750	6	10,942	6	758
Northwestern	5	407	5	39,550	1	12,000	5	4,307	4	335
Rosebud	2	166	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	145
Southern	9	1,783	9	197,000	2	6,550	9	22,493	9	1,134
Swedish	4	515	4	49,000	1	325	4	6,095	4	465
Texas:										
Swedish	1		1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	41
Utah:										
Utah State Convention	8	1,376	8	350,000	4	16,515	8	20,545	8	947
Vermont:										
Addison	5	536	4	102,500	1	1,900	5	10,528	4	222
Berkshire (Massachusetts)	1	60	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	46
Danville	9	1,023	9	78,600			9	12,535	7	468
Lamoille	8	1,331	8	145,500	2	3,751	8	21,994	7	745
Shaftsbury	15	2,736	14	353,300	2	25,870	15	32,196	15	1,079
Vermont Central	10	1,004	8	77,425	2	3,390	9	13,028	9	525
Windham	11	1,358	10	129,500	1	75	11	17,564	9	724
Woodstock	14	1,949	13	205,700	2	10,850	14	25,905	13	983
Washington:										
Bellingham Bay	11	1,413	11	91,400	4	1,880	11	20,795	11	1,369
Central	11	1,725	10	67,725	3	6,510	11	25,702	11	1,482
Cowlitz	8	1,083	8	90,300	3	5,418	8	13,746	6	829
German	7	527	7	34,500	1	200	7	9,001	7	541
Idaho State	1	60	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	65
Mount Pleasant-Palouse	6	985	6	146,000	2	23,146	6	10,042	5	608
Norwegian-Danish Conference	2	83	2	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	73
Puget Sound	13	3,985	13	598,300	8	118,435	13	55,007	12	2,723
Seattle	25	5,692	24	586,649	9	81,195	25	81,087	25	4,856
Spokane	13	2,017	13	145,150	6	4,325	13	24,999	12	1,669
Swedish	15	2,129	13	294,000	7	22,469	15	39,832	15	1,605

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
West Virginia:										
Broad Run.....	26	3,052	22	\$131,200	1	\$50	26	\$17,141	26	2,128
Coal River.....	22	2,289	20	42,280			21	9,674	21	1,778
Eastern.....	11	813	11	33,075	1	3,259	11	3,276	10	485
Elk Valley.....	34	3,423	27	92,600	2	1,115	29	12,626	28	2,689
Fairmont.....	9	2,126	9	94,500	2	3,348	9	20,941	8	1,079
Good Hope.....	15	1,278	15	31,900			14	4,059	12	682
Goshen.....	11	1,167	10	43,800	1	1,000	9	6,929	8	622
Greenbrier.....	43	5,629	40	268,050	6	12,540	41	27,930	37	3,239
Guyandotte.....	35	8,696	34	572,900	8	69,825	35	85,022	35	8,145
Harmony.....	21	1,534	17	50,500			20	7,247	15	1,021
Harrisville.....	19	1,306	18	35,700			19	5,089	18	945
Hopewell.....	45	4,867	41	102,015	1	12	44	19,380	42	3,603
Judson.....	31	4,010	29	161,450	1	6,800	30	18,262	29	2,070
Kanawha Valley.....	43	8,367	35	803,450	5	32,820	43	86,170	39	6,412
Mount Pisgah.....	22	2,163	20	43,500			21	4,009	18	956
Panhandle.....	12	2,626	11	112,600	1	5,677	12	20,026	12	1,954
Parkersburg.....	26	4,307	24	377,009	1	1,600	26	37,087	25	2,944
Raleigh.....	34	4,773	27	276,121	3	25,650	33	34,259	30	3,482
Rock Castle.....	35	3,716	24	121,800	1	9,000	35	22,784	25	2,534
Teays Valley.....	24	3,936	21	189,400	4	14,092	22	24,746	23	2,787
Ten Mile (Pennsylvania).....	1	104	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	45
Twelve Pole.....	24	3,738	20	143,450	1	11,500	24	21,383	23	2,584
Union.....	20	3,790	18	134,300	3	6,300	20	19,620	18	1,881
Unassociated.....	2	138	2	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	2	154
Wisconsin:										
Central.....	8	727	8	79,975	2	2,025	8	10,838	7	601
German.....	1	11	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	22
Green Bay.....	8	1,164	6	86,000	4	9,935	8	13,099	7	686
Janesville.....	6	1,640	6	208,500	1	27,800	6	24,646	6	847
La Crosse.....	11	1,325	11	121,800	4	1,655	11	19,139	9	732
Lincoln.....	4	687	4	70,000	2	5,500	4	10,787	4	524
Madison.....	12	1,419	12	134,600	1	6,000	11	20,617	11	1,006
Milwaukee.....	20	4,234	18	612,832	10	116,726	20	92,540	19	2,874
Northern.....	2	311	2	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	(¹)	2	105
Northwestern.....	21	2,098	21	179,550	10	25,645	21	33,538	21	1,784
Southwestern.....	5	352	5	66,000	2	1,665	5	6,044	4	278
Swedish Conference.....	15	1,597	15	190,950	9	27,240	15	29,037	15	1,552
Walworth.....	15	1,975	15	274,000	6	21,100	15	34,703	15	1,517
Winnebago.....	14	2,068	14	291,000	5	4,004	14	30,392	14	1,042
Unassociated.....	1	19	1	(¹)			1	(¹)		
Wyoming:										
Big Horn.....	9	1,039	9	80,300	4	5,650	9	12,918	9	812
Central.....	11	1,651	11	122,400	6	19,202	10	20,280	10	1,311
Southern.....	4	1,215	4	73,000	1	2,200	4	9,575	3	735
Swedish.....	1	112	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	125
Combinations.....				726,000		94,900		123,887		

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Northern Baptist origins.—Beginning with the oldest branches of Northern Baptist activity, Baptist work before the war of the American Revolution was confined to plans of individual local churches and small groups of neighboring churches, called associations. These associational groups appeared in Virginia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and gradually the associations themselves

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. Clarence M. Gallup, recording secretary, Northern Baptist Convention, New York, N. Y.

came to stand together for the propagation of their form of faith, for the general principle of freedom of conscience in religious concerns, and for mutual defense of their forms of organization. The first Baptist commonwealth, founded in Rhode Island by Roger Williams, an associate of men like Cromwell and Milton in England and of Governor Winthrop in the New England colonies, grew into areas of influence like that of the Philadelphia Association which, in turn, was the mother of other associations like the Warren Association, in Rhode Island. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin all acknowledged indebtedness to the Baptists of Virginia and Rhode Island for principles so well established and proven valid that they embodied them in their drafts of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. These early associations established libraries, schools, colleges, and churches in their humble and meager way, some of which have become institutions of national prominence and great fame. But it was not until the nineteenth century that Baptists in the North had grown to numbers large enough, and means of travel and communication had become sufficiently general through the railroad and the telegraph, for the denomination, along with other denominations, to envision an organic and organized career for the group as a whole.

Northern Baptists after separation from the South.—The Northern Baptist churches withdrew from organic connection with the Southern Baptist churches about 1844. While it is generally supposed that this rift was caused by differences of opinion regarding slavery, as was the case in some other denominations, the real reason for the breach was a difference over the method of raising and distributing missionary moneys.

After this adjustment had been made, the churches of the North and their group organizations moved ahead with new growth and energy. The heated controversies concerning theological and denominational ideologies, which had characterized the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth, had been succeeded by a spirit of realism and of need for associated effort in the new group. It was a period of building vehicles for moving the projects mutually sponsored by the churches. The American Baptist Missionary Union (later named the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society), the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society all were organized in the early nineteenth century, before the Northern and Southern Baptist separation; and they proceeded vigorously with their work, which has been maintained with great enterprise ever since.

Organization of a new denomination.—A great change in the methods of the Northern Baptists resulted from the formation of the Northern Baptist Convention, at Washington, D. C., in 1907. In this scheme of things, the convention exists as a corporation, chartered under the laws of the State of New York, with broad powers to conduct religious work, receive and expend funds, act as financial trustee, and affiliate itself with other similar bodies. Previously, the churches operated through their missionary societies. Now, they united their far-flung interests in an inclusive corporation.

Following this arrangement, the aforesaid three societies, together with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, became so-called "Cooperating Organizations" of the convention, although maintaining their own charters, powers of self-direction, and management. The convention also instituted and caused to be incorporated the Board of Education to supervise the work of the denomination among Baptist schools and colleges, and the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board to collect and distribute funds for the financial relief of needy Baptist ministers and missionaries, their widows and dependent children. In 1920 the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board adopted a retiring pension plan as a means of definite contributory pensions for ministers at the age of 65, based on salaries and terms of service.

Later developments in organization, by which the work of this convention was ramified, included a closer relationship of the Baptist State conventions of the Northern convention territory and the better grade of local City Mission Societies with the Northern Convention itself, under the classification "Affiliated Organizations." The "Cooperating Organizations" and the "Affiliated Organizations" assist the convention in raising and distributing funds under that which is known as the "cooperative plan," with a "unified budget." Other organizations related to or associated with the Northern Baptist Convention are the American Baptist Historical Society, Baptist Young People's Union of America, National Council of Northern Baptist Men, and Ministers Council.

The constituent factor in the Northern Baptist group is the local church. Each church is independent of every other church and of the convention itself, except as they act together by agreement. The convention sessions are delegated assemblies, composed of delegates from the churches, duly accredited, and ex-officio delegates from certain national and State bodies. The managing body of the convention is the General Council, when the convention is not in session; but the convention, when in session, has supreme authority in its own affairs. The most continuously and widely active body among the convention councils is the Council on Finance and Promotion, which promotes giving among individuals and churches, and manages the collection of funds for the unified budget, except as the various organizations secure, on their own initiative, "designated" gifts. Other councils for special activities are the Council on Christian Education and the Council on World Evangelization. Besides these councils, many committees, elected or appointed annually or for longer periods, function according to their obvious purposes as indicated by their names, such as law, finance, budget research, resolutions, American home, Baptist bodies using foreign languages, city missions, conference with other religious bodies, denominational calendar, historical libraries and societies, homes and hospitals, public relations, social service, race relations, State conventions, traffic bureau—and other committees appointed for immediate service only. All the foregoing councils and committees are amenable to the advice of the General Council.

Organic union of the various missionary societies of the denomination has been broached several times, but legal and pragmatic difficulties have failed to be surmounted at such times. Nevertheless, the present arrangement has resulted in some elimination of expenditures and of overlapping in methods, and has tended toward a unity and efficiency which were sadly lacking 40 years before.

Financial acquisitions.—In its financial undertakings, the Northern Baptist Convention has had reasonably good success. Many millions of dollars have been raised for its general business, as shown by the pledges for its united work, received in the so-called New World Movement, amounting to approximately \$52,000,000, payable over a period of 5 years. From this income and that from invested funds, vast advance projects were launched; educational institutions were strengthened or endowed; churches and mission stations were built; new fields at home and abroad were opened; more missionaries were commissioned; great publishing enterprises were begun. Through a period of approximately a century, from the group of a few original societies to the present seven major denominational societies and boards, the assets of these organizations have attained the amount of \$58,981,196. In addition to these funds, the property and endowment assets of the churches of the denomination are now \$193,512,662, and of its schools and colleges \$254,738,176. These figures do not include assets of State conventions nor city mission societies, nor of associated organizations, which are very varied and scattered. During the fiscal year 1935-36, the churches spent \$14,262,740 for operating expenses and contributed \$2,258,792 for missions.

Social service.—The general social and philanthropic attitudes of this Convention are exhibited in service rendered by many city mission societies and their sociological centers; studies of the American home; coordination of religious bodies using foreign languages; conferences on race relations; furtherance of historical research; establishment of Baptist homes for the aged and orphans, and hospitals for all; promotion of social reforms; and youth-training enterprises.

Interdenominational relationships.—The denomination has reacted favorably in some measure to the tendency toward cooperation and unity among the Christian denominations. Not only are the donations noted in a previous paragraph made to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and to the World Council of Churches, but the Northern Baptist Convention sends nearly a score of delegates annually to the Federal Council and sent representatives to the first and preliminary meeting of the World Council. Several of the members of the convention serve on the executive committee of the Federal Council. Closer relations than formerly are now maintained with the General Baptists, the Disciples of Christ, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the National Baptist Convention. Fraternal delegates are sent as messengers to various Baptist bodies in Canada. In its wider affiliations, the denomination shares importantly in official ranks and in forensic honors among the great ecclesiastical councils of the world, such as those at Oxford, Edinburgh, Utrecht, and elsewhere. About 25 years ago the Northern Baptist Convention received into full fellowship and all privileges of service the Free Will Baptists. During the World War, the convention provided its quota in the Chaplain Corps of the United States Army and in the Red Cross organizations.

Size of the denomination.—In 1936, the Northern Baptist Convention reported 7,716 churches with 1,458,811 members and with 3,300 pastors and missionaries. There were Sunday schools to the number of 6,732, with an enrollment of 1,150,891. Statistics concerning the missionary and philanthropic organizations are given in other sections of this review.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal requisites for Baptists are at an almost irreducible minimum. Although various groups and assemblies, at various times, have endeavored to formulate "Confessions of Faith," such as the "New Hampshire Confession"; and although many local churches have "Articles of Faith" and "Church Covenants," these last are adopted by the individual churches, are for their own use locally, and are binding on no other churches than the ones which adopted them. Even in the local church there is wide liberty of opinion permitted concerning these doctrinal statements. The number and length of them tends steadily to decrease. One reason for this light hold of creedal statement is that Baptists generally hold to the view that the Bible itself, especially the New Testament, is the only proper compendium for faith and practice; and the individual conscience and intelligence, enlightened by the Divine Spirit, is the proper interpreter thereof. The second reason is that the epoch-making and successful battle which early American Baptists and others made for freedom of conscience in religion and worship was calculated to reduce the amount of regimentation of thought among them.

Baptists, in general, believe in religious freedom, the validity and inspiration of the Scriptures, the Lordship of Christ, the immortality of the soul, the brotherhood of man, the future life, the need of redemption from sin, and the ultimate triumph of the Kingdom of God. Various groups and individuals hold to other items of conviction, which are not so universally accepted, and by many are regarded as secondary.

While, for centuries, Baptists generally have stood for the validity and value of two ordinances, baptism and the Lord's Supper, their insistence has been limited to those two; and their views as to the vital efficacy of those ordinances have gradually shaded into a conviction of their value as an aid to Christian witness and comfort, rather than as a vital necessity for Christian character. This increasing liberalism is especially characteristic of Northern Baptists, and has come about more or less through the increase of scholarship and the association and conference in the north of many more diverse groups than are found elsewhere in the land.

So-called fundamentalism, or reactionary and conservative bodies of thought revolving around the Scriptures and theology, is found somewhat among Northern Baptists; but this phenomenon is not peculiar to them, being found also in practically all evangelical communions.

WORK

In this section are presented the operations of the Northern Baptist Convention through its agencies, as distinguished from the general scope and principles of action treated in foregoing paragraphs.

Mission work in the United States and its dependencies.—The American Baptist Publication Society was organized in 1824. Its operations have not been confined to the North, but its offices and chief property are in Philadelphia, and it is fully recognized as a unit of the Northern Baptist Convention organization, with which it is in full cooperation. It has several departments: Publishing, missionary (including Bible distribution and evangelism), religious education, vacation schools, social education, and youth training. The missionary department employs religious education directors, State missionary pastors, chapel car missionaries, and automobile colporteurs. It distributes Bible and other literature in a number of different languages. In 1936 the American Baptist Publication Society was employing 127 agents; it had organized over 7,000 Sunday schools and over 2,000 churches during its history up to that time; churches assisted in part numbered many thousands; young people's societies assisted numbered over 5,000; and its own religious literature was distributed, representing 118 different publications amounting to 400,000,000 total pages for the year, not counting the output of miscellaneous literature by many publishers, through the various book stores maintained by the society in strategic locations throughout the United States. The income of the society from all sources was \$1,086,854, and the total assets were \$4,753,489.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized in 1832. It employs general missionaries and pastors among people of both English and foreign tongues, in the United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba; it aids city missions; builds meeting houses; maintains schools for Negroes and Indians; and promotes evangelism and various phases of social service.

In 1936, this society employed a staff and agents in the field to the number of 502, including missionary teachers. There were 821 churches aided (including Latin and North America); the churches assisted in the Church Edifice Department from 1920-36 numbered 295 and to the extent of \$1,074,350; the total income of this society from all sources was \$501,570 for the year, and the total assets were \$17,240,230.

The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized originally in 1877, and was consolidated in 1909 with the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society of Michigan, with headquarters in Chicago. Its object, primarily, is the employment of women missionaries to work chiefly among peoples using foreign languages, and among Negroes and Indians; and the maintenance of training schools for missionary workers. This society employed 179 missionaries and 22 native teachers and had 14 nurses in training in 1936. Of the missionaries, 18 were assigned, 1 each, to the same number of foreign language churches. Christian centers were maintained in cities to the number of 38, in cooperation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, State conventions, or city mission societies. Five Indian mission stations were maintained. The total income was \$186,828. The total assets were \$3,193,202.

Mission work in foreign countries.—The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society was organized in Philadelphia in 1814, as the "General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions." In 1846 the name was changed to the "American Baptist Mission Union," and again in 1910 the name was changed to "American Baptist Foreign Mission Society."

The fields in which this society operates in the Far East are India (including Burma and Assam), China, Japan, Africa, and the Philippines. In Europe work is carried on in Sweden, Germany, France, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Denmark, and Norway (and formerly in Russia); but this work is confined almost entirely to assistance in the training of ministers and in the meeting of the expenses of local churches. American missionaries are not sent to these countries and the work there is on an entirely different basis from that in Asia and Africa.

The statistics for this society for 1935-36 included the following: Countries in which work was projected, 10 (not including Europe); resident missionaries, 545; stations occupied, 122; American missionaries, 545; native workers, 10,039; churches assisted in foreign lands, 916; schools maintained in foreign lands, 4,326 (of which 2,361 were self-supporting); hospitals and dispensaries, 95, treating 25,908 in-patients and 287,203 out-patients (a total of 313,111); total income derived from all sources was \$1,097,848. Total assets were \$10,249,702.

This society cooperates with the Baptists in nine European countries. This work is represented by 2,034 workers, ordained and unordained; 647 organized churches, with 110,949 members; 1,444 Sunday schools, with 58,335 members; 7 theological seminaries, with 85 students. The amount of money raised by Baptists in these lands was \$242,127 in Europe and \$274,806 in the 10 mission fields in other lands. The society maintains training schools for native workers, and cooperates with other Baptist national organizations, both American and European.

The Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society is in close cooperation with the general foreign society. This organization is a continuation of the two former societies, the Woman's American Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the West. The earlier societies were organized in 1871 and their consolidation occurred in 1914.

The work of this society is a broad parallel of that of the general society, but with special emphasis upon the work among girls and women in the foreign-mission stations, in the schools and colleges, and in the area of medical and social work in foreign countries. This society is highly organized in this country, every district, State, and church being represented in or contacted by the official circle. Large amounts of literature are distributed and many interesting devices for the raising of money in small amounts from individuals are constantly originated.

For 1936 the society employed 199 missionaries in educational, medical (nurses and physicians), and social work in 10 countries, at 51 definite stations. The income of the society from all sources was \$334,345, and the total assets amounted to \$2,544,573.

Affiliated missionary organizations.—Large and influential organizations affiliated with the Northern Baptist Convention are the State Baptist conventions in 30 States, including special groups in the District of Columbia, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Puerto Rico; and 16 standard city-mission societies, operating among foreign-speaking peoples, the under-privileged, and the humbler classes of population generally, and maintaining church services, educational and social service centers, hospitalization, Americanization, etc.

Education work.—The general education work of the Northern Baptist Convention is under the supervision and direction of the Board of Education, a corporation organized by the convention in 1920 to succeed the American Baptist Education Society, which had functioned since 1888. This board assists Baptist secondary schools and colleges financially, and in some cases exercises direct control of them. In non-Baptist institutions, and in State universities to some extent, the board supervises Baptist religious interests as here indicated.

There are 19 colleges, 10 junior colleges, and 11 secondary schools, caring for white pupils, in which this board has some interest or control. These institutions have 2,585 teachers and 30,236 pupils, as of 1936. They have real property amounting to \$102,249,601 and endowments of \$152,488,515. There are also seven schools for Negroes in the Southern States maintained in whole or in part by agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention, such as the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in which the Board of Education has a hand. The total enrollment of these schools in 1936 was 128 teachers and 2,200 students. The property of these schools is valued at \$2,579,839 and the endowments amount to \$1,954,923. The Convention maintains 1 school for Indians in the United States at Bacone, Okla., with 18 teachers and 260 students; and a property worth \$365,000, with an endowment of \$233,000. The Convention also cares for some schools among the foreign-language peoples of the United States, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Mexico, and Nicaragua. In the United States, there are 6 missionary and religious work training schools with 46 teachers, 177 students; property valued at \$931,465 and endowments of \$219,490. In addition to the foregoing, there are 10 theological seminaries with 137 teachers, 1,512 students; property valued at \$5,594,144, and endowments aggregating \$13,191,371.

The Board of Education also maintains student pastors and similar agencies in various colleges; and it conducts work for youth of both sexes through its missionary education department, which is popularly known under the names of World Wide Guild, Royal Ambassadors, and Crusaders. The work of this department also has a very wide scope among the adults of the churches and Sunday schools.

Closely allied with the work of the educational agencies of the Northern Baptist Convention is the self-directed work of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, a fraternal organization for the young people's societies of the Baptist churches. In this organization are approximately 6,000 young people's unions, with at least 150,000 members, and a considerable number of Christian Endeavor Societies closely affiliated with the major Baptist Union.

Philanthropic enterprises.—While vast areas of philanthropic work are covered by the various missionary societies of the denomination, including medical missions and relief work, the outstanding philanthropic endeavor of the denomination is expressed in the splendid outreach of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board, which is the organization for pensions and relief among ministers, missionaries, their widows and dependent children, of the Northern Baptist Convention. This incorporated board was 23 years of age in 1936 and, beginning its work with only \$250,000, at its twenty-third anniversary had assets valued at \$21,000,000, representing pension, general, permanent, and annuity funds. In this year, the board had 2,839 members in its pension plan, of whom 33 percent were already drawing pensions amounting to approximately \$350,000; and other beneficiaries, approximately 1,400, to whom, as individuals, grants were made in extreme need for personal or family use. This board also receives annuity gifts and issues binding contracts for the same. During its existence the board has distributed in pensions and relief approximately \$8,000,000.

Another philanthropic enterprise of the denomination is represented by the Association of Baptist Homes and Hospitals. The association is in its infancy, but already promises great usefulness. Baptist independent hospitals, and homes for the aged and for orphans, which have performed important service to a Baptist constituency, are now leagued together for enlarged scope and increased resources. At present there are 6 hospitals, 20 homes for the aged, and 16 orphanages, representing an average of 13,447 patients in the hospitals, and of 1,945 residents in the homes. The value of the property of these institutions is \$6,281,263 and their endowments amount to \$3,846,411.

Publication agencies and projects.—The publication interests of the Northern Baptists are varied and extensive. The American Baptist Publication Society publishes several score of religious books a year, besides "The Annual" (reports) of the Northern Baptist Convention and "The American Baptist Year-Book" (statistics). This society also issues regularly 118 Sunday school and other periodicals. The society maintains branches and stores in various cities of the United States and Canada. In addition to this publication society, the German Baptist Publication Society, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Swedish Baptist Publication Society, of Chicago, Ill., produce a number of publications; and some publication work is carried on by the Hungarian, Roumanian, Polish, Italian, French, and Slovak Baptist organizations.

The various missionary societies and the Council on Finance and Promotion print and distribute a large array of books, leaflets, and pamphlets every year, which are distributed through the literature department of the Board of Education and, also, directly from the societies.

The principal denominational magazines (weekly, monthly, and quarterly, in English are The Watchman-Examiner, Missions, The Ministry, and The Baptist Minister; and the foreign-speaking conventions also publish some 40 periodicals of their own. The State conventions publish their own State bulletins monthly, and the Council on Finance and Promotion provides all denominational leaders with a monthly news bulletin of leading denominational items.

Pageantry and religious drama are more and more engaging the attention of players' guilds in the churches, with the result that denominational authorship is on the increase. The visualization department of the Council on Finance and Promotion, by stereopticon, motion pictures, and crayon talks has developed a widespread influence and business. There have been years and decades when the figures were higher or lower according to circumstances than in 1936. All in all, however, the Northern Baptist Convention has had a steady growth in members, finances, and influence.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention are incomplete, due to the failure of the pastor or clerk of the church to furnish a report to this Bureau after repeated requests. The data presented here represent a compilation of the reports received.

The membership of this denomination comprises those who have been received into the local churches upon voluntary confession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and a willingness to carry out His will, and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1 13,815	1,843	11,972	13.3	86.7
Members, number.....	2,700,155	1,023,971	1,676,184	37.9	62.1
Average membership per church.....	195	556	140		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,071,011	382,558	688,453	35.7	64.3
Female.....	1,437,885	577,207	900,678	37.4	62.6
Sex not reported.....	191,259	104,206	87,053	54.5	44.5
Males per 100 females.....	74.5	71.2	76.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	135,152	68,826	66,326	50.9	49.1
13 years and over.....	2,181,625	798,440	1,383,185	36.6	63.4
Age not reported.....	383,378	156,705	226,673	40.9	59.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	5.8	7.9	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	12,742	1,742	11,000	13.7	86.3
Value—number reporting.....	12,370	1,702	10,668	13.8	86.2
Amount reported.....	\$117,766,295	\$76,707,132	\$41,059,163	65.1	34.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$113,504,370	\$74,139,022	\$39,365,348	65.3	34.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,261,925	\$2,568,110	\$1,693,815	60.3	39.7
Average value per church.....	\$9,520	\$45,069	\$3,849		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,740	815	925	46.8	53.2
Amount reported.....	\$14,428,046	\$12,373,270	\$2,054,776	85.8	14.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	7,627	658	6,969	8.6	91.4
Parsonages, number.....	2,378	750	1,628	31.5	68.5
Value—number reporting.....	2,320	744	1,576	32.1	67.9
Amount reported.....	\$7,986,539	\$4,321,833	\$3,664,706	54.1	45.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13,521	1,832	11,689	13.5	86.5
Amount reported.....	\$19,630,844	\$11,858,578	\$7,772,266	60.4	39.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,415,956	\$2,964,524	\$3,451,432	46.2	53.8
All other salaries.....	\$1,492,748	\$1,078,800	\$413,948	72.3	27.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,667,276	\$873,203	\$794,073	52.4	47.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104,500	\$1,585,611	\$518,889	75.3	24.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,685,265	\$2,651,721	\$1,033,544	72.0	28.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$478,158	\$226,187	\$251,971	47.3	52.7
Home missions.....	\$314,074	\$182,536	\$131,538	58.1	41.9
Foreign missions.....	\$312,373	\$199,848	\$112,525	64.0	36.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,026,624	\$1,415,699	\$610,925	69.9	30.1
All other purposes.....	\$1,133,870	\$680,449	\$453,421	60.0	40.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,452	\$6,473	\$665		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	12,161	1,753	10,408	14.4	85.6
Officers and teachers.....	192,770	73,822	118,948	38.3	61.7
Scholars.....	1,664,105	720,271	943,834	43.3	56.7

¹ Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,288	457	831	35.5	64.5
Officers and teachers.....	16,194	9,074	7,120	56.0	44.0
Scholars.....	122,893	69,121	53,772	56.2	43.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	297	54	243	18.2	81.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,909	513	1,396	26.9	73.1
Scholars.....	15,606	5,356	10,250	34.3	65.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	80	16	64	(³)	(³)
Officers and teachers.....	872	422	450	48.4	51.6
Scholars.....	8,924	5,312	3,612	59.5	40.5

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Southern Baptist Convention for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	² 13,815	23,374	23,580	21,075
Increase ³ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-9,559	-206	2,505	-----
Percent.....	-40.9	-0.9	11.9	-----
Members, number.....	2,700,155	3,524,378	2,708,870	2,009,471
Increase ³ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-824,223	815,508	699,399	-----
Percent.....	-23.4	30.1	34.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	195	151	115	95
Church edifices, number.....	12,742	21,401	19,770	18,878
Value—number reporting.....	12,370	21,128	19,268	18,672
Amount reported.....	\$117,766,295	\$173,456,965	\$58,348,373	\$34,723,882
Average value per church.....	\$9,520	\$8,210	\$3,028	\$1,860
Debt—number reporting.....	1,740	2,730	1,638	1,215
Amount reported.....	\$14,428,046	\$22,986,982	\$3,153,158	\$1,239,022
Parsonages, number.....	2,378	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2,320	3,429	1,820	1,271
Amount reported.....	\$7,986,539	\$15,185,725	\$4,471,683	\$2,493,091
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13,521	22,338	21,078	-----
Amount reported.....	\$19,630,844	\$42,904,563	\$15,063,743	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,415,956	\$32,886,565	\$10,969,069	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,492,748			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,667,276			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104,500			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,685,265			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$473,158	\$9,761,615	\$3,968,970	-----
Home missions.....	\$314,074			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$312,373			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,026,624			-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,133,870			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$256,383	\$125,704	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,452	\$1,921	\$715	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	12,161	19,882	17,555	14,371
Officers and teachers.....	192,770	229,848	160,171	106,017
Scholars.....	1,664,105	2,345,630	1,665,996	1,014,690

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include figures for the churches organized since 1916 under the name of American Baptist Association.

² Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

³ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Southern Baptist Convention by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association in the Southern Baptist Convention, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	1 13, 815	1, 843	11, 972	2 2, 700, 155	1, 023, 971	1, 676, 184
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	50		50
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	2	1	1	214	74	140
Indiana.....	3	1	2	373	216	157
Illinois.....	371	69	302	49, 730	19, 169	30, 561
Michigan.....	1	1		256	256	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	1, 024	121	903	165, 419	63, 163	102, 256
Kansas.....	6	3	3	933	605	328
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	64	31	33	11, 890	9, 033	2, 857
Virginia.....	783	95	688	177, 196	68, 127	109, 069
West Virginia.....	12	5	7	3, 072	2, 535	487
North Carolina.....	1, 479	160	1, 319	289, 746	78, 050	211, 696
South Carolina.....	673	79	594	159, 887	46, 915	112, 972
Georgia.....	1, 255	172	1, 083	265, 630	102, 248	163, 382
Florida.....	440	100	340	87, 006	47, 287	39, 719
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	1, 225	117	1, 108	229, 216	70, 017	159, 199
Tennessee.....	1, 194	157	1, 037	226, 896	83, 303	143, 593
Alabama.....	1, 267	123	1, 144	212, 855	65, 491	147, 364
Mississippi.....	860	81	779	150, 000	40, 214	109, 786
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	479	61	418	78, 825	33, 829	44, 996
Louisiana.....	444	65	379	87, 926	31, 913	56, 013
Oklahoma.....	542	104	438	132, 407	78, 511	53, 896
Texas.....	1, 606	278	1, 328	360, 421	178, 089	182, 332
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	1	1		42	42	
New Mexico.....	75	14	61	8, 687	3, 955	4, 732
Arizona.....	8	4	4	1, 478	879	599

¹ Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ²	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1, 071, 011	1, 437, 885	191, 259	74. 5	12, 161	192, 770	1, 664, 105
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania	20	30	-----	-----	1	11	68
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	91	123	-----	74. 0	2	30	343
Indiana	163	210	-----	77. 6	3	27	399
Illinois	17, 966	25, 546	6, 218	70. 3	341	4, 558	32, 979
Michigan	105	151	-----	69. 5	1	29	190
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	62, 592	86, 579	16, 248	72. 3	907	14, 191	105, 461
Kansas	350	583	-----	60. 0	5	82	585
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	4, 083	6, 044	1, 763	67. 6	62	1, 441	9, 524
Virginia	74, 411	95, 651	7, 134	77. 8	746	13, 749	124, 386
West Virginia	1, 185	1, 887	-----	62. 8	9	223	2, 540
North Carolina	116, 780	155, 199	17, 767	75. 2	1, 399	22, 430	217, 339
South Carolina	68, 452	86, 237	5, 198	79. 4	637	10, 706	109, 746
Georgia	104, 187	139, 277	22, 166	74. 8	1, 003	14, 994	132, 923
Florida	33, 134	46, 127	7, 745	71. 8	377	6, 974	58, 864
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	88, 490	122, 419	18, 307	72. 3	1, 028	14, 099	128, 131
Tennessee	91, 153	123, 140	12, 603	74. 0	1, 094	15, 012	133, 021
Alabama	82, 864	112, 585	17, 406	73. 6	1, 067	14, 020	112, 736
Mississippi	62, 237	77, 741	10, 022	80. 1	667	7, 942	64, 434
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	31, 732	43, 710	3, 383	72. 6	425	6, 438	49, 810
Louisiana	35, 432	45, 576	6, 918	77. 7	393	5, 475	46, 117
Oklahoma	48, 549	69, 270	14, 588	70. 1	497	10, 947	89, 199
Texas	142, 970	193, 709	23, 742	73. 8	1, 428	28, 282	237, 970
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado	17	25	-----	-----	1	11	73
New Mexico	3, 470	5, 166	51	67. 2	61	960	6, 373
Arizona	578	900	-----	64. 2	7	139	894

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1936	1926
United States.....	² 13, 815	23, 374	23, 580	21, 075	2, 700, 155	3, 524, 378
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	3	6	-----	-----	373	473
Illinois.....	371	546	604	-----	49, 730	59, 382
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	1, 024	1, 764	1, 905	1, 894	165, 419	221, 690
Kansas.....	6	5	-----	1	933	532
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	64	95	84	71	11, 890	17, 911
District of Columbia.....	-----	2	5	-----	-----	1, 981
Virginia.....	783	1, 139	1, 055	1, 028	177, 196	223, 270
West Virginia.....	12	13	11	11	3, 072	3, 563
North Carolina.....	1, 479	2, 321	2, 137	1, 837	289, 746	385, 940
South Carolina.....	673	1, 170	1, 093	979	159, 887	217, 104
Georgia.....	1, 255	2, 468	2, 408	2, 157	265, 630	400, 560
Florida.....	440	719	683	548	87, 006	103, 135
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	1, 225	1, 919	1, 835	1, 701	229, 216	305, 582
Tennessee.....	1, 194	1, 845	1, 718	1, 615	226, 896	271, 921
Alabama.....	1, 267	2, 083	1, 993	1, 907	212, 855	271, 992
Mississippi.....	860	1, 515	1, 436	1, 346	150, 000	211, 370
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	479	860	1, 409	1, 415	78, 825	103, 346
Louisiana.....	444	766	602	609	87, 926	117, 220
Oklahoma.....	542	961	1, 108	854	132, 407	181, 139
Texas.....	1, 606	3, 038	3, 358	3, 098	360, 421	465, 274
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	75	127	135	4	8, 687	9, 570
Arizona.....	8	10	-----	-----	1, 478	1, 301
Other States.....	³ 5	2	1	-----	562	122

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include figures for the churches organized since 1916 under the name of American Baptist Association.² Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.³ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS— continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ⁴
United States	2, 708, 870	2, 009, 471	135, 152	2, 181, 625	383, 378	5. 8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....			6	367		1. 6
Illinois.....	62, 822		1, 300	38, 855	9, 575	3. 2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	210, 889	176, 208	6, 926	136, 843	21, 650	4. 8
Kansas.....		17	44	889		4. 7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	14, 650	11, 232	423	9, 744	1, 723	4. 2
District of Columbia.....	2, 767					
Virginia.....	170, 151	136, 062	8, 187	141, 494	27, 515	5. 5
West Virginia.....	2, 449	1, 672	173	2, 274	625	7. 1
North Carolina.....	279, 112	202, 798	13, 189	236, 958	39, 599	5. 3
South Carolina.....	158, 151	118, 360	7, 063	134, 579	18, 245	5. 0
Georgia.....	305, 055	232, 688	9, 218	212, 750	43, 662	4. 2
Florida.....	57, 732	34, 646	4, 872	72, 605	9, 529	6. 3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	252, 554	211, 552	8, 135	186, 417	34, 664	4. 2
Tennessee.....	202, 867	159, 838	9, 284	183, 281	34, 331	4. 8
Alabama.....	207, 603	162, 445	8, 414	174, 201	30, 240	4. 6
Mississippi.....	153, 497	123, 357	7, 027	115, 890	27, 083	5. 7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	113, 192	91, 631	4, 422	65, 738	8, 665	6. 3
Louisiana.....	66, 298	49, 620	5, 710	71, 801	10, 415	7. 4
Oklahoma.....	87, 028	49, 978	12, 303	98, 367	21, 737	11. 1
Texas.....	355, 251	247, 306	27, 468	289, 216	43, 737	8. 7
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	6, 721	61	887	7, 539	261	10. 5
Arizona.....			90	1, 316	72	6. 4
Other States	81		11	501	50	2. 1

⁴ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	13,815	12,742	12,370	\$117,766,295	1,740	\$14,428,046	2,320	\$7,986,539
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Indiana	3	3	3	5,700	1	2,100		
Illinois	371	356	348	1,695,480	41	152,913	39	100,100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri	1,024	960	923	8,615,303	109	832,273	119	342,928
Kansas	6	6	6	42,900	2	150		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland	64	63	62	1,648,875	29	213,499	29	124,000
Virginia	783	764	744	11,231,395	133	1,632,468	287	1,126,526
West Virginia	12	11	11	256,500	2	21,939	4	30,000
North Carolina	1,479	1,394	1,359	12,790,370	186	1,500,843	222	923,908
South Carolina	673	638	617	6,263,642	65	545,575	136	564,450
Georgia	1,255	1,188	1,168	11,281,731	101	945,461	126	516,550
Florida	440	416	406	4,988,974	104	899,685	94	417,493
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	1,225	1,139	1,115	9,547,685	123	992,340	120	564,250
Tennessee	1,194	1,071	1,041	8,619,208	136	1,212,335	115	426,450
Alabama	1,267	1,157	1,121	7,435,569	114	859,359	131	499,000
Mississippi	860	801	771	4,831,228	64	639,784	130	414,950
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas	479	407	399	3,120,759	68	344,058	74	201,941
Louisiana	444	418	399	2,572,170	52	193,745	78	212,463
Oklahoma	542	459	445	5,251,573	123	764,809	173	347,990
Texas	1,606	1,434	1,375	17,097,453	269	2,603,857	419	1,134,240
MOUNTAIN:								
New Mexico	75	47	47	376,480	14	45,453	23	} 239,300
Arizona	8	6	6	78,500	4	25,400	1	
Other States	5	4	4	14,800				

¹ Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.² Amount for Arizona combined with figures for New Mexico, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.³ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	¹ 13, 815	13, 521	\$19, 630, 844	\$6, 415, 956	\$1, 492, 748	\$1, 687, 276
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	3	3	3, 291	1, 150	203	203
Illinois.....	371	357	286, 534	110, 973	18, 207	20, 960
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	1, 024	996	1, 200, 811	445, 409	113, 179	82, 279
Kansas.....	6	5	8, 780	3, 680	761	204
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	64	62	185, 008	64, 402	11, 379	9, 484
Virginia.....	783	777	1, 783, 751	514, 471	130, 263	120, 448
West Virginia.....	12	11	48, 591	12, 443	3, 509	836
North Carolina.....	1, 479	1, 465	1, 995, 991	640, 765	129, 914	191, 113
South Carolina.....	673	669	1, 127, 821	393, 487	66, 256	129, 882
Georgia.....	1, 255	1, 218	1, 580, 553	493, 898	115, 650	218, 213
Florida.....	440	435	877, 235	286, 662	60, 464	88, 491
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	1, 225	1, 190	1, 471, 564	494, 667	115, 473	134, 676
Tennessee.....	1, 194	1, 161	1, 590, 819	468, 753	122, 192	106, 923
Alabama.....	1, 267	1, 243	1, 019, 099	365, 493	72, 535	85, 507
Mississippi.....	860	845	804, 428	299, 345	52, 430	64, 597
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	479	464	578, 450	198, 100	43, 443	38, 596
Louisiana.....	444	439	596, 791	206, 286	49, 909	39, 486
Oklahoma.....	542	522	1, 137, 364	353, 193	94, 318	121, 876
Texas.....	1, 606	1, 578	3, 203, 622	1, 008, 366	286, 695	203, 963
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	75	68	107, 252	43, 773	4, 575	8, 654
Arizona.....	8	8	17, 318	7, 007	1, 113	505
Other States.....	5	² 5	5, 791	3, 633	280	380

¹ Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$2, 104, 500	\$3, 685, 265	\$478, 158	\$314, 074	\$312, 373	\$2, 026, 624	\$1, 133, 870
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana	433	934	5	26	19	196	122
Illinois	36, 628	46, 440	8, 711	4, 397	3, 001	20, 842	16, 375
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	71, 039	284, 072	19, 014	24, 869	17, 475	77, 338	66, 137
Kansas	1, 320	1, 697	99	4		786	229
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	13, 300	45, 337	3, 280	1, 184	2, 479	19, 232	14, 931
Virginia	271, 411	331, 491	39, 453	17, 975	21, 333	276, 123	60, 763
West Virginia	6, 996	9, 900	556	50	206	6, 898	7, 197
North Carolina	199, 260	360, 842	69, 441	26, 090	37, 211	205, 983	135, 372
South Carolina	105, 396	168, 448	30, 944	9, 056	11, 259	161, 025	52, 068
Georgia	126, 904	288, 807	52, 060	30, 547	35, 599	132, 718	86, 157
Florida	101, 486	143, 297	17, 958	8, 713	8, 274	104, 443	57, 447
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	191, 413	235, 685	35, 370	19, 829	21, 056	166, 961	56, 434
Tennessee	187, 538	337, 151	36, 980	26, 183	23, 901	203, 380	77, 818
Alabama	84, 084	184, 400	32, 863	16, 054	12, 740	90, 713	74, 710
Mississippi	81, 928	135, 753	24, 968	12, 231	10, 892	77, 065	45, 219
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	61, 540	110, 176	11, 995	8, 428	19, 849	49, 306	37, 017
Louisiana	48, 475	114, 121	10, 835	9, 957	8, 273	73, 090	36, 359
Oklahoma	113 495	217, 309	19, 777	24, 116	15, 184	101, 063	77, 033
Texas	395, 339	642, 038	62, 060	70, 247	62, 045	248, 060	224, 809
MOUNTAIN:							
New Mexico	4, 450	23, 884	1, 159	3, 839	1, 328	9, 370	6, 220
Arizona	2, 065	2, 925	435	189	152	1, 781	1, 146
Other States		558	195	90	97	251	307

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	13, 815	2, 700, 155	12, 370	\$117,768,295	1, 740	\$14,428,048	13, 521	\$19,630,844	12, 161	1, 664, 105
Alabama:										
Alabama - Crenshaw	12	1, 403	12	34, 950	1	55	12	4, 859	8	483
Baldwin	14	1, 629	9	45, 700	2	3, 590	14	10, 347	13	1, 056
Barbour	4	551	4	4, 900			4	2, 477	3	237
Bethel	13	1, 673	13	30, 125	2	1, 575	13	5, 914	12	763
Bethlehem	14	1, 608	12	25, 200	1	2, 000	13	4, 201	12	651
Bibb	20	3, 087	17	44, 496	2	1, 123	19	8, 612	18	1, 233
Bigbee	7	701	6	25, 900	1	160	7	5, 232	5	574
Birmingham	62	25, 284	54	2, 056, 669	16	255, 790	62	186, 518	60	16, 627
Blount	29	3, 789	21	61, 775	1	14, 000	28	10, 481	22	1, 894
Bullock - Centennial	9	951	9	50, 250			8	4, 852	4	324

¹ Exclusive of statistics for 30 churches belonging to the Columbia Association—24 in the District of Columbia and 6 in the State of Maryland—which are reported with the Northern Baptist Convention.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Alabama—Con.										
Butler	29	3,458	27	\$96,500	2	\$27,500	29	\$14,529	23	1,823
Cahaba	18	2,160	17	109,099	3	14,841	18	11,739	14	1,349
Calhoun	36	6,349	32	177,150	1	650	34	26,579	34	3,758
Carey	18	2,712	15	60,575	—	—	18	6,838	17	963
Central	9	921	8	15,700	—	—	9	2,232	8	410
Cherokee	18	1,819	18	31,400	—	—	17	7,393	16	1,083
Chilton	23	3,791	23	39,760	2	1,029	23	7,329	22	1,822
Choctaw	11	805	9	9,150	—	—	11	2,013	9	363
Clarke	18	2,450	15	34,785	1	480	16	5,046	11	821
Clay	7	571	6	3,800	—	—	7	807	5	186
Clear Creek	16	1,809	14	17,700	2	235	16	2,392	13	722
Cleburne	20	3,118	17	26,400	1	400	20	4,710	15	1,160
Coffee	20	3,166	18	94,450	3	468	20	8,371	16	1,232
Colbert - Lauderdale	14	2,446	14	137,450	5	34,680	14	19,652	10	1,935
Columbia	26	5,893	24	224,250	1	70,000	26	31,286	24	3,068
Conecuh	12	1,582	11	62,550	1	50	12	5,158	7	551
Coosa River	22	4,828	20	145,800	4	8,935	22	38,516	20	2,644
Covington	22	5,063	18	185,650	1	17,000	22	26,980	19	1,924
Cullman	52	7,553	44	123,255	17	52	52	25,812	45	4,059
Dale	17	2,464	16	18,615	2	191	17	3,823	14	777
DeKalb	35	4,858	30	90,250	2	2,590	34	14,726	30	2,682
East Liberty	16	3,753	12	89,700	1	14,000	16	16,591	13	1,873
Elmore	16	2,676	14	103,158	—	—	16	14,932	15	1,726
Escambia	11	1,822	8	95,000	2	20,040	11	11,483	9	799
Etowah	23	6,008	20	323,540	5	68,892	23	42,332	22	3,988
Fayette	21	2,425	18	78,650	2	8,500	21	8,694	19	1,269
Franklin	8	959	6	10,400	1	300	8	4,617	7	477
Geneva	16	2,457	14	34,025	3	546	16	6,822	11	892
Indian Creek	1	153	1	(2)	—	—	1	(2)	1	130
Judson	8	1,229	8	22,700	1	260	8	2,169	8	420
Lamar	13	1,189	11	53,600	2	12,000	13	5,222	10	638
Limestone	13	1,615	11	23,660	1	93	12	5,750	10	991
Lookout Mountain	12	984	12	13,000	—	—	12	1,687	11	734
Madison - Liberty	19	3,454	15	102,950	2	4,550	19	13,186	18	1,911
Marion	11	1,459	9	22,000	2	2,500	10	5,203	10	1,186
Marshall	27	4,448	22	87,000	2	145	26	12,175	25	2,170
Mineral Springs	5	334	5	3,800	—	—	5	437	4	214
Mobile	20	6,668	19	366,169	7	94,405	20	55,403	19	4,732
Montgomery	15	8,649	15	466,055	1	23,375	13	64,290	10	4,390
Morgan	27	5,036	27	233,700	4	60,190	27	40,766	27	2,897
Mud Creek	12	1,504	9	12,300	1	110	12	1,906	10	566
Muscle Shoals	14	1,585	12	12,790	1	300	14	1,752	10	597
Pickens	20	2,135	20	33,120	—	—	19	7,464	17	999
Pine Barren	10	903	9	18,450	—	—	10	5,344	6	389
Pleasant Grove	8	553	6	6,000	1	17	8	1,860	6	268
Randolph	15	2,704	14	67,637	—	—	15	9,062	14	1,246
Russell	12	1,957	12	83,800	1	8,000	12	11,339	10	911
St. Clair	32	3,814	32	54,710	2	1,243	30	9,792	26	1,912
Salem-Troy	17	3,337	16	91,050	1	238	16	23,522	9	1,610
Sand Mountain	15	1,649	13	18,500	—	—	14	4,094	14	1,025
Sardis	12	1,470	11	10,650	—	—	12	1,341	4	204
Selma	6	743	6	24,300	—	—	6	9,817	6	683
Shady Grove	6	723	6	5,560	—	—	6	739	6	353
Shelby	24	2,981	19	46,785	1	700	23	12,170	19	1,489
Sipsey	5	352	5	5,050	—	—	5	415	4	143

* Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Alabama—Con.										
Sulphur Springs...	15	1,723	13	\$14,400	1	\$21	15	\$2,078	14	770
Tallapoosa...	13	2,160	9	47,650			13	12,627	8	874
Tennessee River...	22	2,519	17	35,900	2	1,575	21	8,184	19	1,550
Tuscaloosa...	26	7,056	25	431,201	6	74,875	26	41,419	25	3,855
Tuskegee...	10	1,225	10	47,300			10	7,125	10	636
Unity...	17	3,592	17	93,500			17	12,429	17	1,682
Walker...	32	3,656	27	49,155	3	5,125	31	11,081	29	2,251
Washington...	15	1,117	13	14,050			14	2,143	8	348
Unassociated...	1	20	1	(²)			1	(²)	1	28
Arizona:										
General Conven- tion	8	1,478	6	78,500	4	25,400	8	17,318	7	894
Arkansas:										
Arkansas Valley...	9	1,112	8	64,600	3	4,448	9	10,266	7	819
Bartholomew...	23	4,164	20	84,775			23	16,146	21	2,034
Benton...	11	1,542	10	56,030	4	3,110	11	7,085	10	1,164
Big Creek...	7	552	6	3,000			6	1,010	7	384
Black River...	10	1,513	8	80,000			10	10,471	9	903
Buckner...	28	2,322	21	45,000	2	1,700	26	12,189	25	1,555
Caddo River...	10	631	8	16,650			10	2,507	7	440
Carey...	11	1,613	9	55,350	3	9,278	11	9,892	11	990
Caroline...	15	2,280	13	65,650	1	88	15	11,935	13	1,384
Carroll...	4	482	4	26,800			4	4,261	4	345
Central...	15	3,019	13	82,900	2	4,750	15	19,898	15	2,541
Clear Creek...	16	1,496	11	40,150	4	818	16	10,804	14	975
Concord...	23	9,624	21	520,700	9	95,627	22	61,451	22	5,752
Crooked Creek...	8	918	4	43,100	1	13,000	8	8,489	7	740
Current River...	7	1,043	7	16,600			7	6,818	7	730
Dardanelle-Rus- sellville	16	1,933	14	74,300	1	600	16	11,075	15	1,393
Delta...	4	338	3	43,000	2	12,025	4	6,241	4	270
Faulkner...	8	1,049	8	17,460	1	113	8	4,496	8	575
Fourche Valley...	7	748	7	12,000	1	1,000	6	2,193	7	436
Gainesville...	6	984	6	37,400	2	375	5	7,060	5	713
Greene...	21	3,352	20	133,750	2	14,290	21	17,563	18	2,251
Harmony...	13	4,539	11	238,100	4	74,441	13	54,596	12	2,353
Hope...	14	3,670	13	220,900	1	6,000	14	38,051	13	2,204
Independence...	7	662	7	9,250			7	6,335	6	425
Liberty...	14	4,160	11	255,244			14	46,544	13	1,702
Little Red River...	5	565	3	3,700			4	1,134	2	160
Little River...	13	2,337	9	90,950	3	11,550	13	15,939	13	1,399
Mississippi...	20	3,763	15	136,200	1	14,500	19	32,425	19	2,555
Monroe...	1	226	1	(²)	1	(²)	1	(²)	1	215
Mount Zion...	29	4,193	24	201,800	3	10,565	28	34,347	25	2,873
Onachita...	15	1,195	11	33,650	3	1,450	14	8,807	12	1,035
Pulaski...	14	4,489	13	137,880	6	41,055	14	37,326	12	3,346
Red River...	12	1,231	12	12,920	1	600	12	3,600	11	762
Rocky Bayou...	9	485	6	4,200	1	100	9	1,095	4	194
Stone Van Buren	9	617	4	6,250			9	2,132	7	428
Tri-County...	12	2,081	12	106,500	2	9,000	12	24,891	12	1,476
Washington...	10	1,672	8	66,150	3	3,275	10	11,268	9	988
White...	12	1,496	9	37,600	1	6,300	11	8,031	11	841
White River...	7	454	5	5,650			5	2,950	5	279
Woodruff...	4	241	3	4,300			2	(²)	2	186
Unassociated...	1	50 ¹	1	(²)			1	(²)	1	50

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Florida:										
Alachua.....	8	955	8	\$40,250	1	\$2,500	8	\$5,552	8	518
Beulah.....	9	1,505	9	100,800	1	7,500	9	11,363	7	607
Black Creek.....	8	433	7	6,200	---	---	7	1,419	5	197
Florida.....	14	3,797	12	235,124	5	29,250	13	35,657	13	2,783
Graves.....	8	784	4	5,720	1	25	8	787	5	297
Harmony.....	7	970	7	39,300	1	50	7	2,940	5	337
Holmes.....	16	1,503	15	20,725	3	142	16	3,605	14	886
Indian River.....	8	2,115	8	106,300	4	26,350	8	27,365	8	2,016
Jackson.....	21	4,205	21	227,900	2	100	20	25,518	15	2,849
Jacksonville.....	22	4,913	22	146,595	10	14,074	21	45,951	20	3,644
Lafayette.....	10	937	8	13,360	1	4,000	10	3,254	3	219
Lake.....	9	1,460	9	209,000	4	33,519	9	23,190	9	1,231
Marion.....	18	2,734	18	155,000	2	1,330	19	29,723	17	1,691
Miami.....	35	11,513	31	962,026	16	172,850	35	164,889	34	10,004
Middle Florida.....	23	3,040	22	106,750	1	17,400	23	17,770	17	1,377
New River.....	13	1,261	12	15,100	2	179	13	7,127	7	659
Northwest Coast.....	7	1,227	6	97,600	2	30,745	7	21,837	6	1,078
Okaloosa.....	7	540	5	3,710	1	18	7	1,324	6	254
Orange Blossom.....	14	2,674	13	78,300	1	200	14	17,807	12	1,669
Pasco.....	7	455	6	30,700	1	6,000	7	3,562	6	416
Peace River.....	14	2,615	11	161,450	2	31,390	14	17,862	13	1,445
Pensacola Bay.....	12	3,713	11	190,560	3	21,305	12	35,703	12	3,076
Pinnellas.....	12	3,389	11	385,000	4	75,900	12	98,572	11	2,673
Santa Fe River.....	17	2,115	17	81,000	2	7,900	17	14,512	15	1,276
Santa Rosa.....	4	439	4	4,050	1	400	3	563	3	180
Seminole.....	19	4,320	18	314,343	5	14,970	19	36,443	17	3,214
Southern Florida.....	28	8,791	25	276,636	8	43,275	28	66,232	27	4,973
Southwest Florida.....	11	1,992	11	137,000	4	22,690	11	21,922	10	1,386
St. Johns River.....	13	1,760	13	157,150	5	49,650	13	25,496	12	1,216
Suwannee.....	15	1,674	13	43,325	---	---	15	6,954	11	685
Tampa Bay.....	16	6,078	15	356,450	6	257,973	16	64,992	16	4,171
Wekiwa.....	10	2,296	9	260,500	4	26,200	9	32,733	10	1,382
West Florida.....	5	803	5	21,050	1	1,800	5	4,761	3	395
Georgia:										
Appalachee.....	15	2,576	15	79,300	---	---	15	14,563	13	1,210
Atlanta.....	40	33,734	37	2,475,042	20	487,555	39	418,951	40	24,963
Baptist Union.....	10	976	10	15,800	2	80	10	2,197	3	110
Ben Hill-Irwin.....	12	1,929	12	87,366	---	---	12	8,269	9	1,161
Bethel.....	16	2,720	16	75,400	1	2,500	16	14,024	12	1,254
Bowen.....	10	1,759	9	67,000	---	---	10	7,717	8	1,064
Carrollton.....	16	2,750	15	34,750	---	---	16	3,834	16	884
Catoosa.....	9	1,413	9	14,050	1	100	9	5,769	9	987
Centennial.....	12	2,679	12	108,938	---	---	11	15,755	9	1,528
Central.....	14	1,187	13	29,950	---	---	14	5,375	11	987
Central Western.....	6	756	4	5,133	---	---	6	745	3	120
Chattahoochee.....	21	6,958	19	283,150	2	19,000	20	41,217	19	3,460
Chattooga.....	16	2,319	15	42,155	1	886	16	9,158	16	1,651
Chestatee.....	9	767	7	2,885	---	---	5	306	7	250
Colquitt.....	13	1,638	13	14,208	1	13	13	3,658	12	725
Columbus.....	18	3,615	17	523,450	4	12,370	18	46,510	13	2,770
Concord.....	12	2,271	11	22,400	---	---	12	4,692	12	965
Consolation.....	9	1,538	8	11,600	---	---	9	2,746	8	631
Coosa.....	17	3,587	16	71,059	1	475	17	20,938	17	2,244
Coosawattee.....	7	657	5	2,400	1	5	6	445	3	115
Daniel.....	17	2,119	17	34,200	1	2,400	17	6,283	13	862
Dodge.....	13	2,111	13	50,800	1	500	13	6,311	7	727
Ebenezer.....	12	1,292	12	43,000	---	---	12	6,203	7	501
Ellijay.....	4	464	3	1,550	---	---	3	94	---	---
Emmanuel.....	5	355	3	3,600	---	---	4	1,489	2	83

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Georgia—Contd.										
Enon	6	876	6	\$5,200	1	\$15	6	\$848	5	318
Fairburn	13	2,776	11	77,750			13	7,764	13	1,504
Flint River	28	5,839	25	241,800	1	4,000	28	37,077	24	2,743
Floyd	21	5,093	18	196,145	3	9,500	21	30,499	18	2,359
Friendship	18	3,076	17	135,050	1	2,500	18	18,942	13	1,223
Georgia	33	5,674	32	217,150	1	5,000	33	26,060	32	2,990
Gilmer-Fannin	5	573	5	4,400			4	312	2	180
Good Samaritan	9	1,018	8	9,050			7	1,237	4	180
Gordon	9	1,642	8	72,810			9	8,400	8	786
Grady	9	1,682	9	66,500			9	6,673	5	713
Habersham	12	2,245	10	47,400	2	1,235	11	6,643	12	1,400
Haralson	10	1,524	9	9,700			10	3,367	4	305
Hebron	23	5,831	22	112,418	1	3,500	23	14,922	23	2,071
Hephzibah	25	9,482	24	1,398,240	5	95,360	25	69,900	21	5,730
Hiawassee	7	1,020	7	6,600			6	1,030	5	360
Hightower	24	5,215	23	36,900	1	75	23	5,045	15	1,164
Houston	13	1,495	13	37,900			12	5,156	11	601
Jasper	16	2,752	11	14,950			16	1,706	3	160
Kilpatrick	16	2,845	16	64,200			16	15,044	15	1,151
Kimbell	10	1,721	9	65,100	1	1,000	10	7,245	8	690
Laurens	14	3,065	14	55,800	2	12,150	14	10,858	13	1,375
Lawrenceville	13	2,328	11	40,500			13	7,346	13	1,153
Liberty	10	1,573	8	12,100	1	166	9	3,745	9	508
Little River	10	1,472	10	18,375			10	2,799	7	526
Lookout Valley	6	439	6	9,550	1	2,000	5	5,137	5	236
Mallary	13	3,111	12	187,975	2	29,500	13	20,027	11	1,761
Mell	11	1,582	11	16,200			10	2,464	5	368
Mercer	11	1,358	11	44,300	1	85	11	9,808	6	574
Middle	18	3,037	17	117,700			18	16,029	16	1,441
Middle Cherokee	13	3,212	12	84,400	1	21	13	7,638	13	1,221
Miller	2	372	2	(2)			2	(3)	1	85
Morgan	9	1,253	8	64,000			9	6,575	8	611
Morganton	15	2,557	15	59,020	2	6,403	14	8,068	11	1,218
Mountaintown	7	814	6	18,400	1	2,900	6	2,257	5	390
Mount Vernon	8	1,121	8	46,700	2	2,485	8	4,863	7	575
Mulberry	14	2,655	12	13,650			14	2,335	9	557
New Hope	11	1,503	8	7,625	1	70	10	1,434	4	210
New Sunbury	11	4,600	11	673,000	1	72,000	11	59,723	9	2,791
New Union	4	486	4	2,000			4	178	4	309
Noonday	14	4,883	14	253,750	2	4,200	13	46,716	13	2,623
North Georgia	26	5,099	24	82,800	2	470	25	13,330	24	2,353
Notla River	12	1,288	11	6,600			11	811	10	537
Ogeechee River	13	2,216	12	73,020	1	18,000	13	13,103	12	1,160
Piedmont	32	4,332	31	222,285	8	29,972	32	29,350	25	2,759
Pine Mountain	9	1,106	9	38,800			9	5,428	9	689
Pleasant Grove	15	2,484	13	18,200			13	3,293	13	979
Pleasant Valley	9	1,470	8	6,500			5	399		
Polk	11	1,880	10	40,700	1	450	10	5,573	10	975
Pulaski-Bleckley	8	1,081	8	34,850			8	6,243	6	519
Rabun	11	1,411	10	36,500			10	3,538	9	625
Rehoboth	27	10,602	24	530,082	5	31,050	27	84,463	25	5,412
Roswell	9	1,254	9	13,400			9	2,565	9	592
Sarepta	33	8,793	32	456,300	3	47,000	33	46,453	30	3,899
Smyrna	15	1,973	14	26,800	1	7,000	15	6,153	11	732
South River	7	1,346	7	13,400			6	1,914	5	500
Stone Mountain	15	2,540	12	57,450	2	222	15	11,334	10	1,525
Summerhill	13	1,725	12	47,350			12	7,690	8	731

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Georgia—Contd.										
Tallapoosa	10	1,844	9	\$20,000	1	\$73	10	\$3,154	8	552
Tattnall-Evans	8	1,518	8	49,000	2	600	8	7,167	6	694
Telfair	7	951	7	12,300			7	2,135	7	400
Thomas	7	2,417	7	58,100	1	10,000	7	21,495	5	1,188
Tucker	9	1,802	8	46,650			9	6,406	5	619
Tugalo	20	5,032	19	98,150	1	2,500	20	34,254	20	2,591
Turner	7	857	7	6,300			7	1,270	2	90
Valdosta	15	3,436	13	188,150	1	11,000	15	41,604	12	2,101
Washington	18	2,719	17	73,450			18	13,701	17	1,365
Western	30	7,861	29	365,400	1	50	28	72,470	21	4,673
White	4	464	3	3,700	1	25	4	796	4	155
Illinois:										
Antioch	7	330	7	10,100	2	191	7	2,386	6	309
Bay Creek	4	146	4	5,500			4	539	4	108
Big Saline	9	666	8	11,200	1	400	6	1,051	4	148
Central Illinois	1	101	1	(²)			1	(²)	1	70
Clear Creek	32	4,741	28	144,055	3	13,454	31	23,220	30	2,524
East St. Louis	16	5,515	14	228,500	9	58,805	16	55,108	16	5,780
Fairfield	21	3,434	20	85,400	1	700	18	12,070	18	1,673
Franklin	31	5,193	29	136,950	3	1,600	31	24,475	28	3,078
Kaskaskia	12	1,319	12	58,050	3	5,025	12	9,024	12	1,154
Louisville	9	812	9	19,700			9	3,915	8	469
Macoupin	22	1,999	20	67,029	2	4,175	20	13,848	20	1,277
Mount Erie	14	1,145	13	17,000			14	4,865	14	605
Nine Mile	27	3,991	25	247,450	4	50,304	25	31,924	24	3,200
Olney	5	602	4	9,600			5	2,437	4	213
Palestine	9	717	8	33,000	1	62	9	4,318	7	501
Rehoboth	30	2,303	30	61,250	3	1,375	30	7,263	28	1,277
Salém South	21	2,458	20	48,946	2	5,300	21	14,105	21	1,481
Saline	24	4,477	24	244,350	1	1,200	24	24,438	24	3,421
Sandy Creek	25	2,754	24	55,100	1	684	24	5,413	23	937
Shelby	2	111	2	(²)			2	(²)	2	68
Union	19	2,272	17	77,300	2	6,242	18	13,310	17	1,412
Westfield	10	1,137	10	34,000			10	7,436	10	837
Williamson	21	3,507	19	93,500	3	3,396	20	25,003	20	2,437
Indiana:										
Palestine	1	41	1	(²)			1	(²)	1	35
Kansas:										
Spring River	3	613	3	25,700			2	(²)	2	315
Kentucky:										
Allen	15	2,255	14	41,550			15	6,609	10	871
Baptist	5	1,449	4	36,000	1	2,100	5	6,928	5	716
Barren River	29	4,999	26	69,060	3	2,289	29	9,916	17	1,235
Bell	31	4,624	15	168,350	2	40,450	30	23,459	29	3,194
Bethel	9	1,709	8	94,300	1	3,500	9	12,648	8	913
Blackford	14	1,672	14	11,900			13	2,872	10	535
Blood River	26	4,326	25	177,000	1	6,945	26	26,922	24	2,661
Boone's Creek	10	1,954	10	119,700	2	2,250	10	14,282	9	1,401
Booneville	15	1,659	15	18,000	2	900	13	4,667	10	913
Bracken	19	2,251	18	195,750	2	3,323	18	22,761	18	1,354
Breckenridge	9	1,338	9	58,000	1	10,000	9	7,743	8	568
Caldwell	19	3,604	19	130,300	2	14,406	19	24,161	19	2,222
Campbell	16	4,762	16	373,500	5	61,530	16	57,810	16	4,290
Central	8	2,377	8	118,800	1	11,500	8	16,271	7	1,018
Christian	18	4,168	17	149,900	2	4,032	18	31,568	15	2,328

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Kentucky—Con.										
Crittenden	11	1,658	10	\$58,500	1	\$5,000	11	\$9,093	10	917
Davies-McLean	36	8,087	35	434,065	4	11,250	36	67,743	36	5,134
East Lynn	7	1,097	6	12,500	1	600	7	3,367	7	472
East Union	18	2,784	16	35,750	1	100	17	5,342	15	1,676
Edmonson	7	820	6	10,000	-----	-----	6	882	4	220
Elkhorn No. 1	2	422	2	(²)	-----	-----	2	(²)	2	215
Elkhorn No. 2	14	6,738	14	461,890	3	15,103	14	66,656	14	4,204
Enterprise	13	1,376	13	71,600	1	750	13	11,690	13	1,032
Franklin	10	3,784	10	144,575	1	23,000	10	27,164	8	2,512
Freedom	7	489	7	7,975	-----	-----	6	835	5	255
Friendship	3	1,126	2	(²)	-----	-----	3	10,954	3	769
Gasper River	15	2,781	15	36,750	-----	-----	15	3,868	12	855
Goose Creek	11	797	5	3,100	-----	-----	11	506	3	138
Goshen	9	1,086	9	46,500	-----	-----	8	4,710	8	637
Graves	20	4,452	18	271,200	2	106,782	20	26,297	19	2,192
Green River	17	1,365	7	7,500	1	82	14	915	3	166
Greenup	26	2,813	23	177,282	7	21,780	22	32,678	21	2,690
Greenville	8	373	6	16,190	-----	-----	5	336	2	145
Henry	7	1,735	7	94,500	1	3,650	7	10,405	6	774
Irvine	4	634	4	3,700	-----	-----	4	566	4	188
Jackson	13	1,356	10	9,600	-----	-----	13	2,414	5	190
Laurel River	28	3,404	27	77,915	3	1,758	28	10,416	22	1,661
Liberty	25	4,730	24	83,850	2	1,775	24	20,522	18	1,757
Lincoln	15	2,032	14	44,950	-----	-----	15	8,960	15	1,474
Little Bethel	23	4,094	23	130,700	6	12,864	23	22,440	18	2,289
Little River	16	2,419	14	37,100	1	115	16	8,387	13	797
Logan	15	2,224	15	32,500	-----	-----	15	4,564	13	823
Long Run	49	27,949	49	2,198,395	25	455,554	49	370,015	48	20,271
Lynn	20	4,397	19	48,300	1	75	20	9,967	16	1,528
Lynn Camp	20	2,283	19	28,500	1	24	20	3,495	15	1,021
McCreary	5	439	3	2,000	-----	-----	3	173	3	125
Mount Zion	22	5,190	21	387,800	4	37,725	22	34,940	20	3,277
Muhlenburg	29	4,719	28	73,300	1	5,300	29	8,372	28	2,230
Nelson	17	3,426	13	116,350	-----	-----	17	18,112	17	1,733
North Bend	17	5,937	16	486,000	5	58,751	17	58,663	15	4,185
North Concord	9	944	6	9,500	-----	-----	9	456	2	226
Ohio	31	4,770	28	99,000	1	150	30	17,003	24	1,936
Ohio River	27	2,620	26	44,413	1	500	24	7,195	19	1,117
Ohio Valley	23	3,131	22	89,650	2	2,208	22	15,445	20	1,704
Old Bethel	3	211	3	23,250	-----	-----	2	(²)	1	34
Owen	12	2,334	11	58,600	-----	-----	12	10,062	11	879
Pulaski	26	3,385	25	83,950	2	13,625	26	10,694	26	2,387
Rockcastle	4	594	3	3,200	-----	-----	4	458	3	200
Russell	15	1,048	14	20,036	-----	-----	15	3,882	15	1,027
Russell Creek	20	2,233	18	26,100	1	100	19	3,832	15	782
Salem	12	1,185	11	20,200	-----	-----	12	3,554	9	517
Severns Valley	14	2,604	14	111,100	1	10,500	14	13,250	13	1,470
Shelby	13	3,918	12	85,525	-----	-----	13	20,606	13	1,699
Simpson	7	2,015	7	48,975	-----	-----	7	9,482	7	895
South Concord	7	1,094	5	3,900	-----	-----	6	575	6	280
South District	14	3,390	14	135,100	-----	-----	13	24,071	14	1,822
South Kentucky	5	603	5	10,100	-----	-----	5	2,301	4	272
South Union	16	1,791	13	9,774	1	13	11	650	9	595
Sulphur Fork	11	1,987	10	97,800	-----	-----	11	9,949	10	964
Tates Creek	13	2,569	12	101,800	1	12,000	13	10,945	13	1,740

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Kentucky—Con.										
Ten Mile.....	8	1,336	7	\$27,000	1	\$575	8	\$4,053	8	617
Three Forks.....	15	1,331	8	25,900	3	2,360	15	8,825	15	1,799
Union.....	11	1,212	10	39,200	1	78	11	8,378	10	578
Upper Cumberland.....	18	3,906	13	243,550	3	1,900	18	51,983	16	3,281
Warren.....	21	4,583	21	321,400	2	5,382	21	30,783	17	2,139
Wayne.....	18	2,998	18	47,640	---	---	18	5,185	13	1,166
West Kentucky.....	24	3,493	22	88,575	3	72	24	16,481	22	1,985
West Union.....	28	5,532	27	180,900	3	19,594	28	41,337	27	3,781
Whites Run.....	9	1,414	9	21,300	1	120	9	6,234	9	783
Louisiana:										
Acadia.....	16	2,046	14	110,175	1	4,800	16	21,105	14	1,404
Amite River.....	12	1,416	11	13,200	1	800	12	3,883	9	611
Ascension.....	6	856	6	12,715	1	110	6	5,489	6	563
Bayou Macon.....	11	2,056	9	25,625	3	6,850	11	11,369	10	1,199
Beauregard.....	18	2,540	16	50,630	---	---	17	12,552	15	1,092
Bethlehem.....	4	691	4	7,700	---	---	4	856	4	362
Bienville.....	13	2,760	13	59,850	1	50	13	18,449	13	1,751
Big Creek.....	14	3,601	14	85,864	3	1,199	14	25,008	14	2,085
Bossier.....	6	1,628	6	26,700	1	500	6	12,664	6	1,264
Caddo.....	15	9,972	14	494,930	5	53,600	15	119,619	13	5,211
Caldwell.....	6	1,216	6	31,650	2	3,564	6	8,656	6	660
Carey.....	7	649	7	38,300	1	700	7	7,107	5	516
Concord.....	16	3,808	16	51,700	2	9,100	16	18,393	16	1,809
Deer Creek.....	21	2,990	16	46,350	3	1,181	19	10,796	15	1,283
Eastern Louisiana.....	11	2,983	10	19,620	---	---	11	9,907	10	1,372
Everett.....	14	1,534	13	27,975	1	84	14	3,416	9	528
Grand Cane.....	15	1,483	14	29,800	---	---	15	7,541	14	721
Jackson.....	13	1,626	11	9,250	1	145	13	11,057	9	857
Judson.....	7	2,030	6	76,000	3	4,140	7	22,426	7	1,530
Liberty.....	10	1,510	8	37,000	---	---	10	5,519	9	649
Louisiana.....	11	2,857	8	199,100	2	13,450	11	27,475	11	1,254
Magee's Creek.....	3	586	3	4,000	---	---	3	938	3	127
Morehouse.....										
Ouachita.....	19	6,053	15	279,155	4	36,591	19	56,754	16	3,378
Mount Olive.....	15	2,500	13	57,900	2	1,810	15	15,118	15	1,416
Natchitoches.....	16	1,729	16	18,875	---	---	16	4,665	15	796
New Orleans.....	10	3,355	9	241,050	8	43,801	10	45,902	10	2,103
North Sabine.....	19	2,781	19	40,926	---	---	19	11,952	19	1,441
Ouachita.....	18	2,366	16	41,290	---	---	18	11,534	13	1,175
Red River.....	8	2,083	6	7,300	---	---	8	4,481	8	696
Sabine.....	19	2,146	16	15,750	1	24	18	5,842	18	1,027
Shady Grove.....	6	525	4	2,850	---	---	5	689	4	207
St. Tammany.....	10	1,075	10	15,030	1	100	10	3,567	10	634
Tangipahoa.....	11	2,258	11	66,750	4	9,619	11	12,932	11	1,339
Vernon.....	18	2,181	16	13,760	---	---	18	4,894	12	596
Washington.....	8	2,890	8	64,200	1	1,527	8	21,962	8	1,746
Webster.....	13	3,246	10	160,500	---	---	13	22,831	12	1,899
Winn.....	5	1,900	5	88,700	---	---	5	9,443	4	816
Maryland:										
Baltimore.....	20	5,945	20	1,082,500	13	114,323	20	110,338	20	4,437
Eastern.....	12	962	11	87,750	2	12,447	11	10,473	11	980
Northern.....	7	1,022	7	82,500	2	7,650	7	8,688	7	846
Seneca.....	7	1,155	7	166,425	4	53,738	7	17,202	7	899
Southern.....	6	442	6	21,700	2	6,400	6	7,714	5	531
Western.....	12	2,364	11	208,000	6	18,941	11	30,593	12	1,831
Michigan:										
Franklin.....	1	256	1	(²)	---	---	1	(²)	1	190

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Mississippi:										
Alcorn.....	9	1,000	8	\$23,850	2	\$1,100	8	\$1,780	7	293
Benton.....	6	651	6	18,485	2	2,865	6	1,874	2	75
Bolivar.....	7	1,154	5	35,500	1	1,000	5	9,242	6	709
Calhoun.....	24	3,377	22	41,385	—	—	23	7,919	15	1,124
Carroll.....	10	1,418	7	11,400	—	—	10	1,666	6	359
Chickasaw.....	8	1,787	7	62,750	1	55	8	11,590	5	649
Choctaw.....	14	1,740	10	30,457	—	—	14	5,642	12	759
Clarke.....	11	1,237	10	28,100	—	—	11	4,541	8	494
Clay.....	5	686	4	3,300	—	—	5	2,032	2	129
Coldwater.....	4	505	3	8,000	1	500	4	5,407	3	262
Columbus.....	6	1,154	5	15,800	1	5,000	6	4,253	6	457
Copiah.....	21	5,055	19	174,989	3	27,613	21	30,271	18	1,933
Covington.....	8	1,750	8	12,195	—	—	8	3,365	6	550
Deer Creek.....	10	1,511	9	89,600	1	3,500	10	15,215	9	798
Franklin.....	18	2,785	17	115,475	2	24,630	18	17,677	16	1,232
George.....	1	251	—	—	—	—	1	(²)	1	70
Greene.....	9	1,381	9	19,200	1	700	9	6,108	9	589
Grenada.....	5	969	5	53,300	—	—	5	12,120	2	84
Gulf Coast.....	10	2,675	10	183,900	3	47,180	10	19,376	10	1,854
Hinds-Warren.....	17	9,561	15	905,300	4	224,500	17	98,861	15	5,318
Holmes.....	10	1,511	10	87,950	1	7,500	9	14,462	8	609
Itawamba.....	14	842	13	10,306	1	108	12	1,282	8	312
Jackson.....	8	944	8	19,100	1	900	8	7,051	8	620
Jasper.....	14	1,448	10	22,300	—	—	14	7,765	12	615
Jefferson Davis.....	10	1,900	10	18,000	—	—	10	4,425	7	420
Jones.....	19	4,698	19	158,650	2	20,680	19	27,371	17	2,284
Kemper.....	8	926	6	17,300	—	—	7	4,044	5	292
Kosciusko.....	17	2,432	14	55,955	—	—	17	10,147	12	882
Lafayette.....	9	1,096	8	10,600	—	—	9	2,062	6	348
Lauderdale.....	22	6,309	21	368,226	3	46,000	22	46,924	19	3,550
Lawrence.....	9	1,788	9	17,600	—	—	9	7,905	9	950
Leake.....	14	1,551	13	34,675	1	8,500	14	7,007	9	586
Lebanon.....	22	7,858	21	275,325	3	23,233	22	65,009	21	4,479
Lee.....	22	4,642	21	215,100	3	6,915	22	32,583	19	2,348
Leflore.....	2	476	2	(²)	1	(²)	2	(²)	2	264
Liberty.....	6	679	6	6,450	—	—	6	828	4	122
Lincoln.....	15	2,647	13	34,650	1	3,000	15	5,568	14	1,021
Madison.....	4	950	4	51,000	1	3,500	4	8,942	4	452
Marion.....	12	2,728	11	54,200	—	—	12	13,593	10	1,597
Marshall.....	11	1,255	9	20,500	—	—	11	3,699	5	259
Mississippi.....	9	1,550	8	14,375	—	—	9	6,756	9	684
Monroe.....	10	1,597	9	72,700	—	—	10	7,781	8	821
Montgomery.....	11	1,641	10	34,750	—	—	10	2,450	4	199
Mount Pisgah.....	12	1,026	10	7,800	—	—	12	1,460	6	232
Neshoba.....	17	2,283	16	48,700	1	7,000	17	17,412	13	1,199
New Choctaw.....	3	109	1	(²)	—	—	3	390	3	38
Newton.....	11	2,334	9	74,700	2	18,050	11	11,617	8	1,114
Noxubee-Choc-taw.....	3	165	3	11,100	—	—	2	(²)	1	96
Oktibbeha.....	8	942	6	7,100	—	—	7	1,233	3	141
Oktibbeha Coun-ty.....	11	2,070	10	87,900	1	4,000	11	12,467	8	913
Panola.....	11	1,227	9	20,550	2	760	11	4,797	9	437
Pearl River.....	22	3,723	21	89,050	1	12,500	22	16,455	21	2,111
Pearl Valley.....	7	539	6	5,700	—	—	7	716	1	71
Perry.....	9	816	8	7,600	—	—	9	2,841	6	253
Pike.....	13	4,957	13	188,450	2	63,000	13	31,407	13	2,221

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Mississippi—Con.										
Pontotoc.....	15	3,147	13	\$15,800	1	\$8	15	\$6,050	12	1,043
Prentiss.....	8	1,677	7	41,750	—	—	8	6,166	8	639
Rankin.....	16	2,124	14	21,350	—	—	16	6,489	15	994
Riverside.....	9	1,900	8	178,175	3	28,000	8	24,505	6	419
Scott.....	13	1,798	13	29,650	—	—	13	8,627	11	886
Simpson.....	27	4,972	27	72,400	2	5,025	27	17,170	21	1,665
Smith.....	20	3,062	20	39,300	—	—	19	5,872	13	849
Sunflower.....	9	1,452	7	89,190	2	5,887	9	14,467	9	884
Tallahatchie.....	5	470	5	5,655	—	—	5	1,148	4	203
Tate.....	9	736	8	19,450	1	350	9	3,210	8	361
Tippah.....	17	2,923	14	53,465	2	85	17	10,928	13	1,250
Tishomingo.....	15	1,122	15	15,110	—	—	15	1,567	11	443
Union.....	4	377	4	28,500	1	1,500	4	1,896	4	222
Union County.....	17	2,710	14	25,400	1	1,000	17	4,487	13	633
Walthall.....	4	859	4	10,500	—	—	4	1,873	3	359
Wayne.....	13	1,169	9	19,425	—	—	13	4,217	11	596
Winston.....	12	2,041	9	47,050	—	—	11	9,388	9	696
Yalobusha.....	13	1,784	10	25,300	1	50	12	8,011	9	880
Yazoo.....	8	1,313	7	81,850	1	28,000	8	8,535	6	444
Zion.....	19	2,102	19	25,610	—	—	19	4,554	12	743
Missouri:										
Audrain.....	10	1,433	10	63,300	—	—	10	7,076	8	757
Barry.....	17	1,793	13	15,600	—	—	17	4,540	9	602
Barton.....	4	227	4	8,000	1	800	4	751	4	146
Bear Creek.....	7	746	7	30,300	1	850	7	6,951	4	277
Benton.....	8	585	7	22,800	—	—	8	4,222	7	397
Bethel.....	19	3,803	19	232,078	3	15,370	19	31,102	17	3,190
Black River.....	12	1,110	11	38,600	2	3,919	12	7,030	10	894
Blue River.....	23	5,059	23	271,336	5	11,736	22	48,640	23	3,742
Burboise.....	5	557	4	11,200	—	—	5	1,209	5	218
Butler.....	15	1,999	13	84,150	3	9,130	15	14,065	15	1,324
Caldwell-Ray.....	10	1,797	10	52,000	2	1,190	10	6,391	10	1,128
Callaway.....	11	1,831	11	81,600	—	—	10	10,828	11	1,007
Camden.....	15	1,614	11	19,314	1	65	14	2,611	8	539
Cane Creek.....	14	2,110	12	56,225	2	935	12	10,718	12	1,583
Cape Girardeau.....	8	2,176	8	169,300	3	80,392	8	21,466	8	1,382
Cedar.....	6	475	6	6,150	—	—	6	785	6	183
Charleston.....	11	1,575	8	78,500	2	2,525	11	14,939	11	1,177
Cherokee.....	1	15	1	(²)	—	—	1	(²)	1	10
Christian.....	11	1,146	8	20,750	—	—	11	2,838	10	596
Clay.....	14	2,688	12	176,200	2	600	14	20,584	13	1,604
Clinton.....	2	282	2	(²)	—	—	2	(²)	2	252
Concord.....	26	5,115	25	234,000	2	6,750	26	29,767	24	3,037
Cuivre.....	11	1,260	11	36,800	1	750	11	6,536	8	560
Dade.....	5	693	5	10,200	—	—	5	3,035	5	300
Dallas.....	4	1,004	2	(²)	—	—	4	3,220	3	378
Daviess.....	5	718	5	30,800	—	—	5	3,743	5	396
Dent.....	7	1,074	4	43,500	—	—	5	1,121	6	482
Dixon.....	7	955	7	16,025	—	—	7	3,368	4	429
Eleven Points River.....	5	380	5	7,800	—	—	5	2,317	4	218
Franklin.....	21	4,110	17	143,150	3	15,450	20	21,485	20	2,773
Franklin County.....	15	1,553	13	40,012	3	8,300	14	12,193	14	1,344
Gainesville.....	1	34	—	—	—	—	1	(²)	1	40
Gentry.....	11	1,830	11	55,750	—	—	10	7,689	11	887
Greene.....	28	4,987	27	156,100	3	12,290	26	27,366	26	3,105
Harmony.....	10	2,174	10	108,800	2	19,940	10	17,511	9	1,018

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Missouri—Con.										
Howell.....	5	442	5	\$15,700	—	—	4	\$3,151	3	294
Jefferson.....	11	1,514	11	47,060	1	\$5,400	11	11,993	9	1,030
Johnson.....	11	1,408	11	56,500	—	—	11	7,213	9	687
Kansas City.....	24	11,767	22	1,060,568	17	308,701	24	176,145	24	13,996
Laclede.....	10	1,446	9	46,900	1	4,004	10	7,185	8	695
Lafayette.....	10	1,866	9	83,250	—	—	10	13,579	10	1,410
Lamine.....	14	2,017	12	89,900	1	4,110	14	10,360	13	1,257
Lawrence.....	15	2,695	14	50,550	—	—	14	15,073	14	1,618
Linn.....	9	1,314	9	79,000	—	—	9	6,963	9	1,094
Little Bonne Femme.....	11	2,251	9	228,950	1	41,500	11	25,976	9	973
Livingston.....	11	1,077	11	25,250	—	—	11	3,235	11	652
Macon.....	14	2,449	13	109,100	1	3,200	12	17,860	12	1,313
Meramec.....	10	746	7	27,150	—	—	10	3,495	8	516
Miller.....	12	1,811	12	53,100	1	500	12	9,119	12	890
Missouri Valley.....	14	2,196	12	103,600	1	2,950	14	12,285	14	1,506
Monroe.....	7	574	5	14,000	—	—	7	1,741	6	194
Mout Moriah.....	6	864	6	13,650	—	—	5	2,566	5	379
Mount Pleasant.....	17	3,449	14	122,900	1	900	15	20,782	13	1,805
Mount Salem.....	7	339	7	13,100	—	—	6	976	6	201
Mount Zion.....	15	1,686	14	84,300	—	—	15	10,698	12	785
Nevada.....	16	1,872	16	84,700	4	1,765	16	15,294	15	922
New Madrid.....	19	2,982	15	75,640	4	3,367	19	18,796	19	1,991
North Central.....	10	685	8	16,500	—	—	9	2,008	8	372
North Grand River.....	14	1,722	14	48,800	1	550	14	5,125	11	652
North Missouri.....	6	507	6	14,500	—	—	6	1,165	5	235
Northwest Missouri.....	7	942	7	50,200	1	1,271	7	5,472	7	845
Old Path.....	13	1,332	13	14,150	—	—	13	2,738	11	422
Phelps.....	9	1,074	6	38,300	—	—	9	9,192	7	870
Platte.....	4	659	2	(?)	—	—	4	3,255	2	267
Pleasant Grove.....	14	1,179	11	28,850	—	—	12	4,114	12	676
Polk.....	24	3,602	23	78,800	2	9,230	24	11,775	20	1,409
Pulaski.....	14	1,927	13	31,550	1	572	14	7,389	13	1,122
Reynolds.....	8	683	6	7,800	1	25	7	2,738	6	390
St. Clair.....	12	1,300	10	36,450	1	300	11	3,601	10	656
St. Francois.....	10	1,363	10	21,925	—	—	10	4,076	10	797
St. Joseph.....	23	4,126	22	211,250	5	17,575	23	33,485	21	2,491
St. Louis.....	27	15,416	25	2,374,000	16	215,594	27	230,530	26	10,218
Saline.....	12	1,874	10	39,100	—	—	12	13,995	11	1,083
Salt River.....	15	2,103	15	124,350	—	—	15	12,869	14	1,162
Shannon.....	7	534	6	6,000	—	—	7	1,936	6	367
Shoal Creek.....	21	2,087	21	54,900	1	347	21	9,006	20	1,494
Spring River.....	23	4,084	19	159,000	1	4,500	23	22,744	21	2,972
Stoddard.....	5	731	5	48,500	—	—	5	7,134	4	548
Stone.....	8	446	5	6,750	—	—	8	1,878	7	311
Tebow.....	14	3,109	12	111,100	1	1,270	14	19,402	14	1,636
Texas.....	14	1,437	11	20,100	—	—	13	5,008	11	817
Wayne.....	12	693	8	9,300	—	—	10	1,242	7	290
Webster.....	15	1,841	14	49,550	1	7,500	15	6,240	15	881
West Fork.....	4	153	4	4,550	—	—	4	528	4	101
Wright.....	15	1,592	15	49,700	1	4,250	15	8,003	13	857
Wyaconda.....	17	2,545	17	118,170	2	1,900	17	11,228	16	1,337

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
New Mexico:										
Central.....	11	1,126	8	\$66,500	4	\$21,127	8	\$13,779	8	863
Lincoln.....	7	630	4	19,500	1	4,100	7	11,319	6	463
Northeastern.....	14	1,476	9	96,150	4	14,420	14	18,222	12	1,228
Pecos Valley.....	6	987	5	51,800			6	8,901	5	725
Portales.....	20	2,570	10	65,675	2	1,556	18	26,109	17	1,616
Southeastern.....	5	568	3	7,875			5	7,866	5	388
Southwestern.....	7	743	5	29,280	1	950	7	11,091	6	595
Tucumcari.....	6	629	3	39,700	2	3,300	4	11,095	3	568
North Carolina:										
Alexander.....	17	2,941	16	35,600			17	5,656	16	1,525
Alleghany.....	9	436	9	21,600			9	1,456	8	367
Anson.....	4	439	3	3,830			4	1,853	3	180
Ashe.....	30	2,498	28	38,000	1	48	29	3,083	23	1,367
Atlantic.....	20	2,794	19	136,200	2	4,111	20	25,445	17	1,898
Avery.....	16	1,633	15	24,990			16	3,598	15	1,288
Beulah.....	12	2,463	10	49,700	1	300	12	17,031	11	1,805
Bladen.....	15	1,751	15	27,100	1	700	15	7,512	12	1,097
Blue Ridge.....	19	2,523	19	47,700	1	520	19	12,996	18	2,206
Brier Creek.....	16	3,222	16	40,900			16	3,454	14	1,456
Brunswick.....	13	1,723	13	22,450	1	15	13	6,079	13	1,217
Brushy Mountain.....	17	3,073	17	115,200	3	1,574	15	14,164	16	1,954
Buncombe.....	27	8,056	27	564,607	4	327,550	27	69,183	27	5,933
Burnt Swamp (Indian).....	14	1,247	12	20,500	2	150	13	2,498	13	972
Cabarrus.....	10	3,398	10	195,600	3	7,637	10	33,443	10	3,472
Caldwell.....	28	5,382	26	321,672	11	42,479	27	43,284	28	4,764
Cape Fear-Co-lumbus.....	26	4,342	24	108,150	3	1,870	26	21,279	25	3,577
Carolina.....	30	5,428	25	147,575	2	3,200	30	26,239	28	3,821
Catawba River.....	15	2,783	14	102,027	2	1,050	15	22,078	15	2,892
Cedar Grove.....	2	430	2	(?)			2	(?)	2	132
Central.....	17	4,621	16	131,350	1	500	17	20,061	16	2,493
Cherokee Indian.....	4	147	3	1,920	2	21	4	774	4	176
Chowan.....	22	6,661	21	346,300	2	50,000	22	46,094	22	4,003
Dock.....	7	659	7	5,900	1	84	7	1,829	7	592
Eastern.....	23	3,325	22	63,750	2	1,150	23	14,300	22	2,399
Elkin.....	6	993	6	13,150	1	490	6	2,331	6	964
Flat River.....	16	4,203	16	88,300	1	1,000	16	13,624	15	1,859
French Broad.....	25	3,896	21	65,700	1	45	25	15,174	22	2,629
Gaston.....	26	8,254	23	384,400	11	55,475	26	90,697	26	8,127
Green River.....	22	3,887	21	113,625	3	8,656	22	15,422	22	2,324
Haywood.....	20	3,007	18	122,900	4	5,310	20	17,209	20	2,985
Johnston.....	24	3,752	21	167,900	1	1,150	24	30,222	23	2,939
Kings Mountain.....	28	9,886	28	516,136	5	43,085	28	74,579	28	7,329
Liberty.....	19	4,965	17	228,125	3	1,533	19	43,892	19	4,502
Little River.....	18	5,269	15	222,800	2	1,075	18	30,023	18	3,932
Macon.....	19	2,837	14	38,448			19	4,793	17	1,595
Mecklenburg.....	17	5,276	16	534,225	5	128,800	17	80,223	16	4,767
Mitchell.....	14	2,421	12	34,000			14	8,578	10	1,151
Montgomery.....	17	1,833	16	37,300	1	124	17	7,711	16	1,316
Mount Zion.....	34	11,461	33	863,977	6	101,354	34	138,576	34	9,448
Neuse.....	9	1,535	9	28,457	1	1,161	9	10,890	8	1,082
New Found.....	12	1,411	10	15,800	1	60	11	2,423	10	640
New South River.....	33	6,165	32	223,650	1	800	33	36,297	31	4,398
Pamlico.....	10	725	9	32,500	1	300	9	3,952	7	410
Pee Dee.....	18	3,826	16	245,308	2	5,670	18	35,584	18	2,843

Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
N. Carolina—Con.										
Piedmont	24	6,801	23	\$253,700	5	\$5,491	24	\$88,721	24	7,214
Pilot Mountain	53	14,383	50	1,447,261	13	347,335	53	158,861	52	10,924
Raleigh	22	7,129	21	426,727	3	42,900	21	52,969	17	5,726
Randolph	19	1,953	17	48,010	3	2,853	19	13,060	16	1,693
Roanoke	36	7,328	36	360,750	6	14,684	36	60,209	34	6,256
Robeson	41	8,002	34	258,443	2	4,800	41	56,698	41	6,608
Rowan	16	4,099	16	239,100	7	24,941	16	42,894	16	4,200
Sandy Creek	34	4,697	33	199,250	4	18,725	34	26,116	32	3,196
Sandy Run	33	9,389	32	321,840	6	60,579	33	47,219	31	6,664
South Fork	32	6,018	32	418,906	9	35,450	32	59,516	29	5,300
South Mountain	9	1,243	8	17,150	2	85	9	2,857	9	942
South Yadkin	19	4,199	17	124,851	3	12,696	19	34,769	18	3,137
Stanley	24	3,922	21	122,248	6	28,627	24	14,859	23	3,138
Stone Mountain	14	1,320	12	17,375			13	2,940	13	877
Stony Fork	9	996	7	9,700			8	1,820	9	739
Surry	23	3,892	21	149,750	4	4,533	23	26,793	23	3,124
Tar River	34	7,728	28	324,980			34	43,804	33	4,449
Tennessee River	26	2,809	18	30,607			26	6,899	25	2,374
Three Forks	28	4,487	26	168,800	3	28,400	28	20,175	28	3,521
Transylvania	14	2,261	12	66,500	1	6,000	14	10,886	13	1,471
Tuckaseegee	25	3,120	18	68,400	1	40	24	7,118	22	2,439
Union	23	4,501	22	144,400	2	5,631	23	22,846	23	3,157
West Chowan	35	9,418	34	416,800	6	39,096	35	65,598	35	5,615
West Liberty	15	1,427	14	14,700	1	28	14	1,952	13	720
Western North Carolina	22	2,962	19	86,950	2	15,350	22	7,996	22	1,741
Wilmington	23	4,095	22	407,500	3	4,153	22	41,217	22	2,650
Yadkin	17	3,148	16	61,250			17	10,696	14	2,095
Yancey	11	1,356	11	39,400			11	2,951	11	843
Unassociated	1	104	1	(²)			1	(²)	1	60
Ohio:										
Ohio Valley	1	140	1	(²)			1	(²)	1	60
Oklahoma:										
Atoka	6	321	3	4,000			5	1,160	6	285
Banner	16	6,107	14	279,570	5	44,573	15	54,415	14	3,469
Beckham	10	2,559	10	135,600	5	44,840	10	25,196	8	1,105
Bryan	25	4,076	18	61,375			24	19,683	22	2,385
Caddo	7	1,503	6	35,400	2	4,731	7	13,759	6	1,147
Central	12	3,580	10	127,644	4	32,950	12	37,660	11	2,566
Cherokee Indian	14	1,155	12	9,280	1	280	13	1,024	13	427
Chickasaw Union	19	5,046	14	303,000	4	11,080	17	33,899	16	3,359
Chickasha Indian	5	143	4	1,680			5	717	3	71
Choctaw-Chickasaw (Indian)	6	60	3	1,350			6	337	4	48
Comanche-Cotton										
Concord-Kiowa	18	4,516	14	136,900	3	24,000	18	50,013	16	2,594
Delaware-Osage	17	4,380	15	121,150	3	12,044	16	25,355	16	2,598
Enon	16	3,975	12	236,050	7	36,216	16	53,766	14	2,982
Frisco	20	4,133	17	281,075	5	40,463	20	46,221	18	2,842
Harmon	23	2,450	14	94,200	3	6,700	22	14,222	20	1,557
Haskell	7	962	6	26,800	1	150	7	4,193	7	703
Jackson-Greer	15	1,433	12	15,100			12	7,136	12	982
Latimer	17	4,253	16	188,875	4	10,250	17	21,277	17	2,874
Leflore	12	716	6	14,050	1	500	12	6,316	12	731
	23	2,782	20	48,475	2	1,380	22	16,225	23	2,140

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Oklahoma—Con.										
McIntosh.....	1	149					1	(²)	1	75
Mills.....	6	690	4	\$21,600	1	\$3,000	6	\$5,041	6	370
Mullins.....	10	3,249	9	100,635	3	9,443	10	28,998	10	1,884
Muskogee.....	31	6,556	24	242,822	6	55,025	31	51,322	30	4,323
Muskogee-Seminole-Wichita.....	3	185	3	4,500	1	34	3	1,151	3	157
North Canadian.....	9	4,844	9	190,000	3	22,300	9	51,530	9	3,750
Northeastern.....	17	3,660	15	114,800	1	8,000	16	29,100	16	2,750
Northwestern.....	12	1,680	11	59,400	1	250	12	14,983	9	1,252
Oklahoma.....	19	16,896	16	648,010	9	109,277	19	181,962	19	10,133
Oklahoma Indian.....	4	453	4	7,100			4	1,237	4	171
Old Choctaw and Chickasaw.....	4	41	3	2,050			3	107	3	30
Panhandle.....	13	1,635	12	59,000	4	9,750	12	14,315	13	1,140
Pawnee Creek.....	17	6,838	15	439,550	8	66,145	16	67,358	17	6,104
Perry.....	24	6,702	22	441,150	7	51,607	24	67,595	23	4,459
Pittsburg.....	16	3,407	11	115,950	2	14,800	13	23,320	14	2,439
Pottawatomie-Lincoln.....	29	6,859	28	266,825	12	50,325	29	57,487	26	4,823
Salt Fork Valley.....	11	1,728	11	52,807	2	590	11	19,063	11	1,408
Tillman.....	11	2,479	10	140,250	4	30,142	11	17,475	9	1,441
Tulsa Rogers.....	18	9,008	15	240,750	11	64,391	17	60,952	18	7,540
Unassociated.....	1	1,500					1	(²)		
Pennsylvania:										
Northern.....	1	50	1	(²)			1	(²)	1	68
South Carolina:										
Abbeville.....	16	3,316	16	139,650			16	21,198	15	2,549
Aiken.....	14	3,438	14	116,750	2	1,790	14	18,849	13	2,034
Barnwell.....	19	3,513	19	130,500	1	1,700	19	27,762	18	2,164
Beaverdam.....	27	4,632	25	120,050	2	9,783	27	19,586	25	2,945
Broad River.....	33	8,276	28	136,500	1	1,000	33	44,002	31	5,340
Carolina.....	18	1,924	16	28,450	1	50	18	6,488	18	1,860
Charleston.....	20	5,356	18	397,575	3	127,271	19	57,301	19	3,791
Chester.....	11	2,373	11	144,150			11	18,495	11	1,869
Chesterfield.....	26	4,431	26	103,600			26	15,407	25	2,632
Colleton.....	18	2,298	17	42,818	1	900	18	13,764	17	1,457
Edgefield.....	12	2,360	11	67,500	1	1,409	12	11,118	12	1,129
Edisto.....	7	645	7	16,000			7	1,954	6	355
Fairfield.....	18	7,081	17	552,200	5	97,800	18	84,890	17	6,089
Florence.....	9	2,820	7	123,500	1	300	9	25,501	9	2,259
Greenville.....	33	13,553	30	528,348	10	123,246	33	120,387	33	10,357
Kershaw.....	12	2,169	11	66,050	1	200	12	9,790	11	1,023
Laurens.....	22	3,668	21	143,000	2	9,625	22	22,086	21	2,484
Lexington.....	11	2,611	11	31,600			11	11,013	11	1,581
Marion.....	4	405	3	8,000			4	1,150	4	266
Moriah.....	14	3,488	13	141,300	1	3,500	14	24,509	14	2,463
North Greenville.....	31	8,546	29	224,150	3	2,759	31	52,391	30	5,815
North Spartanburg.....	24	8,717	23	267,500	4	10,950	24	47,632	22	5,249
Orangeburg.....	16	2,162	15	96,500	1	3,000	16	10,835	14	1,359
Pee Dee.....	17	2,968	15	104,900	1	334	17	16,792	17	2,225
Pickens.....	6	1,112	5	6,300			6	2,132	5	388
Piedmont.....	20	4,450	13	72,200	2	268	20	25,465	20	3,242
Reedy River.....	7	1,363	5	35,000			7	10,742	5	873
Ridge.....	9	2,074	9	27,700			9	6,121	9	869
Saluda.....	33	11,645	29	308,775	5	12,022	33	66,684	33	8,334
Santee.....	13	3,403	12	119,000	3	23,615	13	31,695	13	2,291

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TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
South Carolina—Continued.										
Savannah River.....	25	3,880	21	\$128,350	1	\$400	24	\$20,408	21	2,004
Southeast.....	24	3,302	23	175,100	2	14,200	24	24,838	20	1,930
Spartan.....	25	8,590	24	644,125	3	67,508	25	85,854	24	6,526
Twelve Mile River.....	15	2,718	14	32,250	—	—	14	5,148	14	1,247
Union.....	11	3,520	8	239,425	1	125	11	33,547	9	2,368
Waccamaw.....	20	3,148	20	112,200	—	—	19	21,273	19	2,822
Welsh Neck.....	17	4,932	16	350,100	5	20,189	17	70,556	16	3,879
York.....	14	4,416	12	272,526	1	11,000	14	36,988	14	3,268
Tennessee:										
Beech River.....	33	3,622	29	70,775	2	80	32	8,597	25	1,552
Benton.....	1	240	1	(2)	—	—	1	(2)	1	25
Beulah.....	21	4,277	20	232,275	1	40,000	21	27,242	21	2,142
Big Emory.....	31	4,398	25	98,875	4	845	29	12,676	30	2,899
Big Hatchie.....	14	2,468	13	119,565	3	995	14	16,798	13	1,345
Bledsoe.....	9	1,662	9	97,000	2	1,690	9	13,115	8	1,009
Blood River.....	2	524	1	(2)	—	—	2	(2)	2	190
Campbell.....	21	1,985	12	17,920	—	—	19	3,771	18	1,112
Carroll.....	13	2,088	12	46,000	2	1,395	13	11,478	13	1,022
Chilhowie.....	31	7,058	29	205,215	4	8,180	31	33,055	30	4,029
Clinton.....	27	4,671	21	51,125	1	20	26	28,541	27	3,162
Concord.....	16	3,047	16	166,450	3	62,786	16	18,976	16	1,686
Crockett.....	7	1,235	7	49,500	1	7,000	7	5,625	7	706
Cumberland.....	17	2,787	16	181,800	2	1,717	17	22,779	16	1,618
Cumberland Gap.....	33	3,962	25	28,575	—	—	31	3,206	24	1,449
Duck River.....	17	2,298	16	112,600	2	2,573	17	16,080	16	1,430
Dyer.....	12	1,616	12	35,300	3	3,182	12	5,218	10	829
East Tennessee.....	22	3,111	18	80,050	1	8	21	14,497	22	1,759
East Union.....	3	765	1	(2)	—	—	3	8,190	3	711
Fayette.....	7	590	6	9,700	1	25	7	3,134	7	314
Gibson.....	29	6,157	28	209,183	3	10,559	29	31,015	29	3,455
Giles.....	9	1,030	9	18,444	—	—	9	3,625	9	504
Grainger.....	27	4,097	26	46,115	1	50	27	7,207	25	1,862
Hardeman.....	17	2,521	14	35,000	1	1,000	17	10,176	12	784
Hiwassee.....	6	434	3	4,150	—	—	6	487	5	291
Holston.....	45	10,279	42	511,444	6	114,669	45	76,719	43	6,552
Holston Valley.....	21	3,207	17	64,697	—	—	20	9,824	21	1,624
Indian Creek.....	6	461	4	3,350	—	—	5	741	4	184
Jefferson.....	19	3,088	18	127,700	1	17	18	16,871	19	2,134
Judson.....	4	422	4	3,650	—	—	4	607	3	130
Knox.....	45	18,866	41	1,494,382	14	196,364	45	246,745	45	13,294
Lawrence.....	20	2,682	19	73,700	2	10,035	20	9,865	17	1,419
Madison.....	17	5,065	16	252,842	3	51,491	17	47,160	17	3,176
Maury.....	14	1,361	13	42,900	2	1,070	13	6,748	10	715
McMinn.....	36	6,123	32	113,950	5	4,768	35	24,965	34	3,603
McNairy.....	18	1,541	16	13,190	1	32	18	3,352	14	636
Midland.....	17	2,066	13	29,352	—	—	16	2,688	16	1,173
Mulberry Gap.....	27	4,156	22	22,800	—	—	27	2,938	22	1,383
Nashville.....	24	14,591	22	1,199,000	16	302,575	24	235,769	23	12,192
New River.....	20	2,311	11	33,810	1	6,885	15	4,152	16	1,048
New Salem.....	11	1,981	11	30,800	—	—	11	7,576	11	882
Nolachucky.....	23	3,196	20	49,125	1	34	23	7,794	23	2,111
Northern.....	12	1,415	9	12,100	1	1,500	9	990	7	427
Ocoee.....	48	16,019	46	583,025	14	85,142	48	202,542	48	10,873
Polk.....	20	2,926	19	54,275	2	2,800	20	7,943	19	1,681

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Tennessee—Con.										
Providence.....	13	1,393	10	\$14,546			12	\$2,174	13	1,042
Riverside.....	20	1,832	11	11,221	1	\$1,000	18	3,961	16	980
Robertson.....	16	4,182	15	165,100	2	2,300	16	30,841	16	2,760
Salem.....	16	2,032	14	38,350	1	75	16	7,518	16	983
Sequatchie Valley	8	1,419	7	38,000	1	2,250	8	8,330	8	1,124
Sevier.....	31	5,028	27	65,089			27	9,591	29	2,423
Shelby.....	28	16,294	27	966,087	13	255,332	28	219,713	26	9,275
South Union.....	5	461	4	2,825			5	427	7	740
Southwestern District.....	9	1,299	9	8,150	1	50	9	1,008	4	150
Stewart.....	11	1,045	8	12,575			11	2,968	9	551
Stone.....	13	1,612	8	39,750	1	4,500	13	5,791	12	878
Sweetwater.....	27	3,738	25	51,227			26	7,295	26	1,956
Tennessee Valley.....	17	1,619	15	54,550	1	12,000	17	5,249	15	1,108
Union.....	9	1,220	8	21,000	2	5,707	9	6,029	9	723
Watauga.....	28	4,610	26	71,450	4	4,134	27	15,148	25	2,194
Weakley.....	15	1,796	14	21,100			15	4,170	13	722
Western District.....	18	2,716	15	175,779			18	16,103	14	1,254
William Carey.....	11	1,543	11	33,100			11	5,016	10	732
Wilson.....	15	3,074	15	105,450	2	4,100	15	12,996	15	1,348
Texas:										
Austin.....	26	4,809	16	353,350	4	71,765	25	55,367	23	3,282
Baylor-Knox.....	8	1,493	6	58,200	2	3,780	7	10,662	7	1,100
Bell.....	23	4,675	20	216,400	2	20,512	23	40,259	22	3,351
Big Springs.....	13	3,097	11	158,950	4	35,249	13	34,888	13	2,554
Blanco.....	19	2,102	16	97,950	4	29,837	19	19,676	16	1,619
Brady.....	13	1,651	11	26,350			13	10,194	13	1,057
Brown.....	19	2,040	18	33,900	2	800	19	8,005	18	1,547
Brownfield.....	20	2,320	13	42,300	1	150	20	17,462	18	1,768
Burleson-Lee.....	10	1,241	9	78,800	1	17,000	9	10,910	8	768
Burleson, R. C.....	9	2,621	8	125,000	2	8,040	9	13,854	8	1,311
Burnet-Llano.....	5	530	5	14,200			5	2,208	3	210
Callahan.....	10	1,223	10	30,700	1	11,000	10	6,730	8	863
Canadian.....	8	955	5	29,000			8	10,077	7	692
Cherokee.....	11	858	9	11,700			11	2,595	8	386
Cisco.....	17	2,408	15	169,050	2	3,433	17	17,101	14	1,432
Clay.....	8	1,441	8	43,825			8	8,551	7	949
Coleman.....	18	1,727	13	27,400	1	475	18	8,114	17	1,267
Collin.....	25	4,391	23	162,396	1	6,000	25	24,440	24	2,793
Colorado.....	10	1,944	9	163,500	2	13,250	10	33,930	10	1,235
Comanche.....	19	1,933	13	36,900	1	3,050	18	10,687	17	1,278
Concho Valley.....	10	3,134	9	406,645	3	68,290	9	50,532	10	2,069
Cooke.....	15	2,809	14	74,423	1	1,130	14	15,050	13	1,833
Corpus Christi.....	15	3,484	13	195,400	7	22,560	15	57,969	14	2,750
Corsicana.....	8	1,590	8	36,500	2	777	8	12,405	8	1,034
Creath-Brazos.....	28	4,961	25	166,250	3	18,400	27	43,861	26	3,229
Dallas.....	24	19,860	23	1,011,513	14	217,315	24	209,030	23	14,542
Del Rio Uvalde.....	13	2,056	12	164,850	3	34,908	13	26,789	13	1,399
Denton.....	21	4,296	20	164,950	1	42,000	21	33,022	21	3,294
Dickens.....	8	1,290	6	37,200			7	7,151	7	775
Ellis.....	8	1,649	8	84,500			8	13,630	7	1,209
El Paso.....	9	2,661	8	303,800	3	82,625	9	54,088	7	2,462
Enon.....	16	2,920	14	70,700			16	19,161	12	1,411
Erath.....	20	3,348	15	178,600			19	24,914	17	2,000
Falls.....	14	2,535	14	121,200	1	29,900	14	12,202	13	1,185
Fannin.....	25	4,870	23	94,300			25	23,881	25	3,077

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Texas—Continued.										
Fisher.....	13	1,860	9	\$16,550			13	\$9,959	8	932
Floyd.....	14	2,321	11	57,200	2	\$5,800	14	17,557	13	1,827
Freestone Leon.....	6	562	4	16,800	1	400	6	5,387	5	361
Gambrell.....	7	1,058	5	26,135			7	9,353	5	591
Gonzales.....	16	2,044	15	76,630	3	1,105	16	22,870	15	1,368
Grayson.....	25	8,649	24	378,266	3	9,032	25	62,398	25	6,046
Guadalupe.....	9	776	9	19,850	2	1,300	9	4,399	8	501
Hamilton.....	9	1,359	7	52,450	1	2,500	9	8,322	6	708
Hardin.....	3	228	3	2,600			3	722	3	129
Harmony.....	6	1,150	6	39,400			6	8,739	5	398
Haskell.....	5	1,125	4	41,000			5	7,515	4	660
Henderson.....	7	1,434	4	90,600			7	6,593	6	619
Hill.....	16	4,002	14	190,200	3	9,425	16	30,769	16	2,429
Hunt.....	26	6,863	21	188,450	3	6,970	25	39,343	23	3,702
Jack.....	7	554	7	7,950			6	1,860	6	332
Johnson.....	14	3,091	13	96,250	1	10,000	13	24,674	12	1,723
Jones.....	9	1,540	9	29,300	2	3,600	9	8,258	8	780
Lamar.....	17	3,380	17	205,975	1	20,000	17	28,149	16	1,923
Lamesa.....	15	1,962	9	31,350	3	2,900	15	16,253	13	1,778
Lampasas.....	12	1,542	12	25,800	1	250	10	7,102	10	707
Leon River.....	15	2,217	12	122,700	1	15,000	15	13,467	13	1,463
Liberty.....	2	162	2	(²)			2	(²)	1	26
Limestone.....	20	3,678	15	183,770	2	18,000	20	20,337	17	1,927
Lower Rio Grande.....	13	4,234	13	307,497	7	105,990	13	47,746	13	2,743
Lubbock.....	16	6,282	12	198,409	3	50,400	16	49,656	13	3,854
Medina River.....	9	1,512	8	61,650	1	5,500	9	14,422	7	1,196
Meridian.....	10	1,304	7	31,950			10	6,040	8	728
Milam.....	12	1,478	9	47,126			12	8,026	11	761
Mills.....	5	644	5	19,600			5	4,211	5	452
Mitchell-Scurry.....	20	3,171	16	136,400	2	21,300	20	23,650	19	2,305
Montague-Wise.....	8	928	6	36,800	1	100	8	5,324	6	600
Neches River.....	19	2,340	15	93,050	2	3,530	17	15,006	17	1,562
New Bethel.....	4	307	2	(²)			4	1,125	4	230
North Fork.....	16	2,724	15	76,700	8	11,783	16	23,986	15	2,071
Palo Duro.....	12	6,448	10	833,700	6	183,052	12	93,202	11	4,859
Palo Pinto.....	11	1,380	7	26,800	2	5,220	11	5,061	10	741
Paluxy.....	8	631	7	16,650			8	3,494	7	506
Panhandle.....	12	2,173	8	107,860	4	25,600	10	12,661	8	1,248
Parker.....	21	3,058	18	100,700			20	16,427	17	1,633
Pecos Valley.....	18	2,780	14	127,895	4	2,950	18	49,381	14	2,378
Pittsburg.....	23	4,563	23	184,000	4	5,850	23	27,294	19	2,015
Red Fork.....	14	4,254	12	98,800	4	4,058	14	26,631	12	2,643
Red River.....										
Texarkana.....	23	5,461	18	233,700	6	21,295	21	40,370	20	3,302
Rehoboth.....	39	5,476	35	103,090	5	1,930	38	24,356	35	3,343
Rio Grande.....	11	1,840	10	79,800	1	1,300	11	28,440	11	1,364
Robertson.....	9	1,437	8	44,900			9	10,944	6	596
Runnels.....	16	3,249	16	141,350	2	515	16	23,852	14	2,049
Rusk-Panola.....	14	1,872	14	30,600	2	4,600	13	13,710	13	1,030
Sabine Valley.....	9	1,440	7	52,000	1	6,800	9	10,689	8	955
Saline.....	7	2,150	6	125,000	3	14,579	7	17,416	6	1,584
San Antonio.....	30	14,988	28	729,249	14	154,115	29	145,749	27	8,997
San Marcos.....	14	2,822	12	332,050	2	102,875	14	29,289	12	2,249
San Saba.....	6	900	5	33,100	1	3,000	6	10,765	5	390
Shelby-Doches.....	13	1,999	10	48,000	1	125	13	8,373	11	878
Smith.....	22	5,564	21	258,250	5	25,940	22	65,919	21	3,285
Soda Lake.....	15	4,068	14	207,200	4	7,375	14	46,515	14	2,605
Southeast Texas.....	30	11,952	26	684,902	11	173,579	29	127,351	28	8,768
Staked Plains.....	11	2,811	8	159,800	1	24,000	11	31,282	10	1,767
Stonewall.....	5	330	2	(²)			5	1,875	3	120
Sweetwater.....	22	6,653	18	233,200	4	54,248	22	58,598	21	4,791

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Texas—Con.										
Tarrant.....	32	13,545	30	\$584,321	14	\$94,183	32	\$126,287	31	8,506
Throckmorton-Young.....	12	2,357	10	73,300			12	20,455	11	1,702
Tierra Blanca.....	16	3,187	8	272,500	3	56,200	15	25,521	12	2,054
Trans-Canadian.....	5	857	4	28,500	1	1,846	5	7,859	4	477
Tryon-Evergreen.....	27	3,272	23	91,800	3	309	26	30,964	21	1,841
Union.....	42	24,345	39	1,953,675	21	504,703	42	306,617	37	18,465
Unity.....	13	3,381	11	123,000	2	359	13	22,707	12	2,196
Van Zandt.....	11	1,725	10	46,385			11	17,167	9	759
Waco.....	36	13,134	35	531,900	6	18,050	36	122,869	35	9,594
West Plains.....	14	2,827	10	78,600	2	14,500	14	16,111	12	2,112
Wichita-Archer.....	13	4,276	11	177,241	5	24,044	13	39,594	11	3,059
Wilbarger-Foard.....	7	1,522	7	69,400	1	800	7	12,607	6	1,148
Williamson.....	13	2,354	13	102,950	2	18,600	13	13,600	11	1,275
Wise.....	20	1,937	17	64,775	1	125	20	9,254	19	1,353
Virginia:										
Accomac.....	11	1,531	11	124,000	4	4,200	10	14,999	10	1,390
Albemarle.....	12	3,686	11	156,417	4	13,125	12	34,191	12	1,960
Appomattox.....	39	7,523	37	276,184	4	19,737	39	49,495	38	5,156
Augusta.....	23	5,209	22	446,450	4	94,150	23	68,861	21	3,898
Blackwater.....	17	5,029	17	268,500	3	6,300	17	52,637	17	3,301
Blue Ridge.....	33	4,377	33	232,441	4	4,136	33	29,101	32	3,932
Clinch Valley.....	5	486	5	14,000			5	389	5	336
Concord.....	36	6,262	33	191,200	5	11,276	36	37,442	35	4,015
Cumberland Gap.....	1	60					1	(2)	1	35
Dan River.....	23	5,887	23	125,500			23	22,228	22	2,116
Dover.....	48	21,773	47	2,349,967	16	355,649	48	357,908	48	14,132
Goshen.....	32	7,591	29	159,900	3	4,670	32	47,337	31	3,574
Hermon.....	15	2,980	14	91,500			15	14,041	14	1,583
James River.....	16	2,460	16	50,100	1	125	16	10,712	15	1,465
Lebanon.....	33	5,275	29	208,250	3	2,600	33	40,445	30	3,444
Middle District.....	25	7,226	24	453,500	9	80,591	25	75,873	25	6,060
Mulberry Gap.....	2	209	2	(2)			2	(2)	1	106
New Lebanon.....	28	2,142	22	140,900	2	11,350	24	22,029	26	2,316
New River.....	18	1,651	15	79,090			17	8,809	15	1,048
Peninsula.....	20	8,360	20	748,500	7	79,038	20	107,023	19	7,933
Petersburg.....	30	6,355	30	739,100	7	150,581	30	106,648	27	4,560
Piedmont.....	25	4,309	24	131,500			24	21,184	24	2,283
Pittsylvania.....	32	7,573	32	367,700	3	17,871	32	69,003	31	5,622
Potomac.....	53	8,912	51	530,850	10	128,505	53	95,763	51	6,431
Powell River.....	12	1,055	11	21,750	1	600	12	4,008	12	885
Rappahannock.....	46	9,894	44	322,200	3	4,135	46	61,099	46	6,058
Shenandoah.....	16	2,813	15	309,000	3	72,900	16	32,668	14	2,017
Shiloh.....	27	3,265	25	77,650			27	15,551	23	1,451
Strawberry Valley.....	41	8,875	39	769,250	11	88,198	41	103,716	38	6,239
Valley.....	45	14,472	44	1,136,936	11	391,166	45	162,599	43	13,453
Virginia-Portsmouth.....	22	9,787	20	705,700	13	85,725	22	126,324	22	7,718
Wise.....	5	1,098	5	54,210	2	5,840	5	7,715	5	647
Unassociated.....	1	97	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	110
West Virginia:										
New Lebanon.....	2	1,209	2	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2	868
Shenandoah.....	2	759	2	(2)			2	(2)	1	547
Valley.....	1	508	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	525
Combinations.....				477,750		32,929		96,933		

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the time of the formation of the Triennial Convention in 1814 ² the Baptist population was chiefly in New England and the middle and southern seaboard States, and the center of executive administration was located first at Philadelphia and subsequently at Boston. With the growth of migration to the South and Southwest, the number of churches in those sections of the country greatly increased, and it became difficult to associate in a single advisory council more than a small percentage of the Baptist churches in the United States, especially as means of transportation were deficient and expensive. At the same time the question of slavery occasioned much discussion between the two sections, which was brought to a focus by the impression in the Southern States that the foreign mission society of the denomination, which had its headquarters in Boston, was so thoroughly antislavery that it would not accept a slaveholder as a missionary. A letter addressed direct to that organization by the Alabama State Convention, asking for information, brought a courteous reply to the effect that while the board refused to recognize the claim of anyone, slaveholder or nonslaveholder, to appointment, "one thing was certain, they could never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery."

This decision led to formal withdrawal of the various Southern State conventions and auxiliary foreign mission societies and to the organization at Augusta, Ga., in May 1845, of the Southern Baptist Convention. About 300 churches were represented by delegates from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky, the largest number of Baptist churches in the South at that period being in Virginia. In all the discussions and in the final act of organization, there was very little bitterness, the prevalent conviction being that those of kindred thought would work more effectively together, and that, in view of the sharp differences between the two sections, it was wiser that separate organizations should exist. The specific purpose of the convention, as plainly set forth, was to carry out the benevolent purposes of those composing it; to elicit, combine, and direct the energies of the denomination for the propagation of the Gospel; and to cooperate for the promotion of foreign and domestic missions and other important objects, while respecting the independence and equal rights of the local churches.

Previous to the Civil War the convention met biennially; since that time, for the most part, it has met annually. At first, its efforts were largely given over to foreign missions, under the direction of the Foreign Mission Board at Richmond, Va., and to home ("domestic") missions under the direction of the Home Mission Board located first at Marion, Ala., and later at Atlanta, Ga., although a number of the cooperating State Conventions were fostering schools and colleges of various types. The Home Mission Board, from the first, moreover, gave its most earnest consideration and its largest help to the mission work carried on in the several States, notably in the States where Baptists were weak. From 1845 onward, therefore, the Southern Baptist Convention fostered foreign missions, home missions, and State missions.

In 1859 the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, now at Louisville, Ky., began work; in addition to this seminary the Southern Baptist Convention now owns and controls the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Fort Worth, Tex., and the Baptist Bible Institute, at New Orleans, La. In 1863 the first Sunday School Board was launched, but in 1873, owing to the great financial panic of the times, its work was turned over to the Home Mission Board; in 1891 the present Sunday School Board was established at Nashville, Tenn.

In 1888 the Woman's Missionary Union was organized at Richmond, Va.; in 1896 the work of the Baptist Young People's Union was officially launched; in 1900 and 1918 this work was placed under the auspices of the Sunday School Board; in 1918 the Board of Ministerial Relief and Annuity was established, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex.; in 1920 the Board of Education was established at Birmingham, Ala. This board was changed to the Southern Baptist Education Commission in 1928.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dr. E. P. Alldredge, M. A., D. D., secretary of the Department Survey, Statistics and Information, Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Baptists, p. 5.

Hospital work of the convention began with the building of a great tuberculosis hospital at El Paso, Tex., in 1919, and a general hospital at New Orleans, La., in 1924, although State conventions had previously supported their own hospitals. During this period, also, the Laymen's Mission Movement, now known as the Brotherhood Movement, came into existence, headquarters are at Knoxville, Tenn. In 1927 the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention, with greatly enlarged powers, was located at Nashville, Tenn.

Up to 1860 the missionary work of the convention was carried forward with marked enthusiasm and success. Every department of denominational life was quickened by the increased sense of responsibility and the increased confidence that sprang from direct control. Parallel with this was the growth in numbers and liberality of the denomination, which was strengthened by the standing conflict with the antimissionary spirit rife throughout the South, and manifest more particularly among the Primitive or "Hardshell," the United, and the Regular Baptists. The denomination suffered severely during the Civil War, but since that time has shown great prosperity.

As was inevitable, emancipation brought about great changes in racial conditions, and, whereas before the war the Negro Baptists were, in large part, identified with the white churches, after the war they formed their own churches, associations, and State conventions, and, later, the National Baptist Convention.³ The first Negro association to be formed under the new regime was one in Louisiana in 1865, and it was soon followed by others in North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, and Kentucky. An indication of the development of the Southern convention is found in the fact that, whereas in 1845 the membership of the churches identified with it was 352,950, of whom 222,950 were white and 130,000 Negro, the report for 1890 showed a membership of 1,280,066, consisting of whites alone and by 1935 had become the leading non-Catholic religious body in America, reporting a total of 4,389,417 members.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War the Southern Baptist Convention took up religious work for the Army and Navy most heartily and effectively. It was represented on the General Committee on Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, though not a constituent member of that body, and contributed liberally toward the work of the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, and kindred organizations.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Southern Baptist churches are in harmony with those of the North, although in general they are more strictly Calvinistic, and the New Hampshire Confession of Faith is more firmly held than in the Northern churches. In polity, likewise, there is no essential difference. The Northern and Southern churches interchange membership and ministry on terms of perfect equality, and their separation is purely administrative in character, not doctrinal or ecclesiastical.

WORK

The work of the Southern Baptist churches is carried on through five denominational boards, having charge, respectively, of home missions, foreign missions, Sunday school work, educational institutions, and ministerial relief.

The home mission work, under the care of the Home Mission Board, covers the entire territory of the South, and also Cuba, Isle of Pines, and the Panama Canal Zone. In addition it goes into southern Illinois, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Missouri, cooperating with the Baptist State executive boards in the various State conventions. It does cooperative work with the Negro Baptists in the South, conducts missionary operations among the foreigners, maintains work among the Indians in Oklahoma and other Southern States, and operates several mountain mission schools in the southern Appalachian and Ozark highlands. A department of evangelism has an able director who participates both in the city and rural campaigns and in other activities. A church extension department has a building loan fund of \$1,350,000, and the erection of church buildings is annually aided by gifts and loans to the extent of about \$100,000. An educational and publicity department conducts a large propaganda for the instruction of the denomination in the principles and activities of home missions. In 1936 the total number of persons employed in the work of the board was 207, the number of churches aided by them was 534, and the receipts for all purposes were \$450,000. To this should be added about \$600,000 raised annually by the State mission boards for work in their several States, making a grand total of \$1,050,000. The

³ See Negro Baptists, p 70.

board holds as assets properties and invested gifts amounting to approximately \$3,275,000, most of which is church and mission school property, the remainder being the invested funds.

The foreign missionary work of the Southern Baptist churches has always held a prominent place in their church life. The Foreign Mission Board maintains work in 17 nations, including China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Europe, the Near East, etc. The report for 1936 shows 517 American missionaries, 2,361 native helpers, and 1,715 organized churches with 203,674 members. The educational work of the board was represented by 347 schools with 26,799 students. Of these, 11 were theological institutions, 3 were colleges, and 4 normal training schools. The board has 24 hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of patients treated during 1936 was 88,599. Including the hospitals, schools, and 231 buildings owned by the board for purposes of worship, the total value of the property owned is estimated at \$2,750,000; and the receipts of the board for the year were \$1,040,575. There are publishing houses at El Paso, Tex.; Canton, China; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The result of the work is apparent in the fact that during the year 14,882 natives were received into the churches on confession of faith.

The Women's Missionary Union, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., cooperates with all the boards of the denomination, contributing largely to their financial support. These contributions in 1936 amounted to \$2,165,787.

In close sympathy with the home mission work is that of the Sunday School Board, which is both missionary and educational in character. Pecuniary assistance is given by it to the State boards, for the employment of Sunday school missionaries and instructors, the expense being met from the proceeds of the business done in the publishing department at Nashville, Tenn. Eleven great departments of work are carried on by the Sunday School Board, in addition to 14 kinds of cooperative work with the other boards and agencies of the convention. Besides doing a large book publishing business of its own, this board also maintains joint ownership of 16 Baptist book stores in as many States of the South. A corps of trained specialists is maintained who traverse the territory of the convention, holding normal institutes for training Sunday school teachers and instructing in efficient methods. Lectureships on Sunday school methods are sustained in the Louisville Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and the first chair of Sunday school pedagogy was established by this board in that institution. Free tract distribution, Bible distribution, and other colportage work are also provided for by the board. In 1936, this board expended \$430,669 in denominational work and had total cash receipts amounting to \$1,745,349.

The educational institutions under the auspices of the Southern Baptists include 3 theological seminaries, 2 training schools, 29 standard colleges and universities, 21 junior colleges, and 15 preparatory schools. Of these 70 educational institutions, the 3 theological schools are under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Convention; the 2 training schools are fostered by the Woman's Missionary Union, while all the other schools are directed by the various State conventions. The theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., in 1936 reported 17 professors, 386 male and 90 female students, an endowment of \$1,764,000, and buildings valued at \$1,317,200. The Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Tex., also under the control of the Southern Baptist Convention, had 13 professors, 339 male and 222 female students, an endowment of \$770,446, and buildings valued at \$1,484,980. The women in these institutions are preparing for missionary and social settlement work. In the 67 colleges, junior colleges, and preparatory schools there were, in 1936, a total of 1,487 teachers and 24,930 students, of whom 1,652 were students for the ministry.

The denomination maintains 25 hospitals, 2 of which are under the control of the Southern Baptist Convention, while the others are under the State conventions. These hospitals during the year treated about 77,057 patients. There are also 19 orphanages and 2 homes for the aged. The value of property of all these institutions is estimated at \$20,000,000.

The number of young people's societies is reported as 33,707, with a membership of 693,186.

The religious journals of the Southern Baptists are represented by 19 weekly, 4 monthly or semimonthly, and 2 quarterly publications.

Beginning the work of caring for the old ministers and their dependents in 1918, the Board of Ministerial Relief was able to report the following in 1936: Number of ministers cared for, 552; widows cared for, 443; dependent children cared for, 150; amount expended for relief, \$84,942; and amount paid on annuity claims, \$247,530.

NEGRO BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Negro Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon a voluntary profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	23, 093	7, 547	15, 546	32. 7	67. 3
Members, number.....	3, 782, 464	1, 872, 909	1, 909, 555	49. 5	50. 5
Average membership per church.....	164	248	123		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 378, 225	646, 672	731, 553	46. 9	53. 1
Female.....	2, 259, 287	1, 116, 137	1, 143, 150	49. 4	50. 6
Sex not reported.....	144, 952	110, 100	34, 852	76. 0	24. 0
Males per 100 females.....	61. 0	57. 9	64. 0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	339, 975	170, 270	169, 705	50. 1	49. 9
13 years and over.....	3, 170, 103	1, 536, 839	1, 633, 264	48. 5	51. 5
Age not reported.....	272, 386	165, 800	106, 586	60. 9	39. 1
Percent under 13 years ¹	9. 7	10. 0	9. 4		
Church edifices, number.....	21, 350	6, 949	14, 401	32. 5	67. 5
Value—number reporting.....	21, 045	6, 862	14, 183	32. 6	67. 4
Amount reported.....	\$93, 798, 181	\$64, 802, 748	\$28, 995, 433	69. 1	30. 9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$89, 916, 600	\$62, 115, 403	\$27, 801, 197	69. 1	30. 9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3, 881, 581	\$2, 687, 345	\$1, 194, 236	69. 2	30. 8
Average value per church.....	\$4, 457	\$9, 444	\$2, 044		
Debt—number reporting.....	4, 109	2, 015	2, 094	49. 0	51. 0
Amount reported.....	\$10, 913, 652	\$9, 111, 790	\$1, 801, 862	83. 5	16. 5
Number reporting "no debt".....	8, 937	2, 586	6, 351	28. 9	71. 1
Parsonages, number.....	2, 237	1, 483	754	66. 3	33. 7
Value—number reporting.....	2, 081	1, 397	684	67. 1	32. 9
Amount reported.....	\$4, 321, 609	\$3, 498, 350	\$823, 259	81. 0	19. 0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22, 652	7, 409	15, 243	32. 7	67. 3
Amount reported.....	\$14, 978, 506	\$9, 071, 480	\$5, 907, 026	60. 6	39. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 969, 455	\$3, 919, 582	\$3, 049, 873	56. 2	43. 8
All other salaries.....	\$1, 501, 502	\$1, 000, 727	\$500, 775	66. 6	33. 4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 358, 125	\$747, 374	\$610, 751	55. 0	45. 0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 626, 603	\$1, 272, 732	\$353, 871	78. 2	21. 8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 644, 266	\$1, 107, 485	\$536, 781	67. 4	32. 6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$428, 316	\$252, 408	\$175, 908	58. 9	41. 1
Home missions.....	\$260, 589	\$132, 039	\$128, 550	50. 7	49. 3
Foreign missions.....	\$216, 241	\$120, 897	\$95, 344	55. 9	44. 1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$291, 263	\$152, 220	\$139, 043	52. 3	47. 7
All other purposes.....	\$682, 146	\$366, 016	\$316, 130	53. 7	46. 3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$661	\$1, 224	\$388		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	21,976	7,250	14,726	33.0	67.0
Officers and teachers.....	259,517	111,236	148,281	42.9	57.1
Scholars.....	1,656,638	801,010	855,628	48.4	51.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	857	365	492	42.6	57.4
Officers and teachers.....	7,446	3,885	3,561	52.2	47.8
Scholars.....	53,231	18,294	34,937	34.4	65.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	839	340	499	40.5	59.5
Officers and teachers.....	6,202	2,780	3,422	44.8	55.2
Scholars.....	28,803	12,178	16,625	42.3	57.7

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Negro Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1906 and 1916, the data are exclusive of Negro Baptist churches in Northern States which were included with the statistics of the Northern Baptist Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1926 and 1936.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number ¹.....	23,093	22,081	21,071	18,492
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,012	1,010	2,579	-----
Percent.....	4.6	4.8	13.9	-----
Members, number.....	3,782,464	3,196,623	2,938,579	2,261,607
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	585,841	258,044	676,972	-----
Percent.....	18.3	8.8	29.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	164	145	139	122
Church edifices, number.....	21,350	20,011	20,146	17,913
Value—number reporting.....	21,045	19,833	20,117	17,890
Amount reported.....	\$93,798,181	\$103,465,759	\$41,184,920	\$24,437,272
Average value per church.....	\$4,457	\$5,217	\$2,047	\$1,366
Debt—number reporting.....	4,109	3,743	4,210	3,100
Amount reported.....	\$10,913,652	\$10,533,174	\$3,433,366	\$1,757,190
Parsonages, number.....	2,237	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2,081	1,325	690	709
Amount reported.....	\$4,321,609	\$4,451,057	\$964,325	\$617,241
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	22,652	20,209	19,988	-----
Amount reported.....	\$14,978,506	\$19,475,981	\$8,361,919	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,969,455	\$16,210,952	\$6,799,458	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,501,502			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,358,125			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,626,603			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,644,266			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$428,316	\$2,444,042	\$1,075,594	-----
Home missions.....	\$260,589			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$216,241			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$291,263			-----
All other purposes.....	\$682,146			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$820,987	\$486,867	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$661	\$964	\$418	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	21,976	18,755	19,909	17,478
Officers and teachers.....	259,517	148,067	123,817	100,069
Scholars.....	1,656,638	1,121,362	1,181,270	924,665

¹ Figures for 1916 and 1906 are exclusive of churches in Negro Baptist associations affiliated with the Northern Baptist Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1936 and 1926.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Negro Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban and rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	23, 093	7, 547	15, 546	3, 782, 464	1, 872, 909	1, 909, 555
NEW ENGLAND:						
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-----	70	70	-----
Massachusetts.....	38	33	5	8, 865	8, 434	431
Rhode Island.....	10	9	1	1, 579	1, 563	16
Connecticut.....	26	23	3	6, 626	6, 476	150
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	165	145	20	86, 167	83, 903	2, 264
New Jersey.....	223	163	60	45, 833	41, 059	4, 774
Pennsylvania.....	409	292	117	103, 264	90, 334	12, 930
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	382	301	81	107, 480	99, 720	7, 760
Indiana.....	174	160	14	41, 746	40, 430	1, 316
Illinois.....	325	285	40	138, 756	133, 906	4, 850
Michigan.....	119	114	5	34, 143	33, 964	179
Wisconsin.....	14	14	-----	2, 095	2, 095	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	7	-----	2, 273	2, 273	-----
Iowa.....	46	34	12	4, 436	4, 096	340
Missouri.....	276	140	136	47, 515	37, 701	9, 814
South Dakota.....	3	3	-----	87	87	-----
Nebraska.....	16	16	-----	3, 197	3, 197	-----
Kansas.....	123	82	41	14, 552	13, 031	1, 521
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	11	3	2, 969	2, 853	116
Maryland.....	98	70	28	31, 995	26, 938	5, 057
District of Columbia.....	117	117	-----	43, 825	43, 825	-----
Virginia.....	1, 282	241	1, 041	249, 036	77, 094	171, 942
West Virginia.....	324	45	279	31, 503	9, 613	21, 890
North Carolina.....	1, 161	293	868	219, 893	82, 888	137, 005
South Carolina.....	1, 351	383	968	238, 217	79, 437	158, 780
Georgia.....	3, 975	956	3, 019	452, 076	154, 119	297, 957
Florida.....	919	295	624	122, 189	67, 457	54, 732
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	478	145	333	71, 127	39, 837	31, 290
Tennessee.....	748	325	423	140, 077	84, 978	55, 099
Alabama.....	2, 365	550	1, 815	375, 084	125, 049	250, 035
Mississippi.....	2, 391	484	1, 907	322, 362	82, 993	239, 369
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1, 155	270	885	150, 664	47, 513	103, 151
Louisiana.....	1, 482	491	991	213, 055	89, 298	123, 757
Oklahoma.....	492	155	337	57, 265	30, 739	26, 526
Texas.....	2, 225	759	1, 466	388, 044	203, 017	185, 027
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	1	1	-----	3	3	-----
Idaho.....	1	1	-----	73	73	-----
Wyoming.....	5	5	-----	109	109	-----
Colorado.....	17	16	1	3, 072	3, 004	68
New Mexico.....	9	8	1	542	477	65
Arizona.....	18	9	9	1, 103	704	399
Utah.....	2	2	-----	110	110	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	6	1	566	559	7
Oregon.....	2	2	-----	263	263	-----
California.....	97	85	12	18, 558	17, 620	938

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1, 378, 225	2, 259, 287	144, 952	61.0	21, 976	259, 517	1, 656, 638
NEW ENGLAND:							
New York.....	20	50	-----	-----	1	16	60
Massachusetts.....	1, 744	2, 792	4, 329	62.5	18	373	2, 655
Rhode Island.....	468	878	233	55.3	8	167	755
Connecticut.....	2, 387	3, 838	401	62.2	26	447	3, 032
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	32, 867	52, 900	400	62.1	162	3, 340	30, 751
New Jersey.....	16, 799	28, 124	910	59.7	220	2, 820	20, 041
Pennsylvania.....	11, 628	16, 599	75, 037	70.1	392	6, 609	60, 549
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	34, 145	69, 331	4, 004	49.2	365	6, 535	67, 848
Indiana.....	14, 348	27, 385	13	52.4	170	2, 569	16, 826
Illinois.....	49, 834	88, 504	418	56.3	320	5, 369	42, 647
Michigan.....	11, 627	22, 252	264	52.3	117	1, 628	14, 089
Wisconsin.....	809	1, 286	-----	62.9	14	162	1, 034
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	894	1, 379	-----	64.8	7	180	1, 143
Iowa.....	1, 454	2, 907	75	50.0	45	406	2, 442
Missouri.....	16, 293	28, 752	2, 470	56.7	258	3, 191	18, 934
South Dakota.....	35	52	-----	-----	3	17	84
Nebraska.....	978	2, 219	-----	44.1	14	174	1, 182
Kansas.....	4, 569	8, 210	1, 773	55.7	113	1, 434	7, 127
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1, 199	1, 770	-----	67.7	14	245	1, 266
Maryland.....	12, 766	19, 229	-----	66.4	94	1, 508	9, 480
District of Columbia.....	14, 772	27, 740	1, 313	53.3	115	1, 852	14, 699
Virginia.....	96, 868	147, 707	4, 461	65.6	1, 197	16, 647	108, 287
West Virginia.....	11, 856	18, 449	1, 198	64.3	314	3, 318	19, 020
North Carolina.....	83, 570	135, 031	1, 292	61.9	1, 105	14, 299	95, 388
South Carolina.....	87, 882	146, 697	3, 638	59.9	1, 304	15, 678	103, 197
Georgia.....	185, 489	263, 268	3, 319	70.5	3, 696	28, 084	155, 798
Florida.....	45, 484	75, 906	799	59.9	855	9, 888	62, 190
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	25, 744	40, 519	4, 864	63.5	463	5, 220	32, 495
Tennessee.....	48, 096	85, 228	6, 753	56.4	713	9, 514	63, 267
Alabama.....	137, 596	232, 558	4, 930	59.2	2, 313	27, 434	170, 828
Mississippi.....	118, 451	193, 956	9, 955	61.1	2, 261	24, 888	141, 811
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	56, 746	93, 294	624	60.8	1, 119	13, 343	73, 950
Louisiana.....	79, 078	132, 072	1, 905	59.9	1, 382	16, 284	95, 812
Oklahoma.....	19, 782	36, 606	877	54.0	471	5, 232	29, 224
Texas.....	143, 029	236, 642	8, 373	60.4	2, 155	28, 602	176, 922
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	33	40	-----	-----	1	11	44
Wyoming.....	38	71	-----	-----	3	15	32
Colorado.....	998	2, 074	-----	48.1	16	274	1, 384
New Mexico.....	192	350	-----	54.9	9	72	289
Arizona.....	416	687	-----	60.6	16	130	694
Utah.....	37	73	-----	-----	2	17	90
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	220	346	-----	63.6	6	75	383
Oregon.....	106	157	-----	67.5	2	24	150
California.....	6, 876	11, 358	324	60.5	97	1, 426	8, 739

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States ¹	23, 093	22, 081	21, 071	18, 492	3, 782, 464	3, 196, 823
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	38	25	4	26	8, 865	5, 396
Rhode Island.....	10	8	1	4	1, 579	1, 621
Connecticut.....	26	26	-----	13	6, 626	5, 518
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	165	111	43	13	86, 167	46, 823
New Jersey.....	223	159	106	69	45, 833	41, 129
Pennsylvania.....	409	303	166	103	103, 264	100, 202
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	382	272	178	163	107, 480	73, 922
Indiana.....	174	161	52	88	41, 746	30, 388
Illinois.....	325	259	184	158	138, 756	83, 839
Michigan.....	119	81	18	14	34, 143	24, 883
Wisconsin.....	14	8	1	2	2, 095	2, 184
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	8	2	-----	2, 273	1, 436
Iowa.....	46	39	34	33	4, 436	3, 701
Missouri.....	276	244	282	288	47, 515	42, 239
North Dakota.....	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	27
South Dakota.....	3	2	-----	-----	87	86
Nebraska.....	16	11	-----	-----	3, 197	2, 062
Kansas.....	123	136	118	137	14, 552	15, 243
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	8	-----	-----	2, 969	1, 575
Maryland.....	98	99	88	65	31, 995	33, 062
District of Columbia.....	117	83	60	60	43, 825	41, 262
Virginia.....	1, 282	1, 610	1, 403	1, 368	249, 036	316, 095
West Virginia.....	324	299	235	148	31, 503	24, 166
North Carolina.....	1, 161	1, 316	1, 373	1, 155	219, 893	206, 807
South Carolina.....	1, 351	1, 364	1, 353	1, 317	238, 217	235, 224
Georgia.....	3, 975	2, 900	2, 774	2, 495	452, 076	381, 312
Florida.....	919	884	1, 038	658	122, 189	98, 194
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	478	589	703	529	71, 127	83, 837
Tennessee.....	748	896	744	757	140, 077	138, 605
Alabama.....	2, 365	2, 415	2, 156	1, 974	375, 084	364, 565
Mississippi.....	2, 391	2, 314	2, 527	2, 232	322, 362	226, 989
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1, 155	1, 375	1, 472	1, 113	150, 664	134, 720
Louisiana.....	1, 482	1, 311	1, 418	1, 410	213, 055	132, 743
Oklahoma.....	492	559	495	305	57, 265	47, 363
Texas.....	2, 225	2, 071	1, 991	1, 761	388, 044	234, 056
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	1	3	-----	-----	73	105
Wyoming.....	5	5	1	-----	109	157
Colorado.....	17	15	12	-----	3, 072	2, 298
New Mexico.....	9	9	1	1	542	408
Arizona.....	18	12	-----	-----	1, 103	817
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	6	5	566	681
California.....	97	75	32	25	18, 558	10, 454
Other States.....	2 6	6	-----	3	446	369

¹ Figures for 1916 and 1906 are exclusive of churches in Negro Baptist associations' affiliated with the Northern Convention. All Negro Baptist churches, irrespective of their associational affiliations, are classified as Negro Baptists in 1936 and 1926.

² Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States ¹	2, 938, 579	2, 281, 607	339, 975	3, 170, 103	272, 386	9. 7
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	1, 474	5, 274	384	3, 470	5, 011	10. 0
Rhode Island.....	30	624	177	1, 169	233	13. 2
Connecticut.....		2, 218	570	5, 636	420	9. 2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	5, 652	1, 763	6, 370	78, 517	1, 280	7. 5
New Jersey.....	18, 149	9, 884	4, 522	37, 473	3, 838	10. 8
Pennsylvania.....	40, 398	20, 369	2, 985	22, 099	78, 180	11. 9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	27, 978	17, 400	11, 692	86, 729	9, 059	11. 9
Indiana.....	10, 412	13, 526	3, 752	37, 385	609	9. 1
Illinois.....	23, 224	16, 081	12, 823	116, 566	9, 367	9. 9
Michigan.....	1, 229	747	3, 877	29, 230	1, 036	11. 7
Wisconsin.....	26	60	304	1, 791		14. 5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	478		239	2, 034		10. 5
Iowa.....	2, 520	2, 352	588	3, 735	113	13. 6
Missouri.....	41, 218	22, 136	3, 995	39, 880	3, 640	9. 1
North Dakota.....				87		
South Dakota.....			217	2, 980		6. 8
Nebraska.....			1, 187	11, 261	2, 104	9. 5
Kansas.....	13, 477	10, 011				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....			197	2, 752	20	6. 7
Maryland.....	29, 405	17, 951	2, 742	28, 110	1, 143	8. 9
District of Columbia.....	27, 544	26, 203	4, 237	36, 782	2, 806	10. 3
Virginia.....	276, 630	268, 206	21, 225	210, 500	17, 311	9. 2
West Virginia.....	16, 238	10, 057	2, 583	27, 022	1, 898	8. 7
North Carolina.....	212, 019	153, 189	19, 520	190, 871	9, 502	9. 3
South Carolina.....	255, 479	219, 841	21, 181	206, 138	10, 898	9. 3
Georgia.....	400, 214	333, 943	42, 045	398, 174	11, 857	9. 6
Florida.....	69, 865	48, 371	11, 924	107, 250	3, 015	10. 0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	98, 052	76, 239	5, 391	58, 841	6, 895	8. 4
Tennessee.....	108, 650	93, 303	12, 948	116, 524	10, 605	10. 0
Alabama.....	311, 103	259, 825	37, 133	323, 002	14, 949	10. 3
Mississippi.....	287, 796	240, 982	29, 916	265, 553	26, 893	10. 1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	174, 157	93, 364	11, 578	130, 673	8, 413	8. 1
Louisiana.....	146, 720	133, 510	18, 983	184, 012	10, 060	9. 4
Oklahoma.....	42, 408	16, 952	4, 582	47, 620	5, 063	8. 8
Texas.....	291, 243	144, 878	37, 880	335, 663	14, 501	10. 1
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....			3	70		
Wyoming.....	39		13	96		11. 9
Colorado.....	2, 020		249	2, 823		8. 1
New Mexico.....	12	11	67	475		12. 4
Arizona.....			85	986	32	7. 9
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	404	174	51	515		9. 0
California.....	2, 316	2, 083	1, 748	15, 175	1, 635	10. 3
Other States.....		80	12	434		2. 7

¹ See footnote 1, p. 65.² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE ON CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	23, 093	21, 350	21, 045	\$93, 798, 181	4, 109	\$10, 913, 652	2, 081	\$4, 321, 609
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	38	36	36	948, 300	9	49, 655	6	35, 000
Rhode Island.....	10	10	10	134, 700	5	4, 500	3	15, 500
Connecticut.....	26	22	22	630, 900	9	125, 400	12	48, 800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	165	134	125	3, 385, 550	55	603, 494	48	203, 800
New Jersey.....	223	195	191	2, 758, 754	129	499, 377	40	184, 700
Pennsylvania.....	409	314	303	5, 463, 585	116	766, 658	38	184, 900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	382	315	313	3, 674, 556	81	372, 154	67	252, 850
Indiana.....	174	163	162	1, 460, 330	50	196, 065	19	60, 400
Illinois.....	325	242	239	4, 110, 071	143	925, 625	44	113, 970
Michigan.....	119	99	98	1, 096, 729	20	128, 242	8	20, 850
Wisconsin.....	14	10	10	144, 500	8	36, 950	3	10, 500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	7	7	7	126, 900	7	28, 965	3	9, 500
Iowa.....	46	41	41	230, 050	15	22, 875	10	24, 100
Missouri.....	276	240	236	1, 687, 080	73	401, 507	50	91, 660
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	9, 600			1	(¹)
Nebraska.....	16	14	14	283, 500	9	51, 266	5	14, 300
Kansas.....	123	108	108	1, 009, 126	39	118, 227	35	64, 250
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	14	9	9	100, 500	5	26, 167	5	12, 000
Maryland.....	98	82	82	1, 510, 329	30	306, 843	9	34, 450
District of Columbia.....	117	85	84	2, 900, 050	49	501, 764	13	47, 420
Virginia.....	1, 282	1, 212	1, 201	6, 398, 052	207	366, 172	145	353, 045
West Virginia.....	324	246	230	1, 092, 837	70	117, 403	21	47, 400
North Carolina.....	1, 161	1, 118	1, 107	5, 198, 624	157	299, 456	107	292, 655
South Carolina.....	1, 351	1, 316	1, 300	3, 979, 081	192	262, 586	184	243, 900
Georgia.....	3, 975	3, 738	3, 694	5, 620, 066	228	228, 004	43	76, 436
Florida.....	919	852	824	3, 389, 448	181	445, 843	152	284, 150
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	478	435	427	2, 958, 370	138	491, 298	75	131, 910
Tennessee.....	748	710	703	3, 255, 134	182	394, 754	119	166, 470
Alabama.....	2, 365	2, 238	2, 211	7, 021, 984	461	773, 330	179	306, 252
Mississippi.....	2, 391	2, 207	2, 162	5, 002, 304	377	339, 989	162	188, 321
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1, 155	1, 070	1, 050	2, 565, 488	169	213, 245	68	99, 670
Louisiana.....	1, 482	1, 383	1, 366	3, 938, 207	291	338, 705	129	142, 569
Oklahoma.....	492	441	436	1, 586, 647	99	120, 200	56	109, 950
Texas.....	2, 225	2, 112	2, 099	8, 344, 611	427	988, 055	159	303, 971
MOUNTAIN:								
Wyoming.....	5	4	4	6, 000	1	140	1	(¹)
Colorado.....	17	16	16	219, 215	12	22, 419	10	29, 850
New Mexico.....	9	8	7	13, 300	2	1, 975	4	5, 900
Arizona.....	13	13	13	51, 650	3	7, 147	3	3, 700
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	6	6	53, 800	1	3, 000	4	6, 200
California.....	97	89	89	1, 386, 353	57	329, 082	38	87, 910
Other States.....	7	7	7	51, 900	2	5, 115	3	12, 400

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	23, 093	22, 652	\$14, 978, 506	\$8, 969, 455	\$1, 501, 502	\$1, 358, 125
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	38	32	80, 607	26, 380	21, 446	11, 986
Rhode Island.....	10	10	15, 886	6, 131	2, 730	905
Connecticut.....	26	26	66, 607	25, 497	9, 383	8, 508
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	165	163	485, 866	150, 674	81, 309	39, 332
New Jersey.....	223	221	307, 845	119, 932	33, 477	27, 736
Pennsylvania.....	409	391	421, 006	264, 446	26, 417	19, 014
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	382	372	417, 014	170, 477	45, 701	36, 481
Indiana.....	174	172	248, 352	121, 983	24, 879	14, 962
Illinois.....	325	325	744, 385	289, 872	82, 525	45, 255
Michigan.....	119	119	197, 638	89, 824	17, 357	7, 961
Wisconsin.....	14	14	20, 369	11, 051	901	798
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	7	20, 625	7, 002	1, 933	900
Iowa.....	46	45	41, 144	18, 748	1, 604	2, 275
Missouri.....	276	268	271, 247	114, 435	34, 772	20, 173
South Dakota.....	3	3	1, 571	672		400
Nebraska.....	16	15	22, 881	9, 163	2, 358	4, 381
Kansas.....	123	119	117, 337	55, 110	9, 986	7, 408
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	14	14	18, 331	9, 470	2, 367	418
Maryland.....	98	96	163, 307	66, 209	23, 388	13, 632
District of Columbia.....	117	110	299, 281	95, 728	39, 610	24, 563
Virginia.....	1, 282	1, 270	1, 011, 570	465, 013	144, 150	89, 112
West Virginia.....	324	320	205, 631	106, 015	20, 461	10, 550
North Carolina.....	1, 161	1, 150	873, 254	369, 701	96, 776	114, 266
South Carolina.....	1, 351	1, 341	801, 110	402, 563	67, 693	85, 248
Georgia.....	3, 975	3, 814	1, 025, 629	645, 317	89, 919	60, 975
Florida.....	919	904	607, 784	290, 400	64, 978	57, 083
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	478	473	330, 905	157, 762	29, 684	30, 001
Tennessee.....	748	731	551, 371	254, 584	62, 104	43, 578
Alabama.....	2, 365	2, 338	1, 128, 959	570, 004	83, 299	114, 805
Mississippi.....	2, 391	2, 356	1, 061, 347	492, 732	93, 493	136, 631
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1, 155	1, 145	555, 537	262, 594	45, 579	57, 272
Louisiana.....	1, 482	1, 466	818, 394	361, 628	74, 370	96, 418
Oklahoma.....	492	482	258, 759	127, 384	19, 101	29, 099
Texas.....	2, 225	2, 185	1, 530, 100	709, 428	128, 270	133, 692
MOUNTAIN:						
Wyoming.....	5	3	1, 364	783		113
Colorado.....	17	17	29, 098	11, 990	2, 679	3, 486
New Mexico.....	9	9	4, 971	2, 372	446	406
Arizona.....	18	16	11, 080	4, 804	603	1, 056
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	13, 113	3, 219	472	706
California.....	97	96	188, 170	74, 356	14, 212	5, 429
Other States.....	7	7	9, 061	3, 942	1, 070	1, 111

¹ Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Montana, 1; Idaho, 1; Utah, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$1,626,603	\$1,644,266	\$428,316	\$260,589	\$216,241	\$291,263	\$682,146
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts	1,542	13,653	1,172	598	426	2,169	1,235
Rhode Island	590	4,143	459	270	110	254	294
Connecticut	5,130	10,299	2,254	1,577	871	677	2,411
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	83,161	87,686	14,302	4,184	5,847	5,111	14,260
New Jersey	45,122	59,993	6,701	5,307	2,901	2,636	4,040
Pennsylvania	31,137	47,651	6,719	6,561	9,704	3,000	6,357
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	79,224	39,297	14,599	8,688	4,883	5,843	11,821
Indiana	32,981	34,681	5,292	2,652	1,741	2,505	6,676
Illinois	124,450	116,377	31,744	7,772	6,673	9,375	30,342
Michigan	16,842	47,223	5,394	2,229	2,565	891	7,352
Wisconsin	5,662	1,025	423	177	137	120	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	7,286	1,582	670	103	281	283	585
Iowa	11,850	3,674	232	367	439	630	1,325
Missouri	37,551	34,951	8,325	2,834	2,207	2,939	13,060
South Dakota		307	100	37	16	39	
Nebraska	2,910	2,103	628	215	283	123	717
Kansas	17,025	14,447	2,774	1,809	2,120	1,310	5,348
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	2,240	2,744	163	166	99	152	512
Maryland	14,112	30,346	2,628	4,013	1,708	554	6,717
District of Columbia	36,141	67,232	12,550	8,756	5,262	1,771	7,668
Virginia	82,882	88,589	28,768	17,229	17,402	25,244	53,181
West Virginia	20,790	22,672	5,421	2,832	2,012	2,844	12,034
North Carolina	60,075	81,582	27,111	15,767	14,638	25,915	67,363
South Carolina	58,161	88,119	24,467	21,310	13,035	18,973	21,541
Georgia	56,292	94,041	11,498	14,815	8,624	6,970	37,178
Florida	60,934	45,893	21,935	10,681	10,238	12,792	32,850
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	50,379	28,304	7,134	5,390	2,750	5,759	13,742
Tennessee	75,225	47,927	16,283	7,401	8,382	10,157	25,730
Alabama	112,916	112,857	32,610	20,361	16,996	22,497	42,614
Mississippi	84,793	97,519	36,968	26,082	17,418	24,829	50,882
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	37,471	54,877	15,423	13,675	11,025	17,360	40,261
Louisiana	110,939	74,071	25,712	13,370	9,792	15,706	36,388
Oklahoma	27,493	18,363	8,733	5,181	3,826	6,005	13,574
Texas	165,775	135,393	43,628	24,043	30,152	52,223	107,496
MOUNTAIN:							
Wyoming		406	30				32
Colorado	4,037	3,558	606	549	109	265	1,819
New Mexico	380	737	172	123	33	252	50
Arizona	2,468	783	597	340	80	191	158
PACIFIC:							
Washington	7,120	400	336	254	95	147	364
California	52,781	27,182	3,305	2,821	1,275	2,725	4,084
Other States	736	1,579	450	50	86	27	10

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The day of darkness.—Although the first African slaves were brought to the Colonies in 1619, a long span of 154 years passed before we have an account of the first Negro Baptist Church. This was due to the fact that those who were the first purchasers of the Africans considered themselves as guardians of these heathen and hence, on becoming Christians, their numbers were added to the white churches. In time it became a question whether one Christian should enslave another. The step between guardianship and master was short and was soon taken. The results were written into the most inhuman laws ever promulgated by a civilized people. Later, there came a time when it was unlawful for Negroes to become Christians; when it was unlawful to build meeting houses for them; 150 long and cruel years of enslavement were meted out to these people. In the meantime, the spirit of abolition, born in the hearts of good men among the colonists, continued to grow and culminated in the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln, September 22, 1862. The proclamation went into effect January 1, 1863, which gave the emancipated people an opportunity to serve and worship God without interference.

A new day.—Hardly had the smoke of the Civil War lifted from a hundred battlefields when sympathetic friends, men and women, through the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Freedmen's Aid Society, the American Missionary Association, and kindred organizations, sent preachers and teachers to the 4,500,000 freedmen in all parts of the Southland.

The chance given through the instructions of those devoted friends, from pulpit and schoolroom, did much to make American Negroes today the most advanced group of Negroes in the world. Many of the wisest and best laymen in the group were and are members of Baptist churches; among these are: W. H. Williams, historian; Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal emeritus of Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Mary Talbert, who saved Anacostia, the home of Frederick Douglass, as a shrine for the race; John Mitchell, Jr., the fighting editor; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, the only woman banker of the Negro race; Carter G. Woodson, eminent historian; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, educator and foundress of the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls; C. C. Spaulding, the insurance wizard; Miss Jennie Porter, great organizer and teacher; T. C. Windham, contractor and builder; Dr. A. M. Townsend, financial genius; W. H. Wright, great insurance man and banker; Dr. John Hope, educator; with scores of other prominent and influential men and women.

Revival period.—From 1862 to 1890 has fittingly been called the revival period in the religious life of the Negro people. They organized churches by the thousands, baptized converts by the hundreds of thousands, so that within the brief interval of 15 years after the emancipation, approximately 1,000,000 former slaves and their children had been gathered into Baptist churches alone. Since every member of a Baptist Church must be a baptized believer, having professed a personal faith in Christ, it will be readily seen that the 3,782,464 Baptists, each influencing presumably an average of 3 persons, have had a tremendous power over a large percentage of the race group of more than 12,000,000 souls.

The church building period.—From 1882 to 1905 the number of church houses increased rapidly. In the period from 1862 to 1882 there had been built approximately 3,000 Baptist church houses costing about \$3,000,000. Church houses were built from 1882 to 1906 at an average rate of 633 yearly, at a cost of \$893,178 per year. This meant untold sacrifice from the small wages earned at unskilled and poorly-paid labor; and besides, expenses were kept up and the pastors' salaries paid.

The National Baptist Convention.—The first inception of the present National Baptist Convention was born in Montgomery, Ala., November 24, 1880, when 59 delegates reported and 9 States were represented. Rev. W. H. McAlpine was chosen as the first president. The Foreign Mission Baptist Convention of the United States of America was organized by this body. The American National Baptist Convention was organized in St. Louis, in 1886; the American National Educational Baptist Convention was organized in the District of Columbia in 1893. In 1895 all of these bodies united at Atlanta, Ga., and organized the

¹ This statement was furnished by L. G. Jordan, D. D., general missionary and historian of the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America, Nashville, Tenn.

National Baptist Convention of the United States of America. It was incorporated in 1915 under the laws of the District of Columbia. They definitely systematized the work to be carried on by boards selected by the parent body.

The leaders.—The National Baptist Convention has been very fortunate in its leaders. Such has been the character and temperament of its leaders that it has not, like the Southern Baptist Convention, been compelled, for harmony, to limit its presidency to 2 or 3 years. The body fought it out and has demonstrated a purer type of democracy than the Southern brethren.

The matter of limiting the tenure of the national officers, however, is being discussed throughout the denominational ranks; and it is not known how long before it will have to follow in the footsteps of the white brethren.

But, so far, it has had only three national presidents, each of whom has shown such high degree of "sanctified wisdom," that there has been no reason to fear the future.

Dr. E. C. Morris, D. D., LL. D., of Helena, Ark., the first president, who was elected September 7, 1895, held that office until his death September 5, 1922. He was one of the most resourceful and eloquent preachers of his day. Rev. W. G. Parks, D. D., LL. D., of Pennsylvania, who had served 12 years as vice-president-at-large, succeeded Dr. Morris and served until Dr. L. K. Williams was elected at St. Louis, 1922. Dr. Parks was a great preacher and much beloved by his brethren. Rev. L. K. Williams is a deep thinker and very farsighted. He speaks eloquently and wisely and has few equals as an organizer, with wonderful power to win men to the support of a program. His comrades in service feel inspired by the knowledge that in Dr. Williams they have a leader who is a capable executive of a forward-looking organization which has life, growth, power, and possibilities.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and polity the Negro Baptists are in close accord with the Northern and Southern Conventions. They represent the more strictly Calvinistic type in doctrine and in polity, "tell it to the Church," and refer the settlement of any difficulties that may arise to an ecclesiastical council. Their churches unite in associations, generally along State lines, for the discussion of topics relating to church life, the regulation of difficulties, the collection of statistics, and the presentation of annual reports. These meetings are consultative and advisory rather than authoritative.

In addition to the county and district associations there are State conventions which are held for the consideration of the distinctively missionary side of church life and not infrequently extend beyond State lines.

The lack of close ecclesiastical relations, characteristic of all Baptist bodies, is emphasized in the Negro Baptist churches, with the result that it has been and is very difficult to obtain satisfactory statistics of the denomination.

WORK

At the first meeting of the merged bodies making up the National Baptist Convention in 1895, the general interests and work of the churches were planned by the election, through the State delegations, of three boards—the Foreign Mission Board, the Home Mission Board, and the Educational Board. Since that time the work has expanded until there are now seven boards, or agencies, engaged in the prosecution of this work, including, in addition to those just mentioned—the Woman's Auxiliary Convention, the Sunday School Publishing Board, the Baptist Young People's Board, and the Baptist Ministers' Benefit Board. The Lott-Carey Convention, organized 1898, now chartered as the Lott-Carey Missionary Society, continues its distinctive foreign missionary work.

No accurate or definite statement of activities of the National Baptist Convention of America has been furnished for 1936. The report furnished is for the National Baptist Convention (unincorporated), organized in 1915; its agencies for propagating its work are modeled in every detail after the National Baptist Convention of the United States of America.

The Foreign Mission Board, its oldest board, was organized with the convention November 24, 1880, under the leadership of W. W. Colley. It receives no financial aid from our white brethren, but is an active member of the Foreign Mission Conference which meets annually, and the board enjoys the fellowship and useful information about mission work the world over as do other conference members. Interest in the work of this board is gripping the churches and members in a marvelous way. Churches and individual regular givers are increasing yearly.

In 1792 the bugle call of William Carey in his two great sermons, "Attempt Great Things for God" and "Expect Great Things from God," so aroused British Baptists that 12 men with broken hearts and determination to obey God withdrew from where Carey had sounded to arms and, after prayer in a secret retreat, pledged themselves to spend and be spent that the non-Christian world might hear the Gospel. To begin this, they laid on God's altar 13 pounds, 2 shillings, and 6 pence, approximately \$66 in United States money. This was not a collection from churches, but these humble pastors, with hearts bubbling over with joy for a chance, were sorry they had not done this before. William Carey, during that year, aided in founding the British Society for the propagation of the Gospel and in 1793 he went forth as the first foreign missionary from the shores of England. At that time the doors of the whole non-Christian world were bolted and barred against the missionary enterprise, but the great God with His own key unlocked door after door, until today there are very few places on Mother Earth where the preacher may not go and preach the living Gospel and where converts may not publicly express their faith in Christ and have the protection of the law.

The outburst of spiritual fervor and the spiritual awakening in Europe by Carey's trumpet tones reached the Colonies as well. Ten years later a number of Negroes, freed by the Revolutionary War and like the Apostles, who from fear of Saul went everywhere preaching the Gospel, for fear of being reenslaved, did not go everywhere preaching the Gospel; but David George went to Nova Scotia and thence to Africa in 1793; George Liele went to the British West Indies in 1783; and Prince Williams went to the Bahama Islands about 1789. The results of their sowing are still seen after 160 years.

Just what William Carey did in England in 1792, William Colley did for Negro Baptists in the United States. He interested them, rallied them, and on November 24, 1880, organized them to preach the Gospel to the millions in benighted Africa, which was at that time very dark, indeed. Carey organized British Baptists and agreed to go down into heathen wells and carry the light of salvation to the perishing millions buried therein, if only the homefolks would "hold the ropes." Colley organized Negro Baptists and agreed to be their first missionary, sailing December 1883. He led a band of five other persons who opened up our Bendoo and Jundoo mission stations in the Vey country near Grand Cape Mount in Liberia. Negro Baptists, slow as they may appear, have pushed the conquest of the cross until in 1937 they have stations beginning with Liberia where our work is being carried on by some godly women; on to Nigeria, where Rev. Samuel W. Martin "in His name" goes forward; then to Cape Colony, or South Africa, where a number of God's noble men—native Zulus, Finges, Galakies, and men of other tribal distinctions—are nobly contending for the faith; on around to Natal where E. B. P. Koti, our oldest and one of our best prepared native brethren, holds fort; and on to Chinde and several hundred miles up the Shier River to Chiradzulu, manned by Dr. Malekebu.

Foreign mission work is, indeed, the mother of home missions and Christian education. Only as we share the Gospel with others may we enjoy it in the homeland. Only as the home fires are kept burning may our churches and schools do their best work.

In 1895 the Foreign Mission Department was domiciled at Louisville, Ky., with Rev. John H. Frank, M. D., chairman, and Rev. L. M. Luke, of Marshall, Tex., secretary. Dr. Luke lived but a few months after his election. On February 13, 1896, L. G. Jordan, of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected secretary, to which service he gave nearly 26 years. Following him, in September 1921, Rev. J. E. East, who had served 11 years as a missionary in South Africa under the board, was elected and served till his death in October 1932.

The largest sum given for foreign missions in one collection was \$4,011 at Newark, N. J., under Dr. Jordan, and the largest offering ever given in 1 year was \$9,000 during the service of Dr. East.

The Home Mission Board was organized in 1895 and functions in cooperation with the Southern Baptist Convention. It maintains workers in all of the Southern States, while the American Baptist Home Mission Society cooperates in maintaining workers to look after the needs of Negroes in the States of the North, East, and West.

The Board of Education was organized in 1893 by Bishop Johnson, D. D. This board represents the cooperation of the Southern Baptist Convention with the National Baptist Convention in a way that has not been demonstrated by any other board. Its chief project is the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., which opened its doors in September 1924. In 1937

there were 75 men enrolled as students for the ministry, making this a banner year. The Board of Education aims to promote a training school for underprivileged ministers and other religious workers which will meet a great need.

The Sunday School Publishing Board was organized in September 1896 at St. Louis, Mo., with Rev. R. H. Boyd as secretary. In later years Dr. Boyd claimed the institution as his own and managed it by a board of seven men. Dr. Boyd was succeeded by S. P. Harris, a lawyer, at Chicago in 1915. In 1916 at the Savannah, Ga., meeting Mr. Harris was succeeded by Rev. L. G. Jordan, who, at the request of the National Baptist Convention, declined to remain with the foreign mission work and was succeeded by Rev. William Haynes, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn. In 1920 at the Indianapolis, Ind., session, Rev. A. M. Townsend, M. D., D. D., the present secretary, succeeded Dr. Haynes. Quite the greatest undertaking by members of the board was the building of the present home for our Sunday School Publishing Board at Nashville, Tenn. This building cost more than \$750,000, and with the cost of equipment and the value of the ground on which the building stands, represents an investment of \$1,000,000. It is known as the Morris Memorial Building. The cornerstone was laid Sunday, May 18, 1924. This gigantic structure represents untold labor and self-sacrifice. It was dedicated April 25, 1926.

The Woman's Auxiliary Convention was organized in 1900 at Richmond, Va., as an auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention. As its name implies, this body helps in all departments of the National Baptist Convention. They led in the building and largely support a fine hospital in West Africa.

The National Training School for Women and Girls, the school of the three B's—Bible, clean lives; bath, clean bodies; broom, clean homes—was organized in 1900 and was authorized by the National Baptist Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14, 1901. Its purpose was to stimulate, enlighten, and educate women and girls in the grace of service and in giving to missions and Christian education.

The Benefit Board was organized in 1913 for the purpose of creating a fund for the protection of aged and dependent ministers and other Christian workers of the denomination, and to maintain a home for the same. It hopes to so direct its affairs as to be the strongest asset of the denomination.

The Baptist Young People's Union Board, organized in 1899, is an important factor in the life of the young people of our churches. A great Baptist Young People's Union and Sunday School Congress, representing over 18,000 Sunday schools and 557 district conventions, meets yearly. Thousands of delegates and members representing our 10,000 Baptist Young People's Unions gather.

The Baptist Young People's Union movement grew out of the fact that the Presbyterians organized their Christian Endeavors, and the Methodist people organized their Epworth League, for the purpose of teaching their young people the distinctive doctrines, history, and missionary plans of their denominations.

The Loyalist Movement, so-called from a suggested motto, "Loyalty to Christ in all things, at all times," was started in Kansas in 1887 and endorsed by the Baptist State Convention in 1888. Its purpose, which soon became clear, was to organize an exclusive society for Baptist young people. The idea was welcomed in the Middle West, and the Kansas Baptists arranged a young people's program in their convention in 1889 and invited young people to attend. Nebraska organized a State convention in 1889 and Iowa in 1890. In Chicago, Ill., there was a State union formed on August 12, 1890, attended by representatives from 15 States. An executive committee was appointed to study the problem more closely, and prepare plans for a national convention. There was pronounced antagonism to all young people's societies in the churches. Leaders of the Christian Endeavor movement opposed it heartily. One Congregational pastor sent out circulars to every Baptist minister asking him to organize a Christian Endeavor Society in his church. Circulars were sent to Baptist ministers urging them to oppose it. Representatives of all denominations met in Philadelphia April 22, 1891, and two Baptist trustees of the Christian Endeavor Society attended this meeting, in which was formed what was known as "the basis of organization."

GENERAL SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Six Principle Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The four churches were reported from the State of Rhode Island. No parsonages were reported by this body.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion, with confirmation by the laying on of hands.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4	1	3		
Members, number.....	294	91	203	31.0	69.0
Average membership per church.....	74	91	68		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	108	35	73	32.4	67.6
Female.....	159	56	103	35.2	64.8
Sex not reported.....	27		27		
Males per 100 females.....	67.9	(²)	70.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1		1		
13 years and over.....	266	91	175	34.2	65.8
Age not reported.....	27		27		
Percent under 13 years ³	0.4		0.6		
Church edifices, number.....	4	1	3		
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	3		
Amount reported.....	\$15,500	\$3,500	\$12,000	22.6	77.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$15,500	\$3,500	\$12,000	22.6	77.4
Average value per church.....	\$3,875	\$3,500	\$4,000		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Amount reported.....	\$2,548	\$726	\$1,822	28.5	71.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,635	\$575	\$1,060	35.2	64.8
All other salaries.....	\$215		\$215		100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$360		\$360		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$35		\$35		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$30		\$30		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50		\$50		
Home missions.....	\$66	\$50	\$16		
Foreign missions.....	\$12	\$12			
All other purposes.....	\$145	\$89	\$56	61.4	38.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$637	\$726	\$607		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers.....	42	17	25		
Scholars.....	205	60	145	29.3	70.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the General Six Principle Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	4	6	10	16
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-2	-4	-6	
Percent ²				
Members , number	294	293	456	685
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	1	-163	-229	
Percent	(²)	-35.7	-33.4	
Average membership per church	74	49	46	43
Church edifices , number	4	7	11	14
Value—number reporting	4	6	10	13
Amount reported	\$15,500	\$20,500	\$25,850	\$19,450
Average value per church	\$3,875	\$3,417	\$2,585	\$1,496
Debt—number reporting		1		
Amount reported		\$700		
Parsonages , number				
Value—number reporting			1	1
Amount reported			\$3,000	\$1,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	4	5	6	
Amount reported	\$2,548	\$3,046	\$2,483	
Pastors' salaries	\$1,635			
All other salaries	\$215			
Repairs and improvements	\$360	\$2,925	\$2,463	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$35			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$30			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$50			
Home missions	\$66			
Foreign missions	\$12	\$121	\$20	
To general headquarters for distribution				
All other purposes	\$145			
Average expenditure per church	\$637	\$609	\$414	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	3	5	6	9
Officers and teachers	42	40	53	94
Scholars	205	229	276	414

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the records of the early Baptist churches in England there are numerous references to a discussion on the qualifications for church fellowship, especially in regard to the "laying on of hands," included in the list of foundation "principles of the doctrine of Christ," given in Hebrews vi, 1, 2. The General (Arminian) Baptists considered it essential, and included it in the ceremony of admission to the church, immediately after baptism. Many of the Particular (Calvinistic) Baptists did not so consider it.

With the organization of Baptist churches in America, the same question came up and agitated the church at Providence, R. I., with the result that a number of members in 1653 organized what was known as the Old, or General Six Principle Baptist Church, the six principles being those mentioned in the above passage in the epistle to the Hebrews: Repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of the dead, and eternal judgment. The General Six Principle Baptists claim that they are the original church, founded by Roger Williams. Other churches were organized on the same basis, and in time conferences were formed in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Arthur C. Lambourne, president, General Six Principle Baptist Conference of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I., and approved by him in its present form.

The Pennsylvania Conference has only a few churches remaining, the strength of the denomination being now in the Rhode Island Conference. These conferences are members of an international body entitled "The International Old Baptist Union," which is represented by an international council, consisting of a bishop of the union, an international secretary, a treasurer, and representatives elected by the churches in the different countries. This council has authority to act in all "matters relating to the world-wide union or extension," but the churches in each country or State manage their own internal affairs without interference from the international council or from the churches of any other country or State.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine these churches are in sympathy with the Arminian rather than the Calvinistic Baptist. Their distinctive feature is still the laying on of hands when members are received into the church, not, however, as a mere form, but as a sign of the reception of the gifts of the Holy Ghost.

The general ecclesiastical organization corresponds to that of other Baptist bodies. The individual church is independent in its management, electing its own officers and delegates. The conferences, composed of delegates from the local churches, are especially for purposes of fellowship, but when a question has been submitted to a conference, or to its executive committee in the interval between the meetings of the conference, its decision is regarded as final. The present two conferences, those of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, interchange delegates or messengers for mutual counsel. Ordination to the ministry is dependent on approval of a majority of a council comprising the ordained ministers of a conference, not less than two ordained ministers officiating.

WORK

There is no organized home missionary work. Whatever home mission work is done is by each individual church acting independently. Thus is help given to a "faith work" in Kentucky. There is a foreign missionary society, and some contributions are reported for work in Canada, China, and among the Maoris in New Zealand. There is also a book and tract society, for the purpose of disseminating the literature issued by the International Union.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been immersed and who are on the church rolls as members in good standing.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	66	18	48	-----	-----
Members, number.....	6, 698	1, 777	4, 921	26. 5	73. 5
Average membership per church.....	101	99	103	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2, 494	685	1, 809	27. 5	72. 5
Female.....	3, 609	1, 086	2, 523	30. 1	69. 9
Sex not reported.....	595	6	589	1. 0	99. 0
Males per 100 females.....	69. 1	63. 1	71. 7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	133	61	72	45. 9	54. 1
13 years and over.....	6, 154	1, 710	4, 444	27. 8	72. 2
Age not reported.....	411	6	405	1. 5	98. 5
Percent under 13 years ²	2. 1	3. 4	1. 6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	62	11	51	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	57	11	46	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$727, 285	\$348, 235	\$379, 050	47. 9	52. 1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$725, 785	\$348, 235	\$377, 550	48. 0	52. 0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 500	-----	\$1, 500	-----	100. 0
Average value per church.....	\$12, 759	\$31, 658	\$8, 240	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	10	4	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$41, 510	\$30, 750	\$10, 760	74. 1	25. 9
Number reporting "no debt".....	32	25	7	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	45	6	39	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	45	6	39	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$121, 515	\$31, 500	\$90, 015	25. 9	74. 1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	64	18	46	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$85, 027	\$33, 728	\$51, 299	39. 7	60. 3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$37, 847	\$12, 664	\$25, 183	33. 5	66. 5
All other salaries.....	\$5, 555	\$1, 894	\$3, 661	34. 1	65. 9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 910	\$1, 397	\$2, 513	35. 7	64. 3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 725	\$2, 166	\$1, 559	58. 1	41. 9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12, 206	\$5, 932	\$6, 274	48. 6	51. 4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$978	\$348	\$630	35. 6	64. 4
Home missions.....	\$1, 616	\$331	\$1, 285	20. 5	79. 5
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 656	\$160	\$1, 496	9. 7	90. 3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15, 148	\$7, 492	\$7, 656	49. 5	50. 5
All other purposes.....	\$2, 386	\$1, 344	\$1, 042	56. 3	43. 7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 329	\$1, 874	\$1, 115	-----	-----
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	13	39	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	676	150	526	22. 2	77. 8
Scholars.....	3, 306	728	2, 578	22. 0	78. 0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	14	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	108	14	94	13. 0	87. 0
Scholars.....	831	95	736	11. 4	88. 6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh Day Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	66	67	68	76
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	-1	-8	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	6, 698	7, 264	7, 980	8, 381
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-566	-716	-401	-----
Percent.....	-7.8	-9.0	-4.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	101	108	117	110
Church edifices, number	62	62	62	71
Value—number reporting.....	57	58	59	68
Amount reported.....	\$727, 285	\$668, 200	\$307, 600	\$292, 250
Average value per church.....	\$12, 759	\$11, 521	\$5, 214	\$4, 298
Debt—number reporting.....	10	6	4	7
Amount reported.....	\$41, 510	\$8, 800	\$2, 150	\$1, 942
Parsonages, number	45	42	41	39
Value—number reporting.....	45	42	41	39
Amount reported.....	\$121, 515	\$167, 500	\$95, 200	\$69, 440
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	64	65	64	-----
Amount reported.....	\$85, 027	\$132, 068	\$67, 695	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$37, 847	\$90, 647	\$51, 579	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5, 555			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 910			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 725			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12, 206			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$978	\$41, 421	\$16, 116	-----
Home missions.....	\$1, 616			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 656			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15, 148			-----
All other purposes.....	\$2, 386	\$2, 032	\$1, 058	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 329			-----
Sabbath schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	57	66	67
Officers and teachers.....	676	691	877	843
Scholars.....	3, 306	4, 033	5, 005	5, 117

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of Seventh Day Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sabbath schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	66	18	48	6,698	1,777	4,921	2,494	3,609	595	69.1	52	678	3,306
NEW ENGLAND:													
Rhode Island.....	4	1	3	650	276	374	258	392		65.8	4	62	319
Connecticut.....	1		1	40		40	13	27			1	9	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	18	3	15	1,524	87	1,437	549	802	173	68.5	15	173	842
New Jersey.....	5	2	3	718	245	473	286	432		66.2	4	86	371
Pennsylvania.....	3	1	2	147	64	83	74	73			2	29	84
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1		1	49		49			49				
Illinois.....	3	1	2	241	57	184	20	37	184		2	13	76
Michigan.....	2	1	1	314	254	60	130	184		70.7	1	24	124
Wisconsin.....	5		5	888		888	344	397	147	86.6	4	59	392
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1		1	109		109	39	70			1	15	60
Iowa.....	2		2	103		103	48	55			2	22	43
Nebraska.....	1		1	342		342	142	200		71.0	1	15	173
Kansas.....	1		1	188		188	74	114		64.9	1	21	141
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1		41	41		11	30			1	8	20
West Virginia.....	6	1	5	720	325	395	262	416	42	63.0	5	53	232
Florida.....	1	1		37	37		12	25					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	1		1	14		14	6	8					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	3		3	155		155	70	85			3	26	118
Louisiana.....	1	1		30	30		16	14			1	8	17
Texas.....	1	1		21	21		9	12			1	8	29
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	1		138	138		42	96			1	13	95
PACIFIC:													
California.....	4	3	1	229	202	27	89	140		63.6	2	32	140

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States	66	67	68	76	6,698	7,264	7,980	8,381	133	6,154	411	2.1
Rhode Island.....	4	4	6	6	650	716	988	1,080	2	648		.3
New York.....	18	21	19	26	1,524	2,076	2,408	2,926	44	1,307	173	3.3
New Jersey.....	5	4	4	4	718	749	805	735	26	692		3.6
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	3	5	147	113	156	188	23	124		15.6
Illinois.....	3	3	4	3	241	244	295	290		241		
Michigan.....	2	3	1	1	314	335	162	18	4	310		1.3
Wisconsin.....	5	6	7	6	888	891	1,039	955	3	738	147	.4
West Virginia.....	6	6	6	8	720	641	650	681	12	666	42	6.7
Arkansas.....	3	3	3	4	155	122	184	254	6	149		3.9
California.....	4	2	3		229	238	153		3	226		1.3
Other States	13	13	12	13	1,112	1,139	1,140	1,254	10	1,053	49	.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in the State of Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	66	62	57	\$727, 285	10	\$41, 510	45	\$121, 515
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	65, 000	—	—	3	13, 000
New York.....	18	19	15	125, 500	1	550	13	27, 300
New Jersey.....	5	4	4	188, 000	—	—	4	18, 500
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	3	5, 200	—	—	1	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	5	5	5	97, 200	2	6, 110	5	12, 000
West Virginia.....	6	7	6	45, 000	2	2, 600	4	10, 715
Arkansas.....	3	3	3	4, 650	—	—	3	2, 500
Other States.....	22	17	² 17	196, 735	5	32, 250	12	37, 500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	66	64	\$85, 027	\$37, 847	\$5, 555	\$3, 910
Rhode Island.....	4	4	10, 638	4, 150	589	282
New York.....	18	17	24, 744	12, 949	1, 885	956
New Jersey.....	5	5	12, 977	3, 928	1, 377	852
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1, 071	550	10	205
Illinois.....	3	3	1, 463	650	—	—
Wisconsin.....	5	5	9, 048	3, 385	608	376
West Virginia.....	6	6	5, 290	3, 019	136	224
Arkansas.....	3	3	1, 471	495	—	292
California.....	4	4	4, 852	1, 892	144	94
Other States.....	15	¹ 14	13, 473	6, 829	806	629

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3, 725	\$12, 208	\$978	\$1, 616	\$1, 656	\$15, 148	\$2, 386
Rhode Island.....	—	647	—	—	—	3, 749	1, 221
New York.....	24	2, 619	315	510	820	4, 249	417
New Jersey.....	500	2, 017	147	443	533	2, 253	27
Pennsylvania.....	—	20	30	25	70	140	21
Illinois.....	—	495	—	249	—	44	25
Wisconsin.....	1, 411	1, 262	93	—	—	1, 808	105
West Virginia.....	124	64	211	108	100	1, 096	208
Arkansas.....	—	265	—	236	52	131	—
California.....	1, 000	1, 019	23	12	35	608	25
Other States.....	666	2, 898	159	33	46	1, 070	337

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Michigan and Iowa; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SABBATH SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	66	6, 698	57	\$727, 285	10	\$41, 510	64	\$85, 027	52	3, 306
Central.....	7	529	6	30, 500	-----	-----	7	6, 796	6	241
Eastern.....	13	1, 588	11	271, 500	-----	-----	13	29, 400	12	821
Northwestern.....	17	2, 372	16	124, 700	{ 4	{ 134, 160	{ 17	20, 072	13	1, 104
Pacific Coast.....	4	229	2	-----	{ 1	-----	{ 4	4, 852	2	140
Southeastern.....	9	868	9	82, 935	3	6, 600	9	7, 965	6	252
Southwestern.....	6	220	4	7, 150	1	200	5	1, 911	5	164
Western.....	10	892	9	88, 500	1	550	9	14, 031	8	584

¹ Amount for Northwestern combined with figures for Pacific Coast, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

From the earliest periods of the Christian church there have been those who claimed, in respect to the Sabbath, that Christ simply discarded the false restrictions with which the Pharisees had burdened and perverted the Sabbath, but that otherwise He preserved it in its full significance. Accordingly, they have held that loyalty to the law of God and to the ordinances and example of Christ required continuance of the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath. Although the Apostolic church and some branches of it in every period since Christ have observed the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and practiced immersion, Seventh Day Baptists do not claim an unbroken succession in the matter of church organization before the Reformation.

At the time of the Reformation, when the Bible was accepted as the supreme authority on all questions of faith and conduct, the question of the Sabbath again came to the front, and a considerable number forsook the observance of Sunday and accepted the seventh day as the Sabbath.

The date at which the observance of the Sabbath was introduced into Great Britain is somewhat uncertain. Nicholas Bounde's book, the first book on the Sabbath question to be published in the English language, appeared in 1595, only to be suppressed 4 years later. During the next century, numerous other writers on this subject flourished.

There appears to be evidence that, in all, upwards of 30 Seventh Day Baptist churches have been established in Great Britain and Ireland. The most important of these are the Mill Yard, and the Pinner's Hall churches, both of London, England.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church of Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, London, probably had its origin in 1617, and may be said to have been founded by John Trask and his wife—both school teachers—who were imprisoned for their views upon the Sabbath. The membership roll of this church contains, among its multitude of names, those of the following: Dr. Peter Chamberlen, royal physician to three kings and queens of England; John James, the martyr; Nathaniel Bailey, the compiler of Bailey's Dictionary (upon which Johnson based his famous dictionary), as well as a prolific editor of classical text books; William Tempest, F. R. S., barrister and poet; William Henry Black, archaeologist; and others.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church of Pinner's Hall, Broad Street, London, was organized March 5, 1676, at his home, by Rev. Francis Bampfield. His brother, Hon. Thomas Bampfield, Speaker of the House of Commons, under

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Corliss F. Randolph, president and librarian, Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society, Plainfield, N. J., and approved by him in its present form.

Richard Cromwell, was also a Seventh Day Baptist; and the four generations of famous preachers by the name of Stennett, two of whom were Rev. Joseph Stennett, 2d, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Stennett, D. D.

In 1664 Stephen Mumford, a Seventh Day Baptist, came from London and settled at Newport, R. I. His observance of the Sabbath soon attracted attention, and several members of the Newport church adopted his views and practices, though they did not change their church relation until December 23, 1671 (Old Style), when they organized the first Seventh Day Baptist Church in America. At first this church was composed of those of like faith and practice throughout southern Rhode Island, but in a few years there were groups in various other parts of the colony, as well as in Massachusetts and Connecticut, who joined the church. Seventh Day Baptists in Rhode Island were co-laborers with both Roger Williams and Dr. John Clark in establishing the colony on the principles of civil and religious liberty. In doing this they suffered imprisonment and other forms of persecution. They also joined with the Baptists in founding and supporting Brown University; and when the struggle with the mother country came they were among the foremost in the colony in the struggle that secured independence and established the Union.

Some 13 years after the organization of the Newport church, or about 1684, Abel Noble came to America and settled a few miles distant from Philadelphia. Subsequently he became a Seventh Day Baptist, through contact with Rev. William Gillette, M. D., a Seventh Day Baptist clergyman from New England. Abel Noble presented the claims of the Sabbath to his Keithian Baptist neighbors, with the result that some half dozen Seventh Day Baptist churches were organized in and near Philadelphia about the year 1700. Soon after this, or in 1705, Edmund Dunham, who formerly was a licensed preacher in the Baptist church, led in organizing a Seventh Day Baptist church in Piscataway, Middlesex County, N. J.

Under the influence of churches in these three centers (Newport, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., and Piscataway, N. J.), and fostered by them, Seventh Day Baptist churches have been organized in many parts of the United States, and in China, India, Java, Germany, the Netherlands, Africa, South America, and Jamaica, British West Indies. There are 10 or more other denominations in the United States observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, all of which have received their Sabbath teaching from Seventh Day Baptists. Chief among these communions are the German Seventh Day Baptists, founded at Ephrata, Pa., in 1728, and the Seventh Day Adventists, whose organization grew out of the Millerite movement in the middle of the last century.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine Seventh Day Baptists are evangelical and, except for the Sabbath, are in harmony with other Baptists, particularly those of the Northern Convention and Southern Convention. They stand with the Baptists for salvation through personal faith in Christ, believers' baptism on confession of faith, soul liberty, civil liberty, independence of the local church with Christ as its sole head, the Bible in the hands of all men, and the right of everyone to interpret its teachings for himself. They believe that there are only two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, and that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath.

Originally Seventh Day Baptists were restricted communionists and invitations to the Lord's Supper were given "to members of churches in sister relation"; but gradually this has changed, and by common consent invitations are now generally given to Christians of all churches. Neither do Seventh Day baptists forbid their members to partake of the communion in other churches, the matter being left to the private judgment of each individual. Church membership is granted, however, only to those who have been immersed.

Seventh Day Baptists believe that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath, not alone because its observance began with the history of man, was held sacred by the patriarchs and prophets, and commanded from Sinai, but primarily because it was observed and held sacred by Christ and the Apostolic Church. They (Seventh Day Baptists) believe Christ to be the final sanction for the Sabbath.

While Seventh Day Baptists for more than 300 years have held firmly to these doctrines they have always believed Christ would have them be friendly with other Christians and cooperate with them in every good work. Their pastors have

exchanged with pastors of other denominations, their ministers have served as pastors of Baptist churches, in their associations and the General Conferences they have interchanged delegates, and in more recent years they have belonged to the National Bible School organizations, the United Society of Christian Endeavor, the Foreign Missions Conference, the Layman's Missionary Movement, the Federal Council of Churches, the Faith and Order Movement, and other kindred efforts looking toward united work on the part of Christ's followers.

ORGANIZATION

Since the policy of Seventh Day Baptist churches is that of a pure democracy, that fact determines the nature of the organizations among them, as well as the form of the government of the church itself. Each local church is independent in its own affairs, and all union for denominational work is voluntary. For administrative purposes chiefly, the churches are organized into associations and a General Conference, which, however, have only advisory powers. The General Conference was organized in 1802 and grew out of a yearly meeting established in 1684. In it each church is entitled to representation by 4 delegates as a church, and by 2 additional delegates for each 25 members, or fraction thereof, while members of the 3 leading denominational societies—the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, American Sabbath Tract Society, and Seventh Day Baptist Education Society—if present at the conference, are thereby entitled to membership. Churches which cannot be represented by their own members are at liberty to appoint, as their delegates, members of other churches which are in full and regular membership in the conference, and the delegate or delegates present from any church are entitled to cast the full vote to which that church is entitled when the vote is taken by churches. For the sake of closer fellowship and inspirational meetings, and for the purpose of interesting the members in the work of Christ's Kingdom, the churches in the United States are organized into 6 associations. While these associations have no authority over the churches belonging to them, respectively, they do determine the qualifications of churches making application for membership in them.

Applicants for church membership are admitted by vote of the local church, generally on recommendation by a permanent committee composed of the pastor and deacons of the church. The local church is the prime authority in the ordination of elders and deacons; but the ordination of elders, deacons, and all candidates for the ministry is considered of so great importance that it has always been the custom, when possible to do so, for the church to call a council, composed of delegates from sister churches, to advise the church regarding the fitness of the candidate. In recent years, moreover, it has been the practice for the General Conference, upon the request of a church, to approve its action in the matter of the ordination of ministers. If the candidate is accepted, this approval gives him denominational standing and affords protection to other churches.

WORK

The churches carry on their missionary and other activities through boards or societies. Most of these were organized by the General Conference and report to it, though by virtue of their charters they are more or less independent of the Conference. The societies thus organized are the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society, carrying on both home and foreign work; the Seventh Day Baptist Education Society; the American Sabbath Tract Society, which is the publishing society of the denomination and the agency through which the work of Sabbath promotion is carried on; the Woman's Board; the Sabbath School Board; the Young People's Board; and the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society.

A missionary spirit has always been characteristic of the denomination. It found expression at a very early period in the yearly meetings, which were essentially missionary gatherings. As the number of churches grew larger and the churches became more widely separated, the sending out of missionaries by the yearly meetings increased. It was chiefly the missionary spirit which, in 1802, led to the organization of the General Conference for the special purpose of prosecuting this work more efficiently. For 16 years this general work was carried on under the direct management of the General Conference. In 1818, the General Conference, for the purpose of more efficiency in promoting missions, established a missionary board (sometimes called the missionary committee). Missionary work advanced under the ministration of this board until 1828, when the General Conference replaced it by creating another missionary board. The churches were trying to find the best way to promote missions, and 14 years

later there were three missionary boards connected with the General Conference, one of which was a board created for the express purpose of reaching the Jews. In 1842, the present missionary society was established by the conference and in due time the duties of the other missionary societies were merged into it. About this time the work of foreign missions was undertaken. The first foreign mission to be established permanently was in China, four missionaries going out in 1847. The work has steadily grown until it has extended to four continents and the isles of the sea. During all this time the board has fostered the home mission work of Seventh Day Baptists.

The American Sabbath Tract Society was organized in 1843 for the purpose of promoting denominational work especially by means of the printed page. In the year 1872, in addition to the publishing of tracts, it took over the Sabbath Recorder, the denominational paper, long published under other auspices, and has served the churches by publishing, not only the Sabbath Recorder, but Bible school lesson helps, various other periodicals, tracts, and other types of literature needed by the churches as well.

From an early date, Seventh Day Baptist churches have been intensely interested in promoting education. The churches in Rhode Island helped found Brown University; early in the last century education societies were formed in some of the churches with the express view of aiding young men preparing for the ministry; and Seventh Day Baptist churches founded 12 or more academies, 3 of which became colleges. About 100 years ago the churches through the General Conference established an education committee. Later this was merged into another education committee or board, and in 1855 the General Conference formed the present education society. Through this society the churches have fostered the interests of education, particularly the education of the ministry. At present there are three institutions of college rank, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., with its college, School of Religious Education, and three technical schools; Milton College, Milton, Wis.; and Salem College, Salem, W. Va.

One of the efficient organizations in the work of the denomination is the Woman's Board, organized in 1884. It has been doing excellent service in the fields of industrial, missionary, educational, and Sabbath promotion activities.

Organized denominational Sabbath school work was begun in 1836, although Sabbath schools were already in existence in various churches, one at least having been organized as early as 1740 by the German Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, Pa. Previous to 1872 Sabbath school boards were appointed by the various associations and carried forward systematic work in this field within their respective boundaries. In that year the General Conference created its denominational Sabbath school board, which is incorporated and has general charge of the activities that naturally fall to such an organization, including supervision of Sabbath school literature.

Much attention has been given to young people's work. The first Young People's Christian Endeavor societies were formed in 1884, 3 years after the beginning of the movement under Rev. F. E. Clark, at Portland, Maine. Prior to the appearance of Christian Endeavor societies, work among young people had been fostered by the organization of societies called Excel Bands. This movement in the interest of young people has continued through the years, and for the last half century it has been directed by a committee or board appointed by the General Conference.

History is an important phase of the activities of any denomination the same as it is in the nation. For many years the General Conference promoted this work for the churches, but in recent years the Seventh Day Baptist Historical Society has fostered it. This society occupies one floor of the Seventh Day Baptist Building in Plainfield, N. J., where it has installed a valuable library and museum relating to the history of Seventh Day Baptists.

FREE WILL BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Free Will Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon evidence of a change of heart, profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, immersion by a proper administrator, and acceptance of the church covenant.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	920	78	842	8.5	91.5
Members, number.....	76,643	6,385	70,258	8.3	91.7
Average membership per church.....	83	82	83		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	29,960	2,467	27,493	8.2	91.8
Female.....	45,439	3,858	41,581	8.5	91.5
Sex not reported.....	1,244	60	1,184	4.8	95.2
Males per 100 females.....	65.9	63.9	66.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,095	154	941	14.1	85.9
13 years and over.....	65,386	5,708	59,678	8.7	91.3
Age not reported.....	10,162	523	9,639	5.1	94.9
Percent under 13 years ²	1.6	2.6	1.6		
Church edifices, number.....	714	66	648	9.2	90.8
Value—number reporting.....	692	66	626	9.5	90.5
Amount reported.....	\$1,090,779	\$171,150	\$919,629	15.7	84.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,014,730	\$159,340	\$855,390	15.7	84.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$76,049	\$11,810	\$64,239	15.5	84.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,576	\$2,593	\$1,469		
Debt—number reporting.....	45	8	37		
Amount reported.....	\$21,021	\$9,735	\$11,286	46.3	53.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	429	40	389	9.3	90.7
Parsonages, number.....	20	4	16		
Value—number reporting.....	17	4	13		
Amount reported.....	\$17,375	\$5,300	\$12,075	30.5	69.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	843	74	769	8.8	91.2
Amount reported.....	\$192,620	\$28,852	\$163,768	15.0	85.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$88,240	\$13,091	\$75,149	14.8	85.2
All other salaries.....	\$10,279	\$944	\$9,335	9.2	90.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,160	\$4,087	\$36,073	10.2	89.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,546	\$2,555	\$4,991	33.9	66.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,068	\$3,413	\$7,655	30.8	69.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,562	\$1,370	\$11,192	10.9	89.1
Home missions.....	\$5,526	\$499	\$5,027	9.0	91.0
Foreign missions.....	\$2,413	\$250	\$2,163	10.4	89.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,111	\$224	\$2,887	7.2	92.8
All other purposes.....	\$11,715	\$2,419	\$9,296	20.6	79.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$228	\$390	\$213		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	699	71	628	10.2	89.8
Officers and teachers.....	5,595	630	4,965	11.3	88.7
Scholars.....	42,455	5,257	37,198	12.4	87.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13		13		
Officers and teachers.....	79		79		
Scholars.....	367		367		100.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	1	19		
Officers and teachers.....	125	8	117	6.4	93.6
Scholars.....	962	44	918	4.6	95.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5		5		
Officers and teachers.....	26		26		
Scholars.....	477		477		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Free Will Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	920	1,024	750	608
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-104	274	142	
Percent.....	-10.2	36.5	23.4	
Members, number.....	76,643	79,592	54,833	40,280
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,949	24,759	14,553	
Percent.....	-3.7	45.2	36.1	
Average membership per church.....	83	78	73	66
Church edifices, number.....	714	770	656	556
Value—number reporting.....	692	765	656	554
Amount reported.....	\$1,090,779	\$1,156,743	\$517,240	\$296,585
Average value per church.....	\$1,576	\$1,512	\$788	\$535
Debt—number reporting.....	45	69	42	37
Amount reported.....	\$21,021	\$32,564	\$6,260	\$3,536
Parsonages, number.....	20			
Value—number reporting.....	17	9	14	8
Amount reported.....	\$17,375	\$18,400	\$9,630	\$3,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	843	872	612	
Amount reported.....	\$192,620	\$252,613	\$75,835	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$88,240	\$179,730	\$64,182	
All other salaries.....	\$10,279			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,160			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,546			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,068	\$66,557	\$11,653	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$12,562			
Home missions.....	\$5,526			
Foreign missions.....	\$2,413			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,111	\$6,326		
All other purposes.....	\$11,715			
Not classified.....		\$6,326		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$228	\$290	\$124	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	699	643	390	263
Officers and teachers.....	5,595	4,202	2,547	1,440
Scholars.....	42,455	38,199	22,421	12,720

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Free Will Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of Free Will Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	920	78	842	76,843	6,385	70,258	29,960	45,439	1,244	65.9	699	5,595	42,455
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	1		1	53		53	25	28			1	13	105
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	40	3	37	1,925	178	1,747	782	1,122	21	69.7	37	332	2,189
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	104	8	96	7,006	662	6,344	2,760	4,037	209	68.4	87	718	4,099
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	9		9	472		472	171	301		56.8			
West Virginia.....	11		11	490		490	204	285	1	71.6	8	68	622
North Carolina.....	255	24	231	26,230	2,196	24,034	10,165	15,767	298	64.5	212	1,818	15,708
South Carolina.....	40	7	33	2,577	364	2,213	1,042	1,535		67.9	35	293	2,537
Georgia.....	64	2	62	5,449	221	5,228	2,089	3,359	1	62.2	35	258	1,701
Florida.....	30	4	26	2,540	268	2,272	973	1,567		62.1	19	121	791
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	8		8	1,116		1,116	477	639		74.6	1	11	80
Tennessee.....	104	8	96	8,262	737	7,525	2,978	4,762	522	62.5	84	648	4,892
Alabama.....	108	9	99	10,508	816	9,692	4,346	6,048	114	71.9	77	551	3,982
Mississippi.....	14	1	13	1,560	200	1,360	640	920		69.6	8	72	445
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	71	5	66	4,014	223	3,791	1,619	2,395		67.6	53	363	2,621
Oklahoma.....	60	6	54	4,306	385	3,921	1,635	2,593	78	63.1	41	319	2,593
Texas.....	1	1		135	135		54	81			1	10	90

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	920	1, 024	750	608	76, 643	79, 592	54, 833	40, 280	1, 095	65, 388	10, 182	1. 6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	-----	-----	53	-----	-----	-----	-----	53	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	40	39	1	30	1, 925	2, 014	30	1, 425	50	1, 690	185	2. 9
Indiana.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	-----	1	1	-----	-----	26	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	104	87	68	-----	7, 006	5, 261	4, 868	-----	181	6, 004	821	2. 9
Nebraska.....	-----	-----	11	-----	-----	581	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	-----	3	6	-----	-----	83	373	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	9	13	-----	1	472	465	-----	64	3	469	-----	. 6
West Virginia.....	11	14	7	7	490	456	296	193	3	307	180	1. 0
North Carolina.....	255	308	253	284	26, 230	31, 256	22, 914	22, 518	349	22, 070	3, 811	1. 6
South Carolina.....	40	49	31	41	2, 577	3, 594	2, 281	2, 649	25	2, 068	484	1. 2
Georgia.....	64	88	95	77	5, 449	6, 317	6, 152	4, 500	41	4, 696	712	. 9
Florida.....	30	30	26	26	2, 540	2, 761	1, 424	1, 424	21	2, 159	360	1. 0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	8	10	4	-----	1, 116	1, 077	344	-----	-----	939	177	-----
Tennessee.....	104	82	51	49	8, 262	6, 608	4, 681	3, 093	114	6, 650	1, 498	1. 7
Alabama.....	108	91	82	42	10, 508	8, 136	5, 854	2, 213	126	9, 407	975	1. 3
Mississippi.....	14	7	18	1	1, 560	595	921	35	19	1, 465	76	1. 3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	71	103	62	10	4, 014	5, 270	2, 926	371	13	3, 676	325	. 4
Oklahoma.....	60	96	22	29	4, 306	5, 469	680	1, 288	145	3, 603	558	3. 9
Texas.....	1	1	12	11	135	91	458	507	5	130	-----	3. 7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	920	714	692	\$1,090,779	45	\$21,021	17	\$17,375
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	40	34	33	65,450	1	1,200		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	104	75	73	81,325	2	370	1	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	9	5	5	3,975	2	129		
West Virginia.....	11	7	7	8,542				
North Carolina.....	255	228	222	436,866	17	13,445	4	8,000
South Carolina.....	40	35	33	58,264	5	1,349	1	(¹)
Georgia.....	64	59	58	60,325	1	560	3	2,500
Florida.....	30	27	27	21,460	1	56		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	8	4	4	8,100	1	1,000	1	(¹)
Tennessee.....	104	77	75	128,200	4	212	2	(¹)
Alabama.....	108	90	86	81,547	7	2,395	2	(¹)
Mississippi.....	14	14	14	18,100	2	210	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	71	38	34	23,600				
Oklahoma.....	60	20	20	\$95,025				
Texas.....	1	1	1		2	95	2	(¹)
Combinations.....								6,875

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Oklahoma combined with figures for Texas, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States	920	843	\$192, 620	\$88, 240	\$10, 279	\$40, 160
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1	1	18, 827	2, 989	352	2, 241
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	40	38				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	104	92	14, 268	7, 689	870	1, 793
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	9	6	816	135	18	355
West Virginia.....	11	11	2, 051	1, 070	85	175
North Carolina.....	255	252	90, 050	38, 607	5, 223	16, 831
South Carolina.....	40	39	10, 293	5, 084	203	2, 002
Georgia.....	64	63	10, 722	5, 408	490	2, 873
Florida.....	30	29	2, 791	1, 538	143	499
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	8	4	1, 274	70	60	338
Tennessee.....	104	97	18, 517	10, 305	1, 071	3, 724
Alabama.....	108	95	17, 684	6, 455	678	7, 064
Mississippi.....	14	13	3, 065	1, 398	265	1, 005
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	71	55	4, 467	2, 713	316	381
Oklahoma.....	60	47	27, 795	4, 779	505	879
Texas.....	1	1				

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other cur- rent expen- ses, includ- ing interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$7, 546	\$11, 068	\$12, 562	\$5, 526	\$2, 413	\$3, 111	\$11, 715
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	640	1, 046	131	157	319	100	852
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....							
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	927	1, 014	166	648	618	94	449
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	30	10	261	7	31	56	407
West Virginia.....		99	60	68			
North Carolina.....	2, 884	5, 418	8, 176	2, 448	896	1, 716	7, 851
South Carolina.....	620	744	498	291	16	285	550
Georgia.....	387	152	463	407	157	222	163
Florida.....	241	183	58	45	7	41	36
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky.....	500	160	93	421	286	328	241
Tennessee.....	500	1, 051	590				
Alabama.....	440	450	1, 415	348	38	113	683
Mississippi.....	208	24	65	62	3	80	268
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	74	354	247	154	25		
Oklahoma.....	95	363	339	470	17	68	135
Texas.....							

¹ Amount for Pennsylvania combined with figures for Ohio, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Oklahoma combined with figures for Texas, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	920	76,643	692	\$1,090,779	45	\$21,021	643	\$192,620	699	42,455
Alabama:										
Cahaba River	18	899	14	6,925	4	295	15	927	13	557
Jasper	19	2,327	16	21,900	1	1,800	18	8,274	13	775
Morning Star	8	480	5	1,525			7	683	6	249
Mount Moriah	10	1,290	8	6,700			9	1,246	5	258
Muscle Shoals State Line	10	614	8	8,400	1	200	10	1,060	8	429
Progressive	7	616	6	8,500			6	1,698	6	362
Southeastern	10	943	8	6,180			8	1,212	7	342
State Line	11	1,983	10	7,850			10	805	9	439
Tennessee River	8	433	4	3,600			7	727	6	296
Vernon	6	626	5	7,132	1	100	4	795	3	165
Yellow Creek	1	170	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	120
Unassociated	1	118	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	30
Arkansas:										
Antioch	5	214	2	(1)			2	(1)	3	105
Arkansas	10	640	5	3,250			9	649	9	405
Big Springs	5	217	1	(1)			3	86	2	88
Cave Springs	1	70	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	45
New Hope	9	542	6	3,950			7	413	4	259
Old Mount Zion	10	655	1	(1)			7	321	7	295
Polk Bayou	12	613	9	6,100			11	770	10	572
Saline	7	563	5	3,250			7	1,248	6	326
Social Band	8	270	2	(1)			5	359	7	330
Zion Hope	4	230	2	(1)			3	392	4	196
Florida:										
Salem	14	1,287	12	11,000			14	1,017	9	416
State Line	3	458	2	(1)			3	408	2	64
West Florida-Liberty	12	851	12	8,720	1	56	11	1,427	8	327
Martin	2	46	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	24
Georgia:										
Chattahoochee	2	211	2	(1)			2	(1)		
Little River	7	387	7	5,250			6	1,472	2	102
Martin United	12	1,023	12	10,050			12	919	5	264
Midway	13	1,459	12	14,800	1	560	13	2,575	10	477
Ogeechee	4	183	4	2,500			4	275	4	152
South Georgia	14	1,277	12	19,625			14	4,010	10	509
Union	12	909	9	6,000			12	1,132	4	197
Kentucky:										
Cumberland	2	120	1	(1)			2	(1)	1	40
Johnson	4	892	4	8,100	1	1,000	2	(1)	1	80
Pike	2	147					1	(1)		
Unassociated	1	34								
Mississippi:										
Little Brown Creek	1	78	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Northeastern Mississippi	12	1,598	12	17,100	2	210	12	2,940	8	445
Tennessee River	1	84	1	(1)						
Missouri:										
Cave Springs	11	351	5	5,200			9	492	7	270
Central Western Missouri and Southeast Kansas	2	120	1	(1)			2	(1)	2	110
Indian Creek	9	764	6	5,900	2	370	9	2,422	8	520
Laclede Country	8	572	3	3,550			5	467	6	275
Niagua	9	678	8	5,450			9	1,022	7	241
Northeast Missouri	10	340	7	7,550			9	1,306	9	340
Social Band	1	40								
Southeast Missouri	12	1,217	10	21,500			12	3,978	11	992
Union	33	2,371	27	19,075			31	3,109	30	1,114
Unassociated	2	30	1	(1)						

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
North Carolina:										
Beaver Creek.....	8	757	7	\$11, 100	1	\$300	8	\$5, 654	7	825
Original Cape Fear.....	23	3, 023	20	56, 066	2	3, 680	23	11, 835	19	1, 984
Central.....	45	6, 414	42	98, 250	1	180	45	18, 901	34	2, 430
Eastern.....	52	5, 736	43	92, 650	2	2, 100	52	16, 825	41	2, 759
French Broad.....	6	635	4	12, 000	1	100	5	870	5	288
Jacks Creek.....	9	856	8	6, 600			9	1, 669	8	503
Pee Dee.....	8	704	8	8, 550	1	700	8	3, 230	6	465
Rock Fish.....	2	99	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	90
St. Anna.....	2	94	1	(1)			2	(1)	2	123
Toe River.....	19	1, 260	17	16, 450	2	110	19	1, 817	18	853
Western.....	35	4, 153	28	62, 800	4	265	35	10, 775	32	2, 735
Wilmington.....	16	564	14	15, 450			15	3, 644	14	726
Cape Fear Holiness.....	29	1, 870	27	52, 950	3	6, 010	28	14, 103	23	1, 802
Ohio:										
Ohio River.....	40	1, 925	33	65, 450	1	1, 200	38	8, 042	37	2, 189
Oklahoma:										
Beulah.....	1	29		(1)			1	(1)	1	105
Canadian.....	3	264	2	(1)	1	25	3	517	3	175
Center.....	9	593	3	2, 700			5	1, 134	7	348
Dibble.....	5	627	2	(1)			4	561	4	315
Eureka.....	12	893	3	2, 525			8	994	5	251
First Oklahoma.....	5	309	2	(1)			4	956	4	229
Grand River.....	6	454	3	5, 300			5	442	3	305
Hopewell No. 1.....	1	66		(1)			1	(1)	1	60
Southern Oklahoma.....	4	258	2	(1)			4	171	3	220
Unassociated.....	3	235	1	(1)			3	281	2	110
Eastern Oklahoma.....	1	39		(1)						
Hopewell No. 2.....	10	539	2	(1)	1	70	9	2, 245	8	475
South Carolina:										
Beaver Creek.....	7	467	6	14, 980	1	105	7	3, 024	6	508
Eastern.....	9	469	5	3, 527	1	19	9	1, 527	7	358
Pee Dee.....	4	210	3	1, 950			4	406	4	239
Rock Fish.....	2	30	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	25
South Carolina No. 1.....	14	1, 352	14	23, 182			13	4, 126	13	1, 219
South Carolina No. 2.....	5	114	4	15, 300	3	1, 225	5	1, 288	5	313
Tennessee:										
Cumberland.....	22	2, 606	18	29, 250			22	5, 409	17	995
Jack Creek.....	2	161	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	80
Muscle Shoals State Line.....	7	452	4	3, 400			7	493	6	211
Stone.....	17	1, 443	10	6, 550	1	8	16	1, 761	11	586
Toe River (N. C.).....	17	1, 211	13	26, 500	2	99	16	2, 395	17	1, 084
Tennessee River.....	4	369	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	93
Union.....	27	1, 542	19	53, 000	1	105	25	6, 723	24	1, 633
Wautauga.....	4	282	4	4, 600			4	830	1	50
Unassociated.....	2	79	1	(1)			1	(1)	2	145
Texas:										
Hopewell.....	1	135	1				1	(1)	1	90
Virginia:										
John Thomas.....	2	159	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Sandy Valley.....	6	278	3	1, 850	2	129	5	440		
Northwest.....	5	376	3	9, 300			4	814	5	167
Southwest.....	2	147	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	70
Pike County.....	1	35	1	(1)						
West Virginia:										
Boone.....	2	63	1	(1)			2	(1)	2	140
Logan.....	2	81	1	(1)			2	(1)	2	170
Yearly Meeting.....	2	78	1	(1)			2	(1)	1	97
Mingo.....	5	268	4	6, 200			5	261	3	215
Combinations.....				115, 717				7, 821		

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

One of the influential factors in early Baptist history, especially in the Middle States, was a Welsh church, organized in Wales in 1701, which emigrated the same year to Pennsylvania. Two years later it received a grant of land known as the "Welsh Tract," where the colony prospered and was able to send a number of able ministers to various sections. One of these, Elder Paul Palmer, gathered a company in North Carolina and, in 1727, organized a church at Perquimans, in Chowan County. The principal element appears to have been Arminian, in sympathy with certain communities in Virginia which had received ministerial assistance from the General Baptists of England. There was no thought, however, of organizing a separate denomination, the object being primarily to provide a church home for the community, a place for the administration of the ordinances, and for the teaching of Christian ethics.

Under the labors of Elder Palmer and other ministers whom he ordained, additional churches were organized, which grew rapidly, considering the sparsely settled country, and an organization was formed, called a yearly meeting, including 16 churches, 16 ministers, and probably 1,000 communicants, in 1752. As the Philadelphia Association of Calvinistic Baptists increased in strength, a considerable number of these Arminian churches were won over to that confession, so that only four remained undivided. These, however, rallied, reorganized, and, being later reinforced by Free Will Baptists from the North, especially from Maine, regained most of the lost ground.

In the early part of their history they do not appear to have had a distinctive name. They were afterward called "Free Will Baptists," and most of them became known later as "Original Free Will Baptists." They were so listed in the report on religious bodies, census of 1890, but have since preferred to drop the term "Original" and be called simply "Free Will Baptists."

In 1836 they were represented by delegates in a General Conference of Free Will Baptists throughout the United States, but after the Civil War they held their own conferences. In recent years they have drawn to themselves a number of churches of similar faith throughout the Southern States, and have increased greatly in strength. They hold essentially the same doctrines as the Free Baptist churches of the North, now a part of the Northern Baptist Convention, have the same form of ecclesiastical polity, and are to some degree identified with the same interests, missionary and educational.

As the movement for the union of the Free Baptist churches with the Northern Baptist Convention developed, some who did not care to join in that movement affiliated with the Free Will Baptists.

DOCTRINE

The Free Will Baptists accept the five points of Arminianism as opposed to the five points of Calvinism, and in a confession of faith of 18 articles declare that Christ "freely gave himself a ransom for all, tasting death for every man"; that "God wants all to come to repentance"; and that "all men, at one time or another, are found in such capacity as that, through the grace of God, they may be eternally saved."

Believers' baptism is considered the only true principle, and immersion the only correct form; but no distinction is made in the invitation to the Lord's Supper, and Free Will Baptists uniformly practice open communion. They further believe in foot washing and anointing the sick with oil.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Free Will Baptists are distinctly congregational. Quarterly conferences for business purposes are held in which all members may participate. The officers of the church are the pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, who have charge of the preparations for the communion service and care for the poor, and elders, who care for the spiritual interests of the churches and settle controversies between brethren. The quarterly conferences are united in State bodies, variously called conferences or associations, and there is an annual conference representing the entire denomination.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

UNITED AMERICAN FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	226	52	174	23.0	77.0
Members, number.....	19,616	6,770	12,846	34.5	65.5
Average membership per church.....	87	130	74		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,056	2,038	4,018	33.7	66.3
Female.....	13,560	4,732	8,828	34.9	65.1
Males per 100 females.....	44.7	43.1	45.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,292	819	1,473	35.7	64.3
13 years and over.....	16,973	5,776	11,197	34.0	66.0
Age not reported.....	351	175	176	49.9	50.1
Percent under 13 years ²	11.9	12.4	11.6		
Church edifices, number.....	208	48	160	23.1	76.9
Value—number reporting.....	207	47	160	22.7	77.3
Amount reported.....	\$468,883	\$165,325	\$303,558	35.3	64.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$459,650	\$164,950	\$294,700	35.9	64.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$9,233	\$375	\$8,858	4.1	95.9
Average value per church.....	\$2,265	\$3,518	\$1,897		
Debt—number reporting.....	20	10	10		
Amount reported.....	\$18,812	\$15,751	\$3,061	83.7	16.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	167	33	134	19.8	80.2
Parsonages, number.....	2		2		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	2,000		2,000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	226	52	174	23.0	77.0
Amount reported.....	\$79,712	\$27,518	\$52,194	34.5	65.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$34,842	\$10,725	\$24,117	30.8	69.2
All other salaries.....	\$5,671	\$2,148	\$3,523	37.9	62.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,044	\$2,716	\$8,328	24.6	75.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,778	\$3,274	\$1,504	68.5	31.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,230	\$2,955	\$3,275	47.4	52.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,796	\$1,499	\$2,297	39.5	60.5
Home missions.....	\$2,079	\$677	\$1,402	32.6	67.4
Foreign missions.....	\$42		\$42		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,223	\$2,096	\$5,127	29.0	71.0
All other purposes.....	\$4,007	\$1,428	\$2,579	35.6	64.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$353	\$529	\$300		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	200	50	150	25.0	75.0
Officers and teachers.....	1,535	437	1,098	28.5	71.5
Scholars.....	8,317	2,734	5,583	32.9	67.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	31	17	14	-----	-----
Scholars.....	115	80	35	69.6	30.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	29	9	20	-----	-----
Scholars.....	295	45	250	15.3	84.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 this body was reported under the name of Colored Free Will Baptists.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	226	166	169	247
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	60	-3	-78	-----
Percent.....	36.1	-1.8	-31.6	-----
Members, number.....	19,616	13,396	13,362	14,439
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	6,220	34	-1,127	-----
Percent.....	46.4	0.3	-7.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	87	81	79	59
Church edifices, number.....	208	144	164	152
Value—number reporting.....	207	142	164	151
Amount reported.....	\$468,883	\$308,425	\$178,385	\$79,278
Average value per church.....	\$2,265	\$2,172	\$1,088	\$525
Debt—number reporting.....	20	39	35	22
Amount reported.....	\$18,812	\$7,962	\$9,525	\$3,485
Parsonages, number.....	2	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	-----	6
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	\$1,300	-----	\$1,475
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	226	158	168	-----
Amount reported.....	\$79,712	\$67,773	\$36,647	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$34,842	\$46,494	\$27,341	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5,671			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,044			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,778			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,230	\$13,090	\$9,306	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,796			-----
Home missions.....	\$2,079			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$42			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,223	\$8,189	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$4,007			-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$353	\$429	\$218	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	200	144	87	100
Officers and teachers.....	1,535	836	483	382
Scholars.....	8,317	5,077	4,168	3,307

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the United American Free Will Baptist Church (Colored), the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 fe- males ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	228	52	174	19,616	6,770	12,846	6,056	13,560	44.7	200	1,535	8,317
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina.....	137	29	108	15,679	5,199	10,480	4,729	10,950	43.2	125	1,074	6,454
South Carolina.....	2	—	2	51	—	51	19	32	—	2	11	30
Georgia.....	54	9	45	2,081	580	1,501	679	1,402	48.4	43	231	1,058
Florida.....	6	4	2	305	240	65	113	192	58.9	6	39	131
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	—	1	38	—	38	14	24	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	1	—	1	50	—	50	10	40	—	1	6	26
Mississippi.....	4	2	2	238	186	52	72	166	43.4	4	26	67
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	2	—	2	90	—	90	39	51	—	1	8	35
Louisiana.....	6	5	1	430	414	16	165	265	62.3	5	47	183
Texas.....	13	3	10	654	151	503	216	438	49.3	13	93	333

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	228	166	169	247	19,616	13,396	13,362	14,489	2,292	16,973	351	11.9
Illinois.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina.....	137	117	112	129	15,679	11,112	10,773	10,099	2,126	13,478	75	13.6
Georgia.....	54	31	35	93	2,081	1,391	1,592	3,680	41	2,040	—	2.0
Florida.....	6	—	—	18	305	—	—	388	5	125	175	3.8
Alabama.....	1	6	—	6	50	300	—	272	—	—	50	—
Mississippi.....	4	5	7	—	238	189	290	—	1	237	—	.4
Louisiana.....	6	7	8	—	430	404	276	—	46	384	—	12.0
Texas.....	13	—	—	—	654	—	—	—	62	592	—	9.5
Other States.....	25	—	4	1	179	—	190	50	11	117	51	8.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: South Carolina, 2; Kentucky, 1; and Arkansas, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	226	208	207	\$488,883	20	\$18,812
North Carolina.....	137	135	135	381,250	8	15,850
Georgia.....	54	45	45	52,850	5	1,467
Florida.....	6	6	5	8,200	2	368
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	6,433	3	843
Louisiana.....	6	5	5	3,625	1	25
Texas.....	13	10	10	13,525	1	259
Other States.....	6	3	13	3,000	-----	-----

¹ Includes: South Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Alabama, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	226	226	\$79,712	\$34,842	\$5,671	\$11,044
North Carolina.....	137	137	55,440	23,222	4,472	7,005
Georgia.....	54	54	14,005	6,898	433	2,741
Florida.....	6	6	2,244	1,081	150	224
Mississippi.....	4	4	1,450	453	166	232
Louisiana.....	6	6	1,363	820	129	137
Texas.....	13	13	4,325	1,958	156	645
Other States.....	6	16	885	410	165	60

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4,778	\$8,230	\$3,796	\$2,079	\$42	\$7,223	\$4,007
North Carolina.....	3,398	4,910	2,671	948	30	6,050	2,734
Georgia.....	344	677	651	772	-----	650	839
Florida.....	290	97	132	43	-----	137	90
Mississippi.....	201	145	21	24	-----	189	19
Louisiana.....	-----	20	67	95	-----	63	32
Texas.....	545	381	249	152	12	60	167
Other States.....	-----	-----	5	45	-----	74	126

¹ Includes: South Carolina, 2; Kentucky, 1; Alabama, 1; and Arkansas, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	226	19,616	207	\$468,883	20	\$18,812	223	\$79,712	200	9,317
Cape Fear.....	16	1,416	16	47,000	---	---	16	4,958	12	413
Georgia Eastern.....	7	271	6	9,750	2	1,140	7	3,624	6	141
Mount Hosea.....	11	280	9	9,000	---	---	11	1,246	8	134
Northeast of North Carolina.....	51	6,174	49	115,800	5	1,550	51	20,008	48	3,282
Northwest of North Carolina.....	67	7,889	67	215,650	3	14,300	67	29,765	62	2,659
Southern.....	18	834	15	19,200	2	267	18	4,541	16	371
Southwest.....	17	691	14	15,400	1	60	17	4,497	12	404
Texas.....	9	470	6	6,525	---	---	9	3,171	9	238
Unassociated.....	30	1,591	25	30,553	7	1,495	30	7,902	27	675

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

For some years after the Civil War the lines between the white and colored Free Will Baptist churches in the Southern States seem not to have been drawn very sharply. As, however, the latter increased in number and in activity, there arose among them a desire for a separate organization. Their ministers and evangelists, together with others, had gathered a number of churches in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, and had met with such success that in 1901 they were organized as a separate denomination. While ecclesiastically distinct, these Negro Baptists are in close relation with the white Free Will Baptist churches of the Southern States, and trace their origin to the early Arminian Baptist churches of the Carolinas and Virginia and the Free Baptist movement in New England.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the United American Free Will Baptists (Colored) are in substantial agreement with the white churches of the same faith. In polity the local churches are not as completely autonomous as is the case in the other Free Will Baptist bodies. The denomination has a system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, with a graded authority. Thus, while the local church is independent so far as concerns its choice of officers, its government, and the transaction of its business, any doctrinal question which it cannot decide is taken to the district quarterly conference or to the annual conference. The district conference has no jurisdiction over the individual members of the local church, but can labor with the church as a body and exclude it from fellowship. In the same way the annual conference, sometimes called an "association," has authority in matters of doctrine over the district or quarterly conference; and the general conference has similar jurisdiction over the annual conference. The general conference has also supervision over the denominational activities of the church, including missions, education, and Sabbath school work, and general movements, as those for temperance, moral reform, and Sabbath observance.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

GENERAL BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches (by vote of the members) upon profession of faith and baptism (by immersion).

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	422	42	380	10.0	90.0
Members, number.....	36,573	4,713	31,860	12.9	87.1
Average membership per church.....	87	112	84	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	11,387	1,798	9,589	15.8	84.2
Female.....	17,265	2,775	14,490	16.1	83.9
Sex not reported.....	7,921	140	7,781	1.8	98.2
Males per 100 females.....	66.0	64.8	66.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,652	262	5,390	4.6	95.4
13 years and over.....	24,786	3,873	20,913	15.6	84.4
Age not reported.....	6,135	578	5,557	9.4	90.6
Percent under 13 years ²	18.6	6.3	20.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	316	33	283	10.4	89.6
Value—number reporting.....	297	31	266	10.4	89.6
Amount reported.....	\$555,309	\$169,260	\$386,049	30.5	69.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$543,762	\$168,760	\$375,002	31.0	69.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$11,547	\$500	\$11,047	4.3	95.7
Average value per church.....	\$1,870	\$5,460	\$1,451	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	29	11	18	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$26,365	\$18,205	\$8,160	69.0	31.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	150	13	137	8.7	91.3
Parsonages, number.....	17	6	11	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	16	6	10	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	31,000	\$12,400	\$18,600	40.0	60.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	406	39	367	9.6	90.4
Amount reported.....	\$103,799	\$39,121	\$64,678	37.7	62.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$49,148	\$15,352	\$33,796	31.2	68.8
All other salaries.....	\$9,456	\$3,378	\$6,078	35.7	64.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,302	\$7,690	\$8,612	47.2	52.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,571	\$3,692	\$879	80.8	19.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,304	\$4,843	\$5,461	47.0	53.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,303	\$627	\$676	48.1	51.9
Home missions.....	\$1,935	\$501	\$1,434	25.9	74.1
Foreign missions.....	\$903	\$622	\$281	68.9	31.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,059	\$730	\$2,329	23.9	76.1
All other purposes.....	\$6,818	\$1,686	\$5,132	24.7	75.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$256	\$1,003	\$176	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	301	33	268	11.0	89.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,651	458	2,193	17.3	82.7
Scholars.....	17,562	3,835	13,727	21.8	78.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	6	15	—	—
Officers and teachers.....	125	54	71	43.2	56.8
Scholars.....	880	475	405	54.0	46.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4	—	—
Officers and teachers.....	14	1	13	—	—
Scholars.....	152	37	115	24.3	75.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	—	1	—	—
Officers and teachers.....	3	—	3	—	—
Scholars.....	39	—	39	—	—

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the General Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	422	465	517	518
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—43	—52	—1	—
Percent.....	—9.2	—10.1	—0.2	—
Members, number.....	36,573	31,501	33,466	30,097
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	5,072	—1,965	3,369	—
Percent.....	16.1	—5.9	11.2	—
Average membership per church.....	87	68	65	58
Church edifices, number.....	316	354	390	380
Value—number reporting.....	297	353	390	380
Amount reported.....	\$555,309	\$706,325	\$421,837	\$252,019
Average value per church.....	\$1,870	\$2,001	\$1,082	\$663
Debt—number reporting.....	29	18	32	28
Amount reported.....	\$26,365	\$22,823	\$17,362	\$6,999
Parsonages, number.....	17	10	6	6
Value—number reporting.....	16	10	6	6
Amount reported.....	\$31,000	\$35,000	\$11,100	\$8,900
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	406	440	424	—
Amount reported.....	\$103,799	\$113,825	\$64,698	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$49,148	\$95,792	\$56,683	—
All other salaries.....	\$9,456			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,302			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,571			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,304	\$17,181	\$8,015	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,303			
Home missions.....	\$1,935			
Foreign missions.....	\$903			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,059	\$852	—	—
All other purposes.....	\$6,818			
Not classified.....	—	—	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$256	\$259	\$153	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	301	295	305	230
Officers and teachers.....	2,651	2,064	2,140	1,520
Scholars.....	17,562	18,797	18,545	11,658

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the General Baptist churches, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	422	42	380	36,573	4,713	31,860	11,387	17,285	7,921	66.0	301	2,651	17,562
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	64	13	51	6,648	2,460	4,188	2,459	3,975	214	61.9	55	687	5,024
Illinois.....	58	9	49	3,816	713	3,103	1,416	2,163	237	65.5	45	430	2,445
Michigan.....	1	1	---	166	166	---	72	94	---	---	1	10	119
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	139	6	133	12,608	315	12,293	2,294	3,557	6,757	64.5	94	777	4,670
Nebraska.....	5	---	5	88	---	88	43	45	---	---	4	25	119
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	92	7	86	9,665	859	8,806	3,771	5,448	446	69.2	61	428	2,989
Tennessee.....	19	1	18	1,479	41	1,438	505	761	213	66.4	12	81	689
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	30	---	30	1,528	---	1,528	629	897	2	70.1	20	154	1,014
Oklahoma.....	13	5	8	575	159	416	198	325	52	60.9	9	59	493

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	422	465	517	518	36,573	31,501	33,466	30,097	5,652	24,786	6,135	18.6
Indiana.....	64	73	77	73	6,648	6,978	7,497	6,671	384	5,602	662	6.4
Illinois.....	58	60	62	48	3,816	4,126	4,410	3,621	19	3,276	521	.6
Michigan.....	1	---	---	---	166	---	---	---	---	166	---	---
Missouri.....	139	138	168	186	12,608	6,936	8,857	9,048	5,132	5,451	2,025	48.5
Nebraska.....	5	7	9	6	88	102	244	103	8	57	23	---
Kentucky.....	93	108	108	98	9,665	9,151	8,663	6,881	79	7,364	2,222	1.1
Tennessee.....	19	27	32	27	1,479	1,750	1,789	1,108	7	912	560	.8
Arkansas.....	30	35	36	54	1,528	1,898	1,227	2,035	21	1,467	40	1.4
Oklahoma.....	13	16	25	26	575	494	779	630	2	491	82	.4
California.....	---	1	---	---	---	66	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	422	316	297	\$555,309	29	\$26,365	16	\$31,000
Indiana.....	64	61	56	243,650	7	7,594	12	26,200
Illinois.....	58	52	50	59,016	4	1,984		
Missouri.....	139	84	77	80,750	7	4,644	2	(1)
Kentucky.....	93	79	74	135,386	5	8,230	1	(1)
Tennessee.....	19	18	18	16,607	3	1,013	1	(1)
Arkansas.....	30	18	18	11,200	2	1,000		
Other States.....	19	4	24	8,700	1	1,900		4,800

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Oklahoma, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	422	406	\$103,799	\$49,148	\$9,456	\$16,302
Indiana.....	64	64	46,611	21,399	4,746	6,323
Illinois.....	58	57	15,776	7,332	839	2,478
Michigan.....	1	1				
Missouri.....	139	131	16,227	7,988	1,470	2,146
Nebraska.....	5	5	569	406	75	
Kentucky.....	93	91	17,953	8,727	1,569	4,503
Tennessee.....	19	18	3,769	1,590	472	680
Arkansas.....	30	30	2,629	1,573	280	166
Oklahoma.....	13	9	265	133	5	6

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4,571	\$10,304	\$1,303	\$1,935	\$903	\$3,059	\$6,818
Indiana.....	2,676	6,367	509	425	630	1,086	2,450
Illinois.....	448	1,837	370	292	74	679	1,427
Michigan.....	764	1,034	103	734	49	543	1,396
Missouri.....		52				4	32
Nebraska.....							
Kentucky.....	330	765	124	185	99	513	1,138
Tennessee.....	332	113	117	85	11	78	291
Arkansas.....	21	136	80	176	27	113	57
Oklahoma.....				38	13	43	27

¹ Amount for Michigan combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	422	36, 573	297	\$555, 309	29	\$26, 365	406	\$103, 799	301	17, 562
Cherokee Home (Okla.)	9	467	2	(¹)	-----	-----	7	236	6	378
Eastern Union (Mo.)	6	326	3	2, 850	-----	-----	5	672	3	195
Fair Dealing (Mo.)	5	180	3	1, 600	-----	-----	5	385	4	215
Flat Creek (Ind.)	21	1, 627	17	35, 600	1	2, 300	21	6, 611	17	1, 001
Freedom (Ind., Ky.)	10	529	8	7, 550	-----	-----	10	1, 503	6	380
Free Union (Ky.)	8	527	6	4, 200	-----	-----	7	391	6	225
Galilee (Mo.)	7	5, 446	4	10, 600	1	3, 500	7	1, 945	6	350
Green River Union (Ky.)	4	322	3	4, 000	-----	-----	4	415	3	110
Liberty (Ill., Ind.)	25	3, 207	22	154, 800	4	3, 814	25	29, 169	22	2, 302
Little Vine (Ark., Mo.)	5	243	3	1, 500	1	250	5	387	4	174
Long Creek (Ky.)	21	2, 319	17	21, 100	1	100	21	2, 761	13	700
Missouri (Ark., Mo.)	34	1, 690	17	10, 600	-----	-----	33	2, 569	22	852
Moark (Ark., Mich., Mo.)	18	1, 322	18	26, 400	7	3, 394	18	6, 386	17	1, 164
Mount Olivet (Ill.)	16	858	13	14, 100	1	200	16	3, 464	10	626
Mount Union (Ky., Tenn.)	18	1, 608	18	19, 600	2	2, 030	17	2, 578	12	681
New Hope (Nebr.)	4	64	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	322	3	84
New Liberty (Ky., Mo., Tenn.)	29	2, 077	27	29, 907	4	1, 413	29	5, 002	26	1, 496
North Liberty (Mo.)	8	496	4	2, 700	-----	-----	7	186	4	154
Northwest Nebraska (Nebr.)	1	24	1	(¹)	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	35
Ohio (Ill.)	14	1, 028	13	18, 100	2	1, 585	14	3, 111	9	549
Oklahoma (Okla.)	3	81	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(¹)	2	75
Old Liberty (Ill., Mo.)	10	545	6	3, 000	-----	-----	6	314	1	30
Portland (Ky., Tenn.)	13	1, 073	7	8, 700	-----	-----	13	2, 566	9	465
Post Oak Grove (Ark.)	15	713	7	3, 000	-----	-----	15	1, 098	8	330
Union (Ky.)	37	4, 230	32	87, 586	2	6, 100	36	11, 301	25	1, 235
Union Grove (Ind., Ill.)	27	1, 841	25	28, 016	1	199	27	6, 936	26	1, 269
United (Ind., Ky., Mo.)	23	2, 200	13	48, 300	2	1, 480	22	11, 421	14	1, 579
West Liberty (Mo.)	5	161	2	(¹)	-----	-----	5	284	4	143
White River (Mo., Okla.)	18	674	2	(¹)	-----	-----	17	740	12	423
Wolf Bayou (Ark.)	6	317	2	(¹)	-----	-----	6	315	4	207
Unassociated (Ky., Mo.)	2	378	2	(¹)	-----	-----	2	(¹)	2	135
Combinations	-----	-----	-----	11, 500	-----	-----	-----	731	-----	-----

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The General, or Arminian, Baptists trace their origin as a distinct denomination to the early part of the seventeenth century. Their first church is believed to have been founded in Holland in 1607 or 1610 and their first church in England in 1611. During the latter half of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth centuries many of the Baptist churches in New England held Arminian views, and early in the eighteenth century there were also a number of General Baptists in Virginia. These sent a request for ministerial aid to the General Baptists of London, in answer to which Robert Nordin was sent to Virginia in 1714. Nordin is supposed after his arrival to have organized at Burleigh the first Baptist church in Virginia, although it is possible that he found it already

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. P. Cox, editor and publisher of The General Baptist Messenger, Owensville, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

established. Later other Baptist churches were organized, and the movement spread into North Carolina, where a flourishing yearly meeting was formed, and to other colonies of the South.

As the Calvinistic Baptists, who had better educated and more aggressive leaders, increased in numbers and strength, the majority of the Arminian Baptist churches, both in New England and the South, became affiliated with them, although the General Six Principle Baptists of New England and a small body of churches in the Carolinas continued to hold the doctrines of the General Baptists. Later the Free Baptists of New England, who held essentially the same principles, attracted many who would otherwise have formed General Baptist churches. The small group of General Baptist churches in the Carolinas, being reinforced by Free Baptists from the North, in time became known as Free Will Baptists, and included most of those holding Arminian views in that section of the country.

The historical origin of those Baptist bodies in the United States that bear the appellation "General Baptists" at the present time is somewhat uncertain, but it seems probable that they represent colonies sent to the Cumberland region by the early General Baptist churches of North Carolina. The first very definite information concerning them is that in 1823 a General Baptist church was organized in Vanderburg County, Ind., by Benoni Stinson and others. The following year Liberty Association was organized with four churches. The movement gradually extended to Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Nebraska. More recently churches have been established in Oklahoma, California, and Michigan.

Two distinct influences appeared early in these churches, one for greater denominational emphasis, the other for union with other Baptist bodies, such as the Free Will and the Separate Baptists. Various efforts for such union were put forth, but without conspicuous success. One association united with the Free Will Baptists in 1868, but withdrew in 1877. In 1881 two associations had a conference with an association of Missionary Baptists, as they were called, to distinguish them from Antimissionary or Primitive Baptists, but it failed to produce results. More recently a union with a Separate Baptist association caused some disturbance, but this also was not permanent. Notwithstanding the hindrances attending these discussions, the denomination has made progress, establishing churches and organizing missionary societies and Sunday schools. In 1915 the General Association of General Baptists formed a cooperative union with the Northern Baptist Convention.

DOCTRINE

The confession of faith of the General Baptists consists of 11 articles which, with but two slight changes, are identical with those formulated by Benoni Stinson in 1823. The distinctive feature of this confession is the doctrine of a general atonement (whence the name, "General Baptist"), which is that Christ died for all men, not merely for the elect, and that any failure of salvation rests purely with the individual. Other clauses state that man is "fallen and depraved," and cannot extricate himself from this state by any ability possessed by nature; that except in the case of infants and idiots, regeneration is necessary for salvation, and is secured only through repentance and faith in Jesus Christ; that while the Christian who endures to the end shall be saved, it is possible for him to fall from grace and be lost; that rewards and punishments are eternal; that the bodies of the just and unjust will be raised, the former to the resurrection of life, the latter to the resurrection of damnation; that the only proper mode of baptism is immersion, and the only proper subjects are believers; and that the communion, or Lord's Supper, should be free to all believers. Some of the churches practice foot washing.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the General Baptists are in accord with other Baptist bodies. The local churches are independent, but are united in local, State, and general associations, of advisory character, with no authority over the individual church. No association can legally form an organic union with any other denomination without the ratification of each individual church, and any local church wishing to withdraw from any association may do so, while any local association may withdraw from a State or General Association.

When a church desires the ordination of one of its members, it makes recommendation to a body composed of the ordained ministers and deacons of the various local churches, corresponding closely to the councils of Congregational churches, though sometimes called a presbytery. This body conducts an examination of the candidate and, if he is found worthy, ordains him, acting as the representative of the church. It has, however, no authority except such as is given to it by the local church. The vote of the local church on the reception of members must be unanimous.

In 1870 a General Association was organized to bring "into more intimate and fraternal relation and effective cooperation various bodies of liberal Baptists." With this most of the local associations are connected through delegates. While this General Association is a General Baptist institution, its constitution permits the reception of other Baptist associations whose doctrines and usages harmonize with those of the General Baptists. The constitution states that the name can never be changed, and that no less than three-fourths of its trustees shall be members of General Baptist churches. It has general supervision over the college and educational interests of the denomination, the home and foreign mission work, publication interests, literature, etc. A denominational budget of \$6,000 is called for each year, which is divided among the denominational enterprises.

A home mission board is maintained under the direction of the general association, its object being to support home missionaries, establish churches in new fields, assist in building houses of worship, etc. There are 37 local associations, and a total membership of 38,000. The various local associations also have boards which do similar work within their own territory, and which cooperate with the general board. The home mission board of the Liberty Association of Indiana has a permanent fund of several thousand dollars, and has been the means of advancing the interests of the association and of the denomination as much perhaps as any other one agency. Largely through its efforts the present publishing house of the denomination was established.

For many years the General Baptists cooperated with the Free Baptists in foreign mission work, but, since this was found to be not entirely satisfactory, a foreign missionary society was organized in 1904, under direction and control of the General Association.

Through the foreign mission board work is now being carried on in the island of Guam, where in 1936 there were several stations, occupied by a native missionary and several native helpers. There are about 75 members. The value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign fields is estimated at \$10,000, and there is an endowment of \$3,500.

The General Baptists have one educational institution, Oakland City College, in Indiana, which includes a theological department. It has a faculty of 15 teachers and an average attendance of about 250 students, property valued at \$100,000, and an endowment of about \$250,000. The amount contributed for the support of the school during the year was about \$20,000.

The General Baptist Messenger, the church organ, was established in 1886, and has assisted largely in building up and strengthening the denomination and its institutions. It is now published at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Sunday schools, women's missionary and aid societies, and Christian Endeavor societies are maintained in many of the churches.

SEPARATE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Separate Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon their acceptance of the articles of belief and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	69	4	65		
Members, number.....	5,287	252	5,035	4.8	95.2
Average membership per church.....	77	63	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,845	107	1,738	5.8	94.2
Female.....	2,718	145	2,573	5.3	94.7
Sex not reported.....	724		724		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	67.9	73.8	67.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	25	9	16		
13 years and over.....	3,660	243	3,417	6.6	93.4
Age not reported.....	1,602		1,602		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	0.7	3.6	0.5		
Church edifices, number.....	57	3	54		
Value—number reporting.....	52	2	50		
Amount reported.....	\$66,670	\$4,500	\$62,170	6.7	93.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$60,920	\$2,000	\$58,920	3.3	96.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,750	\$2,500	\$3,250	43.5	56.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,282	\$2,250	\$1,243		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$400		\$400		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	34	1	33		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	59	4	55		
Amount reported.....	\$10,553	\$574	\$9,979	5.4	94.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,371	\$312	\$4,059	7.1	92.9
All other salaries.....	\$354	\$12	\$342	3.4	96.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,820	\$100	\$3,720	2.6	97.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$695	\$82	\$613	11.8	88.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$350		\$350		100.0
Home missions.....	\$319	\$10	\$309	3.1	96.9
Foreign missions.....	\$40		\$40		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$146		\$146		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$458	\$58	\$400	12.7	87.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$179	\$144	\$181		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	55	3	52		
Officers and teachers.....	487	38	449	7.8	92.2
Scholars.....	2,932	159	2,773	5.4	94.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4		4		
Officers and teachers.....	15		15		
Scholars.....	140		140		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Separate Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	69	65	46	73
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	4	19	-27	---
Percent ²				---
Members , number	5, 287	4, 803	4, 254	5, 180
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	434	549	-926	---
Percent	10. 1	12. 9	-17. 9	---
Average membership per church	77	74	92	71
Church edifices , number	57	46	41	60
Value—number reporting	52	43	40	59
Amount reported	\$66, 670	\$63, 650	\$47, 665	\$66, 980
Average value per church	\$1, 282	\$1, 480	\$1, 189	\$1, 135
Debt—number reporting	1		2	4
Amount reported	\$400		\$110	\$380
Parsonages , number				
Value—number reporting		1		
Amount reported		\$1, 000		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	59	41	33	
Amount reported	\$10, 553	\$9, 292	\$9, 468	
Pastors' salaries	\$4, 371			
All other salaries	\$354			
Repairs and improvements	\$3, 820	\$7, 799	\$8, 005	
All other current expenses, including interest	\$695			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$350			
Home missions	\$319			
Foreign missions	\$40	\$1, 368	\$1, 463	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$146			
All other purposes	\$453			
Not classified		\$125		
Average expenditure per church	\$179	\$227	\$287	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	55	37	30	45
Officers and teachers	487	259	237	312
Scholars	2, 932	1, 782	1, 711	1, 962

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Separate Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Separate Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	69	4	65	5,287	252	5,035	1,845	2,718	724	67.9	55	487	2,932
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	14	1	13	981	63	918	419	502	60	83.5	13	107	583
Illinois.....	6	2	4	460	157	303	187	273	-----	68.5	4	44	145
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	39	1	38	3,198	32	3,166	985	1,549	664	63.6	31	283	1,636
Tennessee.....	8	-----	8	398	-----	398	134	264	-----	50.8	6	44	388
Alabama.....	2	-----	2	250	-----	250	120	130	-----	92.3	1	9	180

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	69	65	46	73	5,287	4,803	4,254	5,180	25	3,660	1,602	0.7
Indiana.....	14	18	17	24	981	1,640	1,698	2,201	17	753	211	2.2
Illinois.....	6	9	5	15	460	541	477	1,076	-----	460	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	39	28	19	28	3,198	2,078	1,859	1,765	8	1,999	1,191	.4
Tennessee.....	8	10	5	6	398	544	220	138	-----	398	-----	-----
Alabama.....	2	-----	-----	-----	250	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	200	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	69	57	52	\$66,670	1	\$400
Indiana.....	14	14	11	19,600	-----	-----
Illinois.....	6	6	6	14,200	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	39	31	29	28,790	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	8	4	4	14,080	1	400
Alabama.....	2	2	2			

¹ Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	69	59	\$10, 553	\$4, 371	\$354	\$3, 820	\$895	\$350	\$319	\$40	\$148	\$458
Indiana	14	14	2, 952	1, 255	98	962	149	150	106	35	27	170
Illinois	6	5	1, 129	579	94	340	77	10	15	—	—	14
Kentucky	39	31	4, 415	2, 349	162	894	453	95	96	5	116	245
Tennessee	8	7	12, 057	188	—	1, 624	16	95	102	—	3	29
Alabama	2	2										

¹ Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	69	5, 287	52	\$66, 670	1	\$400	59	\$10, 553	55	2, 932
Ambraw.....	6	460	6	14, 200	—	—	5	1, 129	4	145
Central Indiana.....	10	766	9	15, 300	—	—	10	2, 486	9	379
Mount Olivet.....	8	398	4	1, 480	—	—	7	270	6	388
Mount Pleasant.....	2	250	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	180
Nolynn.....	12	1, 702	10	17, 200	1	400	13	3, 636	10	549
North Indiana.....	4	215	2	—	—	—	4	466	4	204
South Kentucky.....	27	1, 496	19	18, 490	—	—	20	2, 566	21	1, 087

¹ Amount for Mount Pleasant combined with figures for Nolynn, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for North Indiana combined with figures for South Kentucky, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The term "Separate," as applied to church bodies, had its origin in what is known as the Separatist Movement in England toward the close of the sixteenth century and early in the seventeenth century. It indicated primarily a withdrawing from the Anglican Church, without implying any specific doctrinal or ecclesiastical character. Among the churches which thus withdrew were some distinctively Baptist churches, though the first definite date appears to be that of 1662, when a church called the "English Puritan Separate Baptist Church" is said to have been organized. This, in common with some of the other independent churches, was compelled to emigrate to the colonies and came to America in 1695.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. S. Banta, of the Separate Baptists, Grab, Ky., and approved by him in its present form.

In the early part of the eighteenth century a somewhat similar condition existed in New England. The revival movement in which Whitefield took so prominent a part, and which culminated in the Great Awakening, caused sharp discussion. Those who endorsed the revival were called "New Lights," and were opposed bitterly on two specific points; one was the use of lay preachers, and the other the refusal to retain on church rolls those who were regarded by them as unregenerate because they had not experienced conversion. Denominational lines were not drawn, both the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, the latter under the lead of the Tennents, sharing in the controversy, which resulted in the withdrawal or "separation" of a number of churches. In all of these "separate" churches there were Baptists, and of 31 ministers ordained as pastors from 1746 to 1751, there were 5 Baptists before they were ordained and 8 became Baptists, among the latter being Isaac Backus, the famous Baptist theologian and historian. These Separate Baptist churches were distinguished from the Regular Baptist churches by their milder Calvinism and their willingness to receive those who practiced infant baptism, even though they themselves preferred the form of immersion. As a result the Regular Baptists refused to recognize them, and for some time there was more or less hostility between the two branches. This, however, gradually disappeared, and in New England the two bodies coalesced, though there was never any formal act of union.

Among the more prominent leaders of the Separate Baptists was Shubael Stearns, a native of Boston, who was baptized and ordained in Tolland, Conn. In 1754 he left New England and settled at Sandy Creek, now Randolph County, N. C., where he made his permanent residence. With him had come 8 families, 16 persons in all, and there the same year he organized the first Separate Baptist church in the South. Before long it contained 606 members, and Daniel Marshall, Samuel Harris, and others soon became influential coworkers with Mr. Stearns. In 17 years the southern Separate Baptists had spread westward to the Mississippi, southward to Georgia, and eastward to the sea, and had 125 ministers and 42 churches. Their first association, the Sandy Creek, was organized at Stearns Church in January 1758. As early as 1776 they were found in Kentucky, and in 1785 organized the South Kentucky Association, which is still in existence. In 1815 they crossed into Indiana Territory, established a church on Indian Creek, and in 1830 organized the Sand Creek Association. The first association in Illinois, the Shelby, was organized in 1845, and the Ambraw, one of their strongest associations, was formed in 1869. At present they are found in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

In 1787 the Regular and Separate Baptists in Virginia formed a union, adopting the name "United Baptist Churches of Christ in Virginia." In course of time similar unions were formed in most of the other States in which the southern branch of the Separate Baptists had organizations. A few Separate Baptist churches, however, refused to join in this movement, and have maintained distinct organizations until the present time. Owing largely to difficulty of communication, somepractically kindred associations, such as the Duck River Association and others of similar character, have not identified themselves with the distinctive Separate Baptist body. Individual members of these associations have expressed their willingness to be classed with the Separate Baptists, but no official action in that direction has been taken.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Separate Baptists reject all creeds and confessions of faith, but the various associations publish, in the minutes of their yearly meetings, articles of belief. These are not always worded exactly alike, but in the main are in substantial agreement. The declaration of the General Association, which may be taken as an illustration, emphasizes the Scriptures as the infallible Word of God, the only safe rule of faith and practice; the existence of three divine personages in the Godhead; and three ordinances—baptism, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing. The immersion of believers is considered the only proper mode of baptism. They hold that regeneration, justification, and sanctification take place through faith in the life, death, resurrection, ascension, and intercession of Christ; that both the just and unjust will have part in the resurrection, and that God has appointed a day in which He will judge the world by Jesus Christ.

The strict Calvinistic doctrines of election, reprobation, and fatality have never been accepted by the Separate Baptist churches, the special points of emphasis in their preaching being the general atonement of Jesus Christ and the freedom of

salvation for all who will come to Him on the terms laid down in His Word. In the statements of some associations the doctrines of "adoption by the Spirit of God" and the "perseverance of the saints" are included. The Lord's Supper is observed in the evening and is regarded, not as a church table, but the Lord's table. Each one who partakes is expected to follow the scriptural rule, "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup."

In polity the Separate Baptists are thoroughly congregational, recognizing the autonomy of the local church, the purely advisory character of the association, and the rights of the individual Christian.

WORK

In the line of home missionary work each association, independent of any other, conducts its own work, but the amount of money expended for this object is not reported. No provision has as yet been made for foreign missionary work.

Although the denomination has no established institution of learning, education is firmly believed in. Sunday schools are very generally maintained throughout the different associations and are usually prosperous.

The denominational paper, *The Messenger*, is published at Kokomo, Ind.

REGULAR BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Regular Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those whose names are enrolled as communicants on the local church registers, upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	266	16	250	6.0	94.0
Members, number.....	17,186	1,629	15,557	9.5	90.5
Average membership per church.....	65	102	62		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	5,952	522	5,430	8.8	91.2
Female.....	9,912	829	9,083	8.4	91.6
Sex not reported.....	1,322	278	1,044	21.0	79.0
Males per 100 females.....	60.0	63.0	59.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	59	45	14		
13 years and over.....	14,691	1,140	13,551	7.8	92.2
Age not reported.....	2,436	444	1,992	18.2	81.8
Percent under 13 years ²	0.4	3.8	0.1		
Church edifices, number.....	189	12	177	6.3	93.7
Value—number reporting.....	173	11	162	6.4	93.6
Amount reported.....	\$234,595	\$60,500	\$174,095	25.8	74.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$222,220	\$58,500	\$163,720	26.3	73.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$12,375	\$2,000	\$10,375	16.2	83.8
Average value per church.....	\$1,356	\$5,500	\$1,075		
Debt—number reporting.....	16	2	14		
Amount reported.....	\$3,318	\$1,835	\$1,483	55.3	44.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	121	6	115	5.0	95.0
Parsonages, number.....	6	1	5		
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	2		
Amount reported.....	\$10,100	\$6,000	\$4,100	59.4	40.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	186	15	171	8.1	91.9
Amount reported.....	\$24,023	\$6,841	\$17,182	28.5	71.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,709	\$2,507	\$3,202	43.9	56.1
All other salaries.....	\$1,263	\$424	\$839	33.6	66.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,584	\$455	\$4,129	9.9	90.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6,330	\$660	\$5,670	10.4	89.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,315	\$1,510	\$1,805	45.6	54.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768	\$286	\$482	37.2	62.8
Home missions.....	\$216	\$70	\$146	32.4	67.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$935	\$558	\$377	59.7	40.3
All other purposes.....	\$903	\$371	\$532	41.1	58.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$129	\$456	\$100		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	8	46		
Officers and teachers.....	402	83	319	20.6	79.4
Scholars.....	3,358	870	2,488	25.9	74.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	28	19	9		
Scholars.....	322	97	225	30.1	69.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Regular Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	266	349	401
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	—83	—52	—
Percent.....	—23.8	—13.0	—
Members , number.....	17, 186	23, 091	21, 521
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	—5, 905	1, 570	—
Percent.....	—25.6	7.3	—
Average membership per church.....	65	66	54
Church edifices , number.....	189	235	192
Value—number reporting.....	173	233	189
Amount reported.....	\$234, 595	\$647, 550	\$141, 480
Average value per church.....	\$1, 356	\$2, 779	\$749
Debt—number reporting.....	16	22	15
Amount reported.....	\$3, 318	\$106, 619	\$1, 462
Parsonages , number.....	6	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	3	8	2
Amount reported.....	\$10, 100	\$36, 325	\$3, 100
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	186	223	143
Amount reported.....	\$24, 023	\$55, 610	\$11, 855
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5, 709	\$46, 168	\$10, 231
All other salaries.....	\$1, 263		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4, 584		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$6, 330		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 315	\$8, 815	\$1, 624
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768		
Home missions.....	\$216		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$935		
All other purposes.....	\$903	\$627	—
Not classified.....	—		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$129	\$249	\$83
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	54	65	50
Officers and teachers.....	402	450	264
Scholars.....	3, 358	4, 690	2, 587

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Regular Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 3 census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the value of edifices.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Regular Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	266	16	250	17,186	1,629	15,557	5,952	9,912	1,322	60.0	54	402	3,358
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	2	4	276	131	145	109	167	-----	65.3	4	28	281
Indiana.....	10	1	9	819	73	746	190	267	362	71.2	6	51	231
Illinois.....	1	-----	1	44	-----	44	17	27	-----	-----	1	13	45
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	38	2	36	1,723	79	1,644	612	1,050	61	58.3	6	27	248
West Virginia.....	39	2	37	2,431	559	1,872	883	1,462	86	60.4	5	55	600
North Carolina.....	46	1	45	3,620	82	3,538	1,188	2,049	383	58.0	20	137	1,048
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	117	6	111	7,666	553	7,113	2,732	4,504	430	60.7	10	79	805
Tennessee.....	1	1	-----	12	140	-----	2	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Alabama.....	5	1	4	514	-----	374	193	321	-----	60.1	2	12	100
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	-----	3	81	-----	81	26	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	266	349	401	17,186	23,091	21,521	59	14,891	2,436	0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	6	6	1	276	1,456	14	1	141	134	.7
Indiana.....	10	17	19	819	1,163	1,214	-----	218	601	-----
Illinois.....	1	1	1	44	81	75	1	43	-----	2.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri.....	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	115	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	68	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	38	56	64	1,723	3,387	3,094	-----	1,596	127	-----
West Virginia.....	39	36	42	2,431	2,191	1,763	48	2,202	181	2.1
North Carolina.....	46	57	59	3,620	4,262	3,714	8	3,274	338	.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	117	146	160	7,666	8,745	8,609	-----	6,751	915	-----
Tennessee.....	1	17	43	12	1,120	2,582	-----	12	-----	-----
Alabama.....	5	11	3	514	556	129	1	373	140	.3
Mississippi.....	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	93	-----	-----	-----	-----
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	3	2	1	81	130	44	-----	81	-----	-----
Idaho.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	266	189	173	\$234, 595	16	\$3, 318	3	\$10, 100
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	6	5	5	5, 925	1	1, 275		
Indiana.....	10	6	5	7, 900				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	38	30	29	44, 000	2	147	1	(1)
West Virginia.....	39	18	14	41, 825	1	250	1	(1)
North Carolina.....	46	40	40	52, 410	3	160		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	117	82	74	78, 085	9	1, 486	1	(1)
Other States.....	10	8	6	4, 450				10, 100

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Tennessee, 1; Alabama, 2; and Washington, 2.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	266	186	\$24, 023	\$5, 709	\$1, 263	\$4, 584	\$6, 330	\$3, 315	\$788	\$216	\$935	\$903
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	3	667	180	52	25	240	130	40	---	---	---
Indiana.....	10	9	1, 446	1, 126	40	260	---	---	5	10	5	---
Illinois.....	1	1										
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	38	26	2, 567	830	26	1, 054	125	171	103	25	122	111
West Virginia.....	39	23	4, 811	2, 138	348	206	---	1, 229	20	41	433	396
North Carolina.....	46	30	2, 712	603	444	663	---	582	160	15	19	226
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	117	86	10, 973	319	343	2, 278	5, 965	1, 190	408	105	202	163
Tennessee.....	1	1	2, 825	513	10	98	---	---	32	20	148	4
Alabama.....	5	4										
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	3	22	---	---	---	---	13	---	---	6	3

¹ Amount for Illinois combined with figures for Indiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Amount for Tennessee combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	266	17, 186	173	\$234, 595	16	\$3, 318	186	\$24, 023	54	3, 358
Alabama:										
Mount Pleasant.....	5	514	2	(1)			4	605	2	100
Illinois:										
Mount Tabor.....	1	44	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	45
Indiana:										
Mount Tabor.....	6	639	3	7, 000			6	915	4	161
Mount Pleasant-Richland.....	4	180	2	(1)			3	253	2	70
Kentucky:										
Enterprise.....	20	1, 700	18	18, 350	1	150	14	1, 146	7	610
Green River.....	1	129								
Indian Bottom.....	16	814	11	15, 600	1	560	12	1, 334		
Mountain.....	13	1, 009	4	1, 800			8	227		
New Salem.....	26	1, 671	15	11, 700	2	171	19	891		
Sardis.....	10	407	5	7, 700	2	170	7	898		
Union.....	25	1, 371	15	19, 400	3	435	20	5, 890		
Unassociated.....	6	565	6	3, 535			6	587	3	195
North Carolina:										
Blue Ridge.....	3	284	2	(1)			2	(1)	2	100
Green River.....	15	1, 387	12	9, 800	1	10	9	649	5	209
Mitchell's River.....	4	170	4	10, 010	1	50	2	(1)	2	95
Mountain Union.....	13	978	12	22, 700	1	100	8	398	5	300
Regular Primitive.....	8	581	8	6, 800			6	312	4	194
Union.....	2	180	2	(1)			2	(1)	1	70
Unassociated.....	1	40					1	(1)	1	80
Ohio:										
Enterprise.....	6	276	5	5, 925	1	1, 275	3	667	4	281
Tennessee:										
Eastern.....	1	12	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Virginia:										
Friendship.....	5	191					4	75		
Ketocton.....	7	269	6	17, 600			5	1, 353	4	135
Little River.....	2	242	2	(1)			1	(1)	1	20
Mountain Union.....	5	340	4	14, 300			2	(1)	1	93
Union.....	17	620	15	8, 800	2	147	13	1, 001		
New Salem.....	1	43	1	(1)						
Indian Bottom.....	1	18	1	(1)			1	(1)		
Washington:										
New Salem.....	3	81	2	(1)			3	22		
West Virginia:										
Friendship.....	17	804	1	(1)			10	101		
Indian Creek.....	7	563	5	5, 300	1	250	7	999	3	210
Kyova.....	4	173	2	(1)			2	(1)		
Mount Zion.....	5	118	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	50
Sardis.....	5	269	4	2, 625			2	(1)		
Broad Run.....	1	504	1	(1)			1	(1)	1	340
Combinations.....				45, 650				5, 700		

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Under this head are included a number of associations of Baptists who claim to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Calvinistic or Particular and Arminian or General became prominent. They are thus distinguished from the Primitive Baptists, representing the extreme of Calvinism, and the General, Free Will, and other Baptists, inclining more to the Arminian doctrine; but are in general sympathy with the United Baptists and Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists. Some use the term "Regular" alone, and some the term "Regular Primitive," but so far as reported all are included under the one head of "Regular." They are to be found chiefly in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and the adjoining States. The question has arisen as to the consolidation of these three groups, but as yet no definite action has been taken.²

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Regular Baptists are essentially at one with the United Baptists and hold that God gives no command but what he holds all men responsible for complying therewith, compliance always being by enabling grace; and by such enabling grace man may comply with the conditions necessary to salvation; that man as a result of sin is completely depraved, having neither will nor power to extricate himself from his state of death in sin and his salvation is purely or entirely by grace as a result of God's mercy and love; since Christ was offered an infinite sacrifice for sin, on the basis of this sacrifice the Gospel of God's grace is to be preached to all men, the lost being lost because of their unbelief.

The different confessions of faith adopted by other Baptists, such as the London Confession, the Philadelphia Confession, and the New Hampshire Confession are not in use. Each association has its own confession and there will be found in numerous cases some slight difference, particularly in the case of the Ketoc-ton and Indian Creek Associations, including churches in northern Virginia and West Virginia, and Big Harpeth Church in Tennessee, where the doctrine is found to be rather more Calvinistic, and more nearly in harmony with that of the Primitive Baptist group. There is, however, such general correspondence as to permit the classification of these associations together. They are strict in admission to the Lord's Supper, practicing close communion, and for the most part observing the ceremony of feet washing.

In polity the Regular Baptists are distinctly congregational. The churches meet for fellowship in associations and frequently send messengers to other associations, but there is no organic union between the different associations and the lists of churches not infrequently vary from year to year.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by E. A. Williams, of the Regular Baptists, Whitestown, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

² Use of the term "Regular" has varied at different times. In the report of churches for 1890 it was applied to the great body of Baptists included in the Northern, Southern, and National Conventions. That use, however, has dropped out and at present the term seems to be limited to the churches described above. But some organizations of Baptists in Tennessee and adjoining States, listed under the head of Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists, are in fact the same kind of Baptists as the Regular Baptists and might properly have been included as a part of this group.

UNITED BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	277	10	267	3.6	96.4
Members, number.....	27,000	864	26,136	3.2	96.8
Average membership per church.....	97	86	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	9,419	313	9,106	3.3	96.7
Female.....	14,868	533	14,335	3.6	96.4
Sex not reported.....	2,713	18	2,695	.7	99.3
Males per 100 females.....	63.4	58.7	63.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	203		203		100.0
13 years and over.....	23,588	701	22,887	3.0	97.0
Age not reported.....	3,209	163	3,046	5.1	94.9
Percent under 13 years ²	0.9		0.9		
Church edifices, number.....	168	5	163	3.0	97.0
Value—number reporting.....	161	5	156	3.1	96.9
Amount reported.....	\$179,215	\$11,800	\$167,415	6.6	93.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$171,975	\$11,800	\$160,175	6.9	93.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$7,240		\$7,240		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,113	\$2,360	\$1,073		
Debt—number reporting.....	8	1	7		
Amount reported.....	\$4,173	\$2,647	\$1,526	63.4	36.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	111	2	109	1.8	98.2
Parsonages, number.....	4		4		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$500		\$500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	188	7	181	3.7	96.3
Amount reported.....	\$15,448	\$1,005	\$14,443	6.5	93.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,174	\$348	\$3,826	8.3	91.7
All other salaries.....	\$588	\$45	\$543	7.7	92.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,737	\$183	\$3,554	4.9	95.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,657	\$115	\$1,542	6.9	93.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,589	\$209	\$1,380	13.2	86.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$802		\$802		100.0
Home missions.....	\$603	\$15	\$588	2.5	97.5
Foreign missions.....	\$426	\$25	\$401	5.9	94.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$194		\$194		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$1,678	\$65	\$1,613	3.9	96.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$82	\$144	\$80		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	73	4	69	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	589	34	555	5.8	94.2
Scholars.....	4,929	303	4,626	6.1	93.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	-----	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	47	-----	47	-----	-----
Scholars.....	294	-----	294	-----	100.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	15	5	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	158	25	133	15.8	84.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	13	-----	13	-----	-----
Scholars.....	67	-----	67	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	277	221	254	190
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	56	-33	64	-----
Percent.....	25.3	-13.0	33.7	-----
Members, number	27,000	18,903	22,097	13,698
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	8,097	-3,194	8,399	-----
Percent.....	42.8	-14.5	61.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	97	86	87	72
Church edifices, number	168	142	82	77
Value—number reporting.....	161	139	82	75
Amount reported.....	\$179,215	\$144,665	\$52,147	\$36,715
Average value per church.....	\$1,113	\$1,041	\$636	\$490
Debt—number reporting.....	8	10	2	2
Amount reported.....	\$4,173	\$1,610	\$20	\$115
Parsonages, number	4	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$500	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	188	147	69	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,448	\$15,094	\$4,837	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,174	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$588	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,737	\$11,103	\$3,647	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,657	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,589	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$802	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$603	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$426	\$1,862	\$1,190	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$194	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,678	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$2,129	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$82	\$103	\$70	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	73	39	16	21
Officers and teachers.....	589	239	92	168
Scholars.....	4,929	2,005	701	1,360

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the United Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	277	10	267	27,000	864	26,136	9,419	14,868	2,713	63.4	73	589	4,929
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	11	---	11	891	---	891	376	515	---	73.0	5	41	205
Wisconsin.....	2	---	2	45	---	45	20	25	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	14	1	13	1,225	43	1,182	397	627	201	63.3	4	32	157
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	2	---	2	95	---	95	53	42	---	---	---	---	---
West Virginia.....	67	5	62	5,299	359	4,940	1,858	3,148	293	59.0	13	107	1,233
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	134	4	130	14,759	462	14,297	5,176	7,896	1,687	65.6	23	205	1,755
Tennessee.....	46	---	46	4,651	---	4,651	1,539	2,615	497	58.9	28	204	1,579
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	---	1	35	---	35	---	---	35	---	---	---	---

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 TO 1906, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	277	221	254	190	27,000	18,903	22,097	13,698	203	23,588	3,209	0.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	11	12	1	17	891	663	73	1,381	5	513	373	1.0
Wisconsin.....	2				45					45		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	14	21	21	28	1,225	1,581	1,334	1,267		1,082	143	
Nebraska.....				1				11				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2				95					95		
West Virginia.....	67	48	40	32	5,299	3,744	3,565	2,226	111	4,071	1,117	2.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	134	119	192	79	14,759	11,557	17,125	7,167	47	13,476	1,236	.3
Tennessee.....	46	18			4,651	1,302			40	4,271	340	.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....				33				1,646				
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	3			35	56				35		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	277	168	161	\$179,215	8	\$4,173
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11	10	10	9,200	2	500
Wisconsin.....	2					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	14	12	12	9,750		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	2	1	1	53,410	1	2,647
West Virginia.....	67	32	30			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	134	79	75	87,490	5	1,026
Tennessee.....	46	34	33	19,365		
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	1					

¹ Amount for Virginia combined with figures for West Virginia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States	277	188	\$15, 448	\$4, 174	\$588	\$3, 737
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio	11	7	676	271	24	161
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri	14	12	938	615	-----	152
SOUTH ATLANTIC: West Virginia	67	47	3, 853	874	165	877
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky	134	88	6, 982	1, 696	261	1, 815
Tennessee	46	31	2, 967	718	138	707
Other States	5	13	32	-----	-----	25

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$1, 657	\$1, 589	\$302	\$603	\$426	\$194	\$1, 878
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio	82	94	-----	-----	-----	4	40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri	30	60	20	34	-----	4	23
SOUTH ATLANTIC: West Virginia	1, 260	381	117	5	-----	30	144
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Kentucky	245	796	544	419	416	128	662
Tennessee	40	253	121	145	10	28	807
Other States	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	2

¹ Includes: Wisconsin, 1, and Virginia, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	277	27,000	161	\$179,215	8	\$4,173	188	\$15,448	73	4,929
Bethel.....	11	1,109	9	8,250	—	—	10	919	3	137
Bethlehem No. 1.....	34	2,937	19	40,960	1	2,647	27	2,951	8	856
Bethlehem No. 2.....	15	1,329	7	3,550	—	—	9	276	—	—
Blaine Union.....	9	967	9	3,965	—	—	7	100	—	—
Center Point.....	6	576	5	4,500	—	—	5	514	6	253
Central Missouri.....	3	116	3	1,500	—	—	2	(¹)	1	20
Cumberland River.....	8	1,461	7	14,000	—	—	8	1,753	6	425
Iron Hill No. 1.....	3	239	1	(¹)	—	—	1	(¹)	—	—
Iron Hill No. 2.....	14	944	6	3,800	2	650	9	750	—	—
Laurel River.....	2	162	1	(¹)	—	—	1	(¹)	—	—
Little River.....	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Association.....	12	1,150	2	(¹)	—	—	9	897	7	750
Mount Carmel.....	4	256	4	5,700	—	—	2	(¹)	4	404
Mount Zion.....	19	1,609	6	3,650	—	—	11	580	2	46
New Liberty.....	4	278	4	2,700	—	—	3	895	1	30
New Zion.....	8	589	2	(¹)	—	—	5	179	2	90
Olive.....	2	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paint River.....	28	3,868	21	21,300	5	876	19	971	—	—
South Concord.....	3	387	1	(¹)	—	—	2	(¹)	—	—
South Fork.....	1	88	1	(¹)	—	—	—	—	1	35
Stockton Valley.....	16	1,610	13	8,865	—	—	14	1,093	7	315
Unassociated.....	2	100	—	—	—	—	2	(¹)	—	—
Western Union.....	38	4,294	25	12,750	—	—	23	2,090	25	1,568
Zion.....	34	2,867	15	35,725	—	—	19	511	—	—
Combinations.....	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	969	—	—

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the immigration of Baptists from the New England and Middle States into Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and the more intimate fellowship that grew up in those isolated communities, the distinction between the different Baptist bodies, Calvinistic or Particular, and Arminian or General, became in many cases less marked, and a tendency toward union was apparent. In Virginia and the Carolinas, particularly, and also in Kentucky, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, a considerable number of the Separate Baptists and those who were known as "Regular Baptists," claiming to represent the original English Baptists before the distinction between Particular and General became prominent, combined under the name of "United Baptists." The Separate Baptists emphasized less strongly the Arminian characteristics of their belief, while the Regular Baptists were more ready to allow special customs, particularly foot washing, wherever they were desired. This movement, which took definite form in Richmond, Va., in 1794 and in Kentucky in 1804, for a time gained strength and the associations kept their identity; but gradually, as they came into closer relations with the larger Baptist bodies of the North and South, many United Baptist churches ceased to be distinct and became enrolled with other Baptist bodies.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Elder Aaron Stepp, moderator of the Zion Association, United Baptists, Inez, Ky.

Of late years there has developed considerable fellowship with associations still using the name "Regular," and with those listed in the census report as the "Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists," and there has been talk of a consolidation of these different associations. As yet no definite steps to this end have been taken.

The name "United Baptist" still appears on the minutes of many associations whose churches are enrolled with the Baptists of the Northern Convention or the Southern Convention, chiefly with the latter, but there are some which retain their distinctive position. In many cases, even where they are not on the rolls of the Southern Baptist Convention, they are still in intimate relations with its churches, attend the same meetings, and are identified with them in many ways.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the United Baptists hold that salvation is all of grace and in no sense of works; yet that it is conditional upon performance of the requirements of the Gospel which, they claim, is to be preached to all men; and, as all men are commanded to repent, it necessarily follows that all men are given ability to repent, being led to repentance by the goodness of God, or, on the other hand, being led to rebellion and resistance by the devices of Satan; but that, in either case, it is as the individual inclines the ear and heart, or yields himself to obey. They observe the ceremony of foot washing, and are strict in their practice of close communion. In polity they are strictly congregational.

DUCK RIVER AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS OF BAPTISTS (BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHRIST)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists (Baptist Church of Christ) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those who have been enrolled in the local churches upon regeneration and baptism. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	4	87		
Members, number.....	7,951	402	7,549	5.1	94.9
Average membership per church.....	87	101	87		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,843	159	2,684	5.6	94.4
Female.....	4,347	243	4,104	5.6	94.4
Sex not reported.....	761		761		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	65.4	65.4	65.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	31	14	17		
13 years and over.....	7,377	388	6,989	5.3	94.7
Age not reported.....	543		543		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	0.4	3.5	0.2		
Church edifices, number.....	74	4	70		
Value—number reporting.....	68	3	65		
Amount reported.....	\$49,615	\$2,800	\$46,815	5.6	94.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$47,115	\$2,800	\$44,315	5.9	94.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,500		\$2,500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$730	\$933	\$720		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000		\$1,000		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	50	2	48		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	58	3	55		
Amount reported.....	\$5,333	\$528	\$4,805	9.9	90.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,389	\$286	\$2,103	12.0	88.0
All other salaries.....	\$372	\$117	\$255	31.5	68.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,436	\$25	\$1,411	1.7	98.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$75		\$75		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$246		\$246		100.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$382	\$50	\$332	13.1	86.9
Home missions.....	\$140	\$50	\$90	35.7	64.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7		\$7		
All other purposes.....	\$286		\$286		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$92	\$176	\$87		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	3	17		
Officers and teachers.....	141	30	111	21.3	78.7
Scholars.....	992	153	839	15.4	84.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	91	98	105	92
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7	-7	13	-----
Percent ²	-----	-6.7	-----	-----
Members, number	7,951	7,340	6,872	6,416
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	611	468	456	-----
Percent.....	8.3	6.8	7.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	87	75	65	70
Church edifices, number	74	76	51	86
Value—number reporting.....	68	75	49	86
Amount reported.....	\$49,615	\$51,175	\$40,600	\$44,321
Average value per church.....	\$730	\$682	\$829	\$515
Debt—number reporting.....	1	2	-----	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$195	-----	\$107
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	58	46	67	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,333	\$5,362	\$2,518	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,389	\$3,845	\$1,206	-----
All other salaries.....	\$372			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,436			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$75			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$246			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$382	\$867	\$1,312	-----
Home missions.....	\$140			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7			
All other purposes.....	\$286			
Not classified.....	-----	\$650	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$92	\$117	\$38	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	20	14	8	9
Officers and teachers.....	141	78	48	37
Scholars.....	992	795	399	402

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Duck River Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	91	4	87	7,951	402	7,549	2,843	4,347	761	65.4	20	141	892
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Georgia.....	1	1	---	170	170	---	70	100	---	70.0	1	13	25
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	52	1	51	4,576	12	4,564	1,587	2,613	376	60.7	15	98	689
Alabama.....	31	2	29	2,844	220	2,624	1,001	1,458	385	68.7	4	30	278
Mississippi.....	7	---	7	361	---	361	185	176	---	105.1	---	---	---

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States	91	98	105	92	7,951	7,340	6,872	6,416	31	7,377	543	0.4
Georgia.....	1	1	---	---	170	29	---	---	6	164	---	3.5
Tennessee.....	52	58	67	56	4,576	4,490	4,589	4,099	15	4,105	456	.4
Alabama.....	31	31	33	28	2,844	2,453	2,034	1,947	9	2,748	87	.3
Mississippi.....	7	8	5	8	361	368	249	370	1	360	---	.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	91	74	68	\$49,615	1	\$1,000
Georgia.....	1	1	---	---	---	---
Tennessee.....	52	40	40	32,965	---	---
Alabama.....	31	26	23	13,950	---	---
Mississippi.....	7	7	5	2,700	1	1,000

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States -----	91	58	\$5,323	\$2,389	\$372	\$1,436	\$75	\$246	\$382	\$140	\$7	\$236
Georgia -----	1	137	3,757	2,287	347	756	75	133	60	65	4	105
Tennessee -----	52											
Alabama -----	31											
Mississippi -----	7											
		4	227	77						5		50

¹ Amount for Georgia combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	91	7,951	68	\$49,615	1	\$1,000	58	\$5,333	20	992
Duck River	24	2,508	22	23,140	1	1,000	18	2,326	4	200
East Union	6	261	1	13,500			3	30	1	49
Ebenezer	6	255	4				4	292	-----	-----
Liberty	7	420	6				2,200	4			109
Mount Pleasant	27	2,817	19	12,950	-----	-----	15	1,651	6	368
Mount Zion	10	826	9	24,275	-----	-----	8	538	5	215
New Liberty	1	70	1		-----	-----	-----	-----	1	20
Union	10	794	6		3,550	-----	-----	6	387	3

¹ Amount for East Union Association combined with figures for Ebenezer Association, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Mount Zion Association combined with figures for New Liberty Association, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Baptist principles quite early gained a strong foothold in the mountainous sections of Tennessee, many of the early settlers being Baptists from the older States, led by Elder George Foster from Kentucky, and others. Five churches were organized in 1807, and these came together in 1808 and organized the Elk River Association, one of the oldest associations in middle Tennessee.

This association was strongly Calvinistic in doctrine. There grew up an element within it, however, which was more liberal in its belief in the atonement and the plan of salvation. As this element increased, the opposite party became even stricter in its theology and practice. These differences became so great that in

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by S. F. Shelton, clerk, Duck River and Kindred Associations of Baptists, Christiana, Tenn.

1825 the liberal minority withdrew from the association and organized the Duck River Association. On account of this division, they were for a time called the "Separate Baptists," although they did not actually identify themselves with that body. With the increase in churches, other associations have been organized, principally in Tennessee and Alabama, which have regular affiliation with each other.

Later discussion arose as to the legitimacy of missionary operations as then conducted, missionary contributions being compulsory on the part of the churches; there came another division, some withdrawing and identifying themselves with the churches which became known as the Missionary Baptists, but leaving the others still more closely bound together.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine, the Duck River and its kindred associations are Calvinistic, though liberal, believing that "Christ tasted death for every man" and made it possible for God to have mercy upon all who come unto Him on Gospel terms. They believe that sinners are justified by faith; that the saints will "persevere in grace," and that baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and the washing of the saints' feet are Gospel institutions and should be observed until the second coming of Christ. While acknowledging the similarity of their doctrinal position to that of the Separate Baptists, they have not as yet seen their way clear to form a union with them, although an increasing sentiment appears to exist among the churches in favor of such union. Similar discussion has arisen with regard to the United and Regular Baptists, but no action has been taken.

ORGANIZATION

In polity they are in accord with other Baptists, believing that no one member has a ruling voice over another. All business is transacted by a majority vote, no one person being given any ecclesiastical power over a church or churches. Admission to the church is by examination and vote of the church, and ordination to the ministry is by two or more ordained ministers, the candidate being expected to demonstrate his consciousness of a divine call to preach the gospel. The minister has no right to demand a stated salary, but the local church is expected to give liberally, "that they which preach the gospel [may] live of the gospel."

The association meetings are purely for purposes of fellowship, and communication with kindred bodies is by messenger or letter. The only form of discipline is withdrawal of fellowship, on evidence of difference of views or of conduct unbecoming a member of the church.

WORK

While not represented by any distinctive missionary societies or benevolent organizations, this body is not to be classed with antimitionary churches. Since it occupies mountainous sections chiefly and represents the less wealthy communities, the missionary spirit finds expression in local evangelistic work. As it comes in contact more and more with other churches its sense of fellowship has broadened, and with this has been apparent a desire to share in the wider work of the general church.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Primitive Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,726	224	1,502	13.0	87.0
Members, number.....	69,157	10,892	58,265	15.7	84.3
Average membership per church.....	40	49	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	23,490	3,755	19,735	16.0	84.0
Female.....	41,795	6,509	35,286	15.6	84.4
Sex not reported.....	3,872	628	3,244	16.2	83.8
Males per 100 females.....	56.2	57.7	55.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	220	47	173	21.4	78.6
13 years and over.....	60,132	9,757	50,375	16.2	83.8
Age not reported.....	8,805	1,088	7,717	12.4	87.6
Percent under 13 years ²	0.4	0.5	0.3		
Church edifices, number.....	1,426	186	1,240	13.0	87.0
Value—number reporting.....	1,365	182	1,183	13.3	86.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,180,047	\$599,122	\$1,580,925	27.5	72.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,116,855	\$586,000	\$1,530,855	27.7	72.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$63,192	\$13,122	\$50,070	20.8	79.2
Average value per church.....	\$1,597	\$3,292	\$1,336		
Debt—number reporting.....	47	23	24		
Amount reported.....	\$13,649	\$4,193	\$9,456	30.7	69.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,011	129	882	12.8	87.2
Parsonages, number.....	20	5	15		
Value—number reporting.....	14	5	9		
Amount reported.....	\$31,800	\$11,000	\$20,800	34.6	65.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,054	159	895	15.1	84.9
Amount reported.....	\$157,530	\$49,597	\$107,933	31.5	68.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$69,517	\$19,691	\$49,826	28.3	71.7
All other salaries.....	\$5,319	\$2,006	\$3,313	37.7	62.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,000	\$9,435	\$28,565	24.8	75.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,382	\$6,823	\$2,559	72.7	27.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,971	\$7,977	\$10,994	42.0	58.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,034	\$1,639	\$4,395	27.2	72.8
Home missions.....	\$915	\$233	\$682	25.5	74.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,489	\$274	\$1,215	18.4	81.6
All other purposes.....	\$7,903	\$1,519	\$6,384	19.2	80.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$149	\$312	\$121		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	41	11	30		
Officers and teachers.....	312	130	182	41.7	58.3
Scholars.....	2,631	897	1,734	34.1	65.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Primitive Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,726	2,267	2,142	2,878
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—541	125	—736	-----
Percent.....	—23.9	5.8	—25.6	-----
Members , number.....	69,157	81,374	80,311	102,311
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—12,217	1,063	—22,000	-----
Percent.....	—15.0	1.3	—21.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	40	36	37	36
Church edifices , number.....	1,426	1,057	1,697	2,003
Value—number reporting.....	1,365	1,037	1,580	1,953
Amount reported.....	\$2,180,047	\$1,730,348	\$1,601,807	\$1,674,810
Average value per church.....	\$1,597	\$1,669	\$1,014	\$858
Debt—number reporting.....	47	67	45	68
Amount reported.....	\$13,649	\$25,734	\$12,053	\$16,207
Parsonages , number.....	20	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	14	6	7	16
Amount reported.....	\$31,800	\$13,313	\$14,900	\$38,295
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,054	776	964	-----
Amount reported.....	\$157,530	\$166,847	\$96,270	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$69,517	\$140,678	\$92,329	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5,319			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,000			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,382			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$18,971			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,034	\$16,945	\$3,941	-----
Home missions.....	\$915			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,489			-----
All other purposes.....	\$7,903			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$9,224	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$149	\$215	\$100	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	41	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	312	25	-----	-----
Scholars.....	2,631	181	-----	-----

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Primitive Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each association of the Primitive Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,726	224	1,502	69,157	10,892	58,265	23,490	41,795	3,872	58.2	41	312	2,831
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	2	1	1	37	26	11	8	29					
Massachusetts.....	1	1		3	3			3					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	12	3	9	131	54	77	24	107		22.4			
New Jersey.....	2	1	1	34	6	28	11	23					
Pennsylvania.....	9	1	8	98	18	80	25	73					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	38	7	31	852	180	672	276	576		47.9	1	10	69
Indiana.....	62	8	54	2,972	543	2,429	1,007	1,800	165	55.9			
Illinois.....	39	4	35	1,478	210	1,268	524	954		54.9			
Michigan.....	2	1	1	25	9	16	12	13					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	6		6	208		208	74	134		55.2			
Missouri.....	62	8	54	2,561	421	2,140	934	1,627		57.4			
Nebraska.....	4		4	147		147	56	91					
Kansas.....	1		1	7		7	1	6					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	1	3	49	13	36	18	31					
Maryland.....	10	3	7	155	49	106	42	113		37.2			
District of Columbia.....	1	1		70		70			70				
Virginia.....	202	13	189	9,270	723	8,547	2,744	5,738	788	47.8	12	69	713
West Virginia.....	45	5	40	1,259	140	1,119	447	782	30	57.2			
North Carolina.....	211	24	187	6,965	795	6,170	2,096	4,689	180	44.7			
South Carolina.....	11	1	10	289	25	264	106	183		57.9	2	22	152
Georgia.....	304	50	254	12,913	2,637	10,276	4,232	7,700	981	55.0	3	24	140
Florida.....	67	11	56	2,756	458	2,298	949	1,447	360	65.6			
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	79	6	73	3,204	389	2,815	1,258	1,772	174	71.0			
Tennessee.....	131	19	112	7,394	1,668	5,726	2,635	4,297	462	61.3	14	115	1,059
Alabama.....	165	22	143	6,515	1,072	5,443	2,458	3,837	220	64.1	4	28	220
Mississippi.....	64	5	59	2,550	238	2,312	948	1,602		59.2	1	4	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	54	4	50	1,745	157	1,588	643	982	120	65.5	1	11	103
Louisiana.....	11	1	10	359	9	350	136	223		61.0			
Oklahoma.....	32	6	26	1,371	265	1,106	453	768	150	59.0			
Texas.....	89	16	73	3,637	694	2,943	1,333	2,132	172	62.5	3	29	145
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1		1	29		29	11	18					
Colorado.....	4	1	3	59	20	39	25	34					
PACIFIC:													
California.....	1		1	15		15	4	11					

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,726	2,267	2,142	2,878	69,157	81,374	80,311	102,311	220	60,132	8,805	0.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2	4	4	2	37	53	57	68		37		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	12	15	23	20	131	211	385	435		131		
New Jersey.....	2	3		4	34	89		225		34		
Pennsylvania.....	9	8	10	20	98	116	115	397		98		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	38	50	46	57	852	1,204	1,308	1,588	9	805	38	1.1
Indiana.....	62	74	95	147	2,972	3,962	5,432	8,132		2,943	29	
Illinois.....	39	62	53	118	1,478	2,300	2,621	5,163	13	1,409	56	.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	6	11	10	25	208	388	344	657		208		
Missouri.....	62	71	59	114	2,561	2,858	2,636	4,040	23	2,501	37	.9
Nebraska.....	4	5	6	5	147	170	158	118	1	146		.7
Kansas.....	1	5		12	7	126		207		7		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	4	6	2	7	49	70	61	227		49		
Maryland.....	10	13	9	12	155	223	201	251		155		
Virginia.....	202	214	198	232	9,270	9,745	9,314	9,642	13	7,641	1,616	.2
West Virginia.....	45	52	14	58	1,259	1,343	673	2,019	3	1,173	83	.3
North Carolina.....	211	295	279	272	6,965	9,963	10,481	10,207		5,197	1,768	
South Carolina.....	11	18	11	16	289	490	430	606	1	249	39	.4
Georgia.....	304	401	420	439	12,913	15,317	15,871	16,157	67	10,859	1,987	.6
Florida.....	67	73	60	60	2,756	2,224	1,898	1,781	8	2,492	256	.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	79	114	55	159	3,204	4,365	2,250	5,442	5	3,199		.2
Tennessee.....	131	158	208	244	7,394	7,007	8,925	10,204	14	6,689	691	.2
Alabama.....	165	201	242	303	6,515	6,483	7,652	9,772	9	5,451	1,055	.2
Mississippi.....	64	101	101	115	2,550	3,485	3,401	3,416	2	2,548		.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	54	91	97	108	1,745	1,979	2,247	2,591	10	1,548	187	.6
Louisiana.....	11	18	12	38	359	546	398	781		359		
Oklahoma.....	32	41	27	28	1,371	1,390	662	587	6	1,007	358	.6
Texas.....	89	154	88	236	3,637	5,087	2,543	7,095	36	3,011	590	1.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	4				59					59		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....			5	8			106	193				
Oregon.....			2	10			31	157				
Other States.....	26	9	6	9	142	180	111	153		127	15	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in Michigan; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Idaho, California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 726	1, 426	1, 365	\$2, 180, 047	47	\$13, 649
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	12	10	10	24, 300		
Pennsylvania.....	9	8	8	17, 000		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	38	36	35	71, 050		
Indiana.....	62	58	56	109, 512	1	275
Illinois.....	39	36	34	66, 300	1	100
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	6	6	5	7, 100	1	100
Missouri.....	62	55	52	99, 295	1	400
Nebraska.....	4	3	3	6, 900		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	4	5	4	22, 500		
Maryland.....	10	8	7	42, 000		
Virginia.....	202	152	145	243, 900	3	360
West Virginia.....	45	36	35	53, 525	1	254
North Carolina.....	211	184	180	357, 425	5	1, 392
South Carolina.....	11	11	9	6, 350	1	446
Georgia.....	304	270	259	438, 190	11	4, 495
Florida.....	67	56	55	79, 800	4	1, 235
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	79	53	49	44, 960	2	295
Tennessee.....	131	103	99	137, 890	4	2, 720
Alabama.....	165	135	129	126, 992	2	114
Mississippi.....	64	56	54	43, 600		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	54	39	33	23, 558	1	160
Louisiana.....	11	9	9	5, 100		
Oklahoma.....	32	20	20	28, 000	2	312
Texas.....	89	67	66	61, 700	7	991
Other States.....	15	10	19	63, 100		

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Kansas, Idaho, Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,726	1,054	\$157,530	\$69,517	\$5,319	\$38,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	12	7	3,046	1,835	96	893
Pennsylvania.....	9	6	798	629	30	48
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	38	26	4,092	1,796	296	981
Indiana.....	62	46	5,942	3,251	268	853
Illinois.....	39	27	3,653	2,101	84	1,039
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	6	6	813	301		20
Missouri.....	62	42	6,052	2,762	169	1,078
Nebraska.....	4	4	338			110
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	10	4	828	600	18	210
Virginia.....	202	117	11,341	2,262	443	5,047
West Virginia.....	45	28	2,525	340	59	890
North Carolina.....	211	126	14,428	3,270	158	6,080
South Carolina.....	11	8	1,633	661	30	139
Georgia.....	304	209	49,894	26,257	862	9,828
Florida.....	67	43	3,693	1,452	74	602
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	79	45	3,133	341	74	862
Tennessee.....	131	76	10,467	5,369	493	1,403
Alabama.....	165	78	9,412	4,595	423	3,042
Mississippi.....	64	40	5,377	2,226	165	1,777
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	54	30	3,981	2,087	567	900
Louisiana.....	11	6	558	383	2	124
Oklahoma.....	32	16	1,708	618	31	215
Texas.....	89	51	7,399	3,545	175	1,052
Other States.....	19	¹ 13	6,419	2,836	802	802

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Delaware, and Colorado; 1 in each of the following—Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kansas, Idaho, California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$9,382	\$18,971	\$8,034	\$915	\$1,489	\$7,903
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....		93	100			29
Pennsylvania.....		31				60
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	618	15	12	137	229
Indiana.....	665	633	20		39	208
Illinois.....		187			12	230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....		162				330
Missouri.....	65	1,901				77
Nebraska.....		88				140
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....						
Virginia.....	320	1,765	301		465	738
West Virginia.....	710	416	26	10	16	58
North Carolina.....	1,365	1,465	735	25	179	1,151
South Carolina.....	248	160	65	222		108
Georgia.....	4,335	3,591	2,804	302	296	1,619
Florida.....	600	278	244	155	52	236
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....		1,567	105		73	111
Tennessee.....	500	1,649	244	41	130	638
Alabama.....	37	312	214	70	52	667
Mississippi.....		439	455	38	5	272
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	10	76	280		33	28
Louisiana.....			20			29
Oklahoma.....	100	342	55			347
Texas.....	419	1,339	236	35		598
Other States.....		1,859	115	5		

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total.....	1,726	69,157	1,365	\$2,180,047	1,054	\$157,530
Alabama:						
Antioch.....	14	550	8	3,300	5	140
Beulah.....	11	463	10	9,050	7	1,793
Buttahatchie.....	2	21	2	(1)	2	(1)
Cane Creek.....	6	99	4	2,700	2	(1)
Conecuh River.....	8	242	6	14,572	6	934
Choctawhatchee.....	10	423	10	12,850	5	412
Ebenezer.....	12	316	12	18,500		
Elk River (of Tennessee).....	1	31	1	(1)	1	(1)
Fellowship.....	14	280	4	2,900	2	(1)
Five Mile Creek.....	1	10	1	(1)		
Flint River.....	3	136	3	2,200	2	(1)
Hillabee.....	9	260	9	6,650	5	383
Hopewell.....	7	142	7	5,600	3	305
Little Vine.....	3	140	1	(1)	1	(1)
Lower Wetumpka.....	5	330	5	3,800	4	650

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Alabama—Continued.						
Mount Zion.....	22	952	19	\$14,000	12	\$925
Mud Creek.....	4	266	2	(1)	3	203
New Hope.....	1	21	1	(1)	1	(1)
Patsaliga.....	4	92	2	(1)	1	(1)
Pilgrims Rest.....	2	25	1	(1)		
Primitive Western Union (of Georgia).....	1	23			1	(1)
Sand Mountain.....	3	199	3	2,000	2	(1)
Second Creek.....	6	280	4	3,950	2	(1)
Sucarnoochee.....	1	10	1	(1)	1	(1)
Tombigbee (of Mississippi).....	1	28			1	(1)
Wetumpka.....	7	654	7	7,600	5	1,368
Willis Creek.....	4	457	3	4,200	2	(1)
Unassociated.....	2	43	2	(1)	2	(1)
Arkansas:						
Little Zion.....	3	67	1	(1)	2	(1)
Mountain Springs.....	9	288	5	4,950	8	1,892
New Hope.....	4	93	3	1,200		
North Ouachita.....	2	30	2	(1)	1	(1)
Point Remove.....	9	260	6	4,000	5	354
Rich Mountain.....	4	103	3	1,300	4	104
Salem.....	3	137	3	1,700	2	(1)
South Arkansas.....	14	325	8	8,940	8	805
South Ouachita.....	2	269	2	(1)	1	(1)
Sugar Creek.....	5	224	1	(1)		
California:						
Union (of Oklahoma).....	1	15			1	(1)
Colorado:						
West Texas (of Texas).....	1	11			1	(1)
Unassociated.....	3	48	1	(1)	1	(1)
Delaware:						
Delaware.....	2	21	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salisbury (of Maryland).....	2	28	2	(1)	1	(1)
District of Columbia:						
Ketocton (of Virginia).....	1	70	1	(1)	1	(1)
Florida:						
Antioch.....	4	166	3	1,900	2	(1)
Choctawhatchee (of Alabama).....	1	12	1	(1)	1	(1)
Mount Enon.....	21	1,018	18	37,300	13	1,492
Patsaliga (of Alabama).....	1	64	1	(1)		
Pilgrims Rest.....	3	67	2	(1)	1	(1)
St. Mary's River.....	2	39	2	(1)	1	(1)
San Pedro.....	9	288	8	7,150	6	327
Suwannee.....	24	1,000	19	21,800	17	1,034
Georgia:						
Alahabee River No. 1.....	14	445	7	4,800	4	378
Alahabee River No. 2.....	13	448	8	6,500	3	35
Bethel.....	13	847	9	15,700	10	3,478
Blue Ridge.....	3	168	2	(1)	2	(1)
Brushy Creek Union.....	6	259	5	9,050	6	1,487
Conecuh River (of Alabama).....	1	9				
Ebenezer.....	11	390	10	9,600	10	1,221
Echeconnee.....	22	964	19	37,200	19	5,710
Euharlee.....	11	251	11	8,330	10	369
Fellowship.....	4	187	4	8,600	4	2,345
Friendship.....	5	200	5	13,500	3	1,413
Flint River.....	14	559	12	28,700	4	465
Harmony.....	7	252	5	5,000	3	680
Little River.....	4	242	3	2,300	1	(1)
Lott's Creek.....	19	805	17	35,200	17	2,983

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	
Georgia—Continued.							
Lower Canoochee.....	8	858	8	\$56,600	8	\$7,096	
Marietta.....	3	51	2	(1)	3	565	
New Hope.....	6	236	4	3,050	3	660	
Ochlochee.....	16	685	14	22,300	14	4,611	
Ocmulgee.....	5	161	3	4,200	2	(1)	
Oconee.....	9	223	9	12,900	3	320	
Original Upper Canoochee.....	15	698	14	14,700	5	804	
Primitive Baptist Union.....	20	593	20	22,610	9	708	
Primitive Western.....	12	492	10	22,650	10	4,120	
Primitive Western Union.....	1	70	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Pulaski.....	12	295	10	8,600	10	828	
Providence.....	6	215	6	11,100	6	1,498	
Salem.....	2	65	2	(1)	2	(1)	
St. Mary's River (of Florida).....	2	35	2	(1)	1	(1)	
Towaliga.....	11	467	10	13,950	8	1,430	
Upatoi.....	2	62	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Upper Canoochee.....	17	1,216	15	32,300	17	3,944	
Yellow River.....	7	405	7	11,400	6	1,122	
Unassociated.....	6	184	5	7,050	5	1,223	
Idaho:							
Skillet Fork (of Illinois).....	1	29	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Illinois:							
Central.....	2	69	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Concord.....	4	107	4	11,900	4	646	
Kaskaskia.....	4	59	4	6,900	2	(1)	
Little Wabash.....	4	204	3	2,800	2	(1)	
Muddy River.....	5	244	5	11,000	2	(1)	
Salem.....	3	72	3	7,500	3	600	
Skillet Fork.....	4	271	4	8,050	4	241	
Wabash.....	3	104	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Unassociated.....	10	348	8	14,550	7	967	
Indiana:							
Blue River.....	10	599	9	9,600	7	774	
Conn's Creek.....	6	169	6	7,750	2	(1)	
Danville.....	1	17	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Little Zion.....	1	30	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Mount Salem.....	5	111	5	10,250	4	983	
Mississnewa.....	2	53	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Patoka.....	7	740	7	20,900	7	773	
Salem.....	9	362	7	15,500	7	937	
White River.....	8	459	7	5,512	4	773	
White Water.....	7	205	7	18,400	6	772	
Unassociated.....	6	227	6	19,600	6	661	
Iowa:							
Missouri Valley.....	2	120	2	(1)	2	(1)	
Western.....	3	62	2	(1)	3	474	
Unassociated.....	1	26	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Kansas:							
Turkey Creek.....	1	7	1	(1)	1	(1)	
Kentucky:							
Burning Spring.....	12	567	9	3,900	6	247	
Eastern District (of Virginia).....	5	264	2	(1)	5	46	
Greenfield.....	5	399	4	8,500	3	1,200	
Highland.....	2	75	2	(1)	1	(1)	
Mates Creek.....	10	240	2	(1)	5	348	
New Liberty.....	1	30	1	(1)	1	(1)	
North District.....	7	224	5	4,150	4	265	
Powells Valley.....	5	320	4	11,900	3	141	
Red Bird.....	8	200	5	2,200	5	110	
Rock Springs.....	8	391	5	3,450	3	55	
Soldier Creek.....	4	103	4	2,100	2	(1)	
Spencer.....	5	110	2	(1)	2	(1)	
St. Clairs Bottom (of North Caro- lina).....	1	13	1	(1)	1	(1)	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Kentucky—Continued.						
Union.....	4	95	2	(1)	3	\$23
Unassociated.....	2	173	1	(1)	1	(1)
Louisiana:						
Bythnia.....	2	62	1	(1)	2	(1)
Louisiana.....	5	189	4	\$3, 250	3	471
South Ouachita.....	3	90	3	1, 000		
Unassociated.....	1	18	1	(1)	1	(1)
Maine:						
Unassociated.....	2	37	2	(1)	1	(1)
Maryland:						
Baltimore.....	2	26	2	(1)	1	(1)
Ketocton.....	2	45	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salisbury.....	4	66	2	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated.....	2	18	1	(1)	1	(1)
Massachusetts:						
Unassociated.....	1	3	1	(1)	1	(1)
Michigan:						
Mount Salem.....	2	25			1	(1)
Mississippi:						
Amite.....	6	314	6	6, 600	5	383
Bethany.....	11	387	8	6, 300	4	905
Buttahatchie (of Alabama).....	1	2	1	(1)		
Fellowship.....	1	16			1	(1)
Good Hope.....	9	370	8	6, 750	7	1, 285
Hopewell.....	7	190	7	4, 950	5	508
Little Black.....	6	155	6	2, 900	4	273
Little Vine (of Alabama).....	2	34				
New Hope.....	9	482	8	6, 350	6	925
Primitive.....	1	35	1	(1)		
Regular Baptist.....	4	143	3	2, 000	3	310
Tombigbee.....	5	335	5	4, 950	4	436
Unassociated.....	2	87	1	(1)	1	(1)
Missouri:						
Center Creek.....	2	64	2	(1)	2	(1)
Cuivre-Siloam.....	4	47	4	4, 750	2	(1)
Fishing River.....	9	525	9	21, 700	8	1, 504
Harmony.....	3	93	1	(1)	2	(1)
Little Piney.....	3	104	1	(1)	1	(1)
Mount Zion.....	3	98	2	(1)	2	(1)
Nodaway.....	4	149	4	16, 500	3	707
Original Mount Zion.....	4	54	3	6, 500	2	(1)
Ozark.....	11	433	9	7, 395	6	486
Salem.....	7	541	6	18, 000	6	890
Two Rivers.....	4	109	4	9, 000	2	(1)
Yellow Creek.....	7	245	6	6, 800	5	726
Unassociated.....	1	99	1	(1)	1	(1)
Nebraska:						
Missouri Valley.....	4	147	3	6, 900	4	338
New Jersey:						
Delaware River.....	2	34	2	(1)	2	(1)
New York:						
Lexington-Roxbury.....	6	57	5	11, 200	4	746
Warwick.....	4	55	3	10, 000	3	2, 300
Unassociated.....	2	19	2	(1)		
North Carolina:						
Abbotts Creek.....	7	137	7	11, 200	2	(1)
Bear Creek.....	18	423	15	12, 700	11	1, 064
Black Creek.....	16	770	13	72, 500	11	2, 627
Carolina.....	1	30				
Contentnea.....	10	356	6	12, 600	5	456

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
North Carolina—Continued.						
Fishers River.....	15	551	10	\$11,300	7	\$358
Kehukee.....	24	496	22	42,425	16	849
Little River.....	15	499	14	20,700	9	1,305
Lower County Line.....	13	393	11	47,450	8	1,164
Mayo.....	4	152	3	2,900	4	490
Mill Branch.....	3	99	3	3,400	2	(1)
Mountain District.....	5	328	5	9,300	3	321
Reorganized Silver Creek.....	2	75	1	(1)		
Roaring River.....	6	134	6	3,500	2	(1)
Salem.....	5	240	4	11,200	5	1,322
Senter.....	7	315	6	5,800	3	268
Seven Mile.....	10	293	8	7,300	6	548
Upper County Line.....	13	346	11	26,700	10	1,637
Upper Mayo.....	4	392	4	4,000	1	(1)
White Oak.....	17	513	16	18,050	16	1,038
Zion.....	2	53	2	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated.....	14	370	13	29,800	4	311
Ohio:						
Miami.....	2	41	2	(1)	2	(1)
Muskingum.....	13	180	12	19,550	7	1,003
Owl Creek.....	2	26	2	(1)	2	(1)
Sandusky.....	5	191	5	11,000	3	237
Scioto.....	10	157	10	23,000	7	655
Tates Creek.....	1	112	1	(1)	1	(1)
Union.....	2	74	2	(1)	2	(1)
Unassociated.....	3	71	1	(1)	2	(1)
Oklahoma:						
Center Creek.....	4	176	2	(1)	4	595
First Primitive (of Oklahoma).....	9	422	5	7,900	2	(1)
Panhandle and Oklahoma.....	4	169	2	(1)	1	(1)
Salem.....	4	130	3	9,500	2	(1)
Turkey Creek.....	1	50	1	(1)	1	(1)
Union.....	1	72	1	(1)	1	(1)
Washita.....	3	119	1	(1)	1	(1)
Western.....	3	146	2	(1)	1	(1)
Unassociated.....	2	36	2	(1)	2	(1)
Pennsylvania:						
Delaware River.....	2	23	2	(1)	1	(1)
Juniata.....	2	27	2	(1)		
Unassociated.....	5	48	4	7,500	5	642
South Carolina:						
Eastern District (of Tennessee).....	2	80	2	(1)	2	(1)
Mill Branch.....	6	140	5	2,450	4	593
Prince William.....	3	69	2	(1)	2	(1)
Tennessee:						
Big Sandy.....	7	196	7	5,300	6	275
Buffalo River.....	7	192	4	1,990		
Collins River.....	1	210				
Cumberland.....	2	91	1	(1)	2	(1)
Eastern District.....	16	1,476	13	12,500	11	446
Elk River.....	8	297	7	6,200	6	1,362
Flint River (of Alabama).....	1	31	1	(1)	1	(1)
Fountain Creek.....	1	25	1	(1)	1	(1)
Friendship (of Georgia).....	3	73	1	(1)	1	(1)
Greenfield.....	5	421	5	10,600	2	(1)
Hiawassee.....	13	1,158	7	9,900	8	2,607
Little River.....	1	7	1	(1)		
Mississippi River.....	5	176	5	7,000	4	497
Obion.....	6	240	3	2,800	2	(1)
Powells Valley.....	9	685	9	18,500	8	1,414
Predestinarian.....	7	162	5	3,050	1	(1)
Regular Baptist.....	1	16				
Round Lick.....	7	372	6	7,400	4	260

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936—Continued

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Tennessee—Continued.						
Second Creek.....	3	126	3	\$1,300	2	(1)
Sequachie Valley.....	2	106	2	(1)	2	(1)
Stony Creek.....	1	14	1	(1)		
Tennessee and Nolachucky.....	5	306	5	4,600	3	\$59
West Tennessee.....	14	612	8	11,350	8	650
Unassociated.....	6	498	5	24,200	5	1,220
Texas:						
Bythnia (of Louisiana).....	1	36	1	(1)	1	(1)
Duffau.....	11	617	5	6,500	5	959
East Providence.....	1	30	1	(1)		
Enon.....	2	103	2	(1)	2	(1)
Friendship.....	3	91	3	3,300	2	(1)
Little Flock and Bosque River.....	8	269	6	3,400	7	795
Little Hope.....	4	143	3	3,500	1	(1)
Mount Zion.....	1	6	1	(1)		
Neches River.....	2	24	1	(1)	2	(1)
Old Harmony.....	3	211	3	2,500	3	475
Panhandle and Oklahoma (of Oklahoma).....	4	205	1	(1)	3	325
Pilot Grove.....	4	182	3	2,600	3	322
Predestinarian (of Tennessee).....	1	33	1	(1)		
Primitive Baptist.....	6	344	5	4,550	4	505
Salem.....	3	155	3	8,000	1	(1)
Southeast Texas.....	2	33	1	(1)		
Southwest Texas.....	11	357	8	5,750	5	893
Sulphur Fork.....	5	106	4	1,850	2	(1)
Unity.....	3	119	2	(1)		
Wasketa.....	1	36	1	(1)	1	(1)
West Providence.....	4	213	4	3,500	4	521
West Texas.....	7	293	5	4,700	4	700
Unassociated.....	2	31	2	(1)	1	(1)
Virginia:						
Dan River.....	7	424	5	33,200	3	399
Eastern District.....	26	1,920	13	14,700	17	876
Ebenezer.....	10	477	10	24,300	8	1,620
Kehuckee.....	1	13	1	(1)	1	(1)
Ketocton.....	8	269	6	19,150	6	898
Lower County Line.....	1	6	1	(1)		
Mayo.....	6	143	4	4,300	3	38
Mountain.....	9	423	9	18,800	2	(1)
New River No. 1.....	34	1,773	25	40,350	22	911
New River No. 2.....	1	40	1	(1)	1	(1)
Piedmont.....	3	46	1	(1)		
Pigg River.....	18	697	12	20,900	11	4,052
St. Clair's Bottom.....	4	199	3	8,500	3	46
Senter (of North Carolina).....	2	95	1	(1)	1	(1)
Smith's River.....	12	479	10	11,550	8	433
Staunton River.....	8	207	5	3,600	4	272
Stony Creek.....	5	272	4	3,450	5	160
Three Forks (of Powell River).....	9	290	9	4,350	4	96
Union.....	3	140	2	(1)	1	(1)
Washington.....	19	815	15	21,300	7	784
Zion.....	6	228	3	3,850	3	58
Unassociated.....	10	218	4	6,300	6	400
West Virginia:						
Elkhorn.....	7	165	5	10,700	6	418
Indian Creek.....	18	673	15	19,125	8	607
Juniata.....	2	43	2	(1)	2	(1)
Ketocton.....	3	33	2	(1)	1	(1)
Mates Creek.....	3	45	1	(1)	2	(1)
New Liberty.....	5	187	4	5,000	4	932
Pocatalico.....	1	28	1	(1)	1	(1)
Tygerts Valley.....	5	63	5	9,100	4	89
Unassociated.....	1	22				
Combinations.....				284,748		25,830

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the development of organized church life shown in the formation of benevolent and particularly of missionary societies, of Sunday schools and similar organizations, during the early part of the nineteenth century, there developed also considerable opposition to such new ideas. The more independent church associations were based on the principle that the Scriptures are the sole and sufficient authority for everything connected with the religious life. The position taken was, in brief, that there were no missionary societies in the apostles' days, and therefore there should be none today. Apart from this, however, there seemed to many to be inherent in these societies a centralization of authority which was not at all in accord with the spirit of the gospel. Sunday schools also were considered unauthorized of God, as was everything connected with church life that was not included in the clearly presented statement of the New Testament writers. These views appeared particularly in some of the Baptist bodies, and occasioned what became known as the "antimission movement."

Apparently the first definite announcement of this position was made by the Kehukee Baptist Association of North Carolina, formed in 1765, at its meeting with the Kehukee Church in Halifax County in 1827, although similar views were expressed by a Georgia association in 1826. The Kehukee Association unanimously condemned all "modern, money-based, so-called benevolent societies," as contrary to the teaching and practice of Christ and His apostles, and, furthermore, announced that it could no longer fellowship with churches which indorsed such societies. In 1832 a similar course was adopted by the Country Line Association, at its session with Deep Creek Church in Alamance (then Orange) County, N. C., and by a "Convention of the Middle States" at Black Rock Church, Baltimore County, Md. Other Baptist associations in the North, South, East, and West, during the next 10 years, took similar action. In 1835 the Chemung Association, including churches in New York and Pennsylvania, adopted a resolution declaring that as a number of associations with which it had been in correspondence had "departed from the simplicity of the doctrine and practice of the gospel of Christ, * * * uniting themselves with the world and what are falsely called benevolent societies founded upon a money basis," and preaching a gospel "differing from the gospel of Christ," it would not continue in fellowship with them, and urged all Baptists who could not approve the new ideas to come out and be separate from those holding them.

The various Primitive Baptist associations have never organized as a denomination and have no State conventions or general bodies of any kind. For the purpose of self-interpretation, each association adopted the custom of printing in its annual minutes a statement of its articles of faith, constitution, and rules of order. This presentation was examined carefully by every other association, and, if it was approved, fellowship was accorded by sending to its meetings messengers or letters reporting on the general state of the churches. Any association that did not meet with approval was simply dropped from fellowship. The result was that, while there are certain links binding the different associations together, they are easily broken, and the lack of any central body or even of any uniform statement of belief, serves to prevent united action. Another factor in the situation has been the difficulty of intercommunication in many parts of the South. As groups of associations developed in North and South Carolina and Georgia, they drew together, as did those in western Tennessee, northern Mississippi and Alabama, and Missouri, while those in Texas had little intercourse with any of the others. Occasional fraternal visits were made through all of these sections, and a quasi union or fellowship was kept up, but this has not been sufficient to secure what might be called denominational individuality or growth. This is apparent in the variety of names, some friendly and some derisive, which have been applied to them, such as "Primitive," "Old School," "Regular," "Antimission," and "Hard Shell." In general, the term "Primitive" has been the one most widely used and accepted.

DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine the Primitive Baptists are strongly Calvinistic. Some of their minutes have 11 articles of faith, some less, some more. They declare that by Adam's fall or transgression all his posterity became sinners in the sight

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Elder C. H. Cayce, of the Primitive Baptists, Thornton, Ark.

of God; that the corruption of human nature is total; that man cannot, by his own free will and ability, reinstate himself in the favor of God; that God elected or chose His people in Christ before the foundation of the world; that sinners are justified only by the righteousness of Christ imputed to them; that the saints will all be preserved and will persevere in grace unto heavenly glory, and that not one of them will be finally lost; that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of the gospel in the church to the end of time; that the institutions of the day (church societies) are the inventions of men, and are not to be fellowshiped; that Christ will come a second time, in person or bodily presence to the world, and will raise all the dead, judge the human race, send the wicked to everlasting punishment, and welcome the righteous to everlasting happiness. They also hold uncompromisingly to the full verbal inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures.

Some Primitive Baptists maintain, as formulated in the London Baptist Confession of Faith of 1689, that God eternally decreed or predestinated all things, yet in such a manner that He does not compel anyone to sin, and that He does not approve or fellowship sin. The great majority of them, however, maintain that, while God foreknew all things, and while He foreordained to suffer, or not prevent sin, His active and efficient predestination is limited to the eternal salvation of all His people, and everything necessary thereunto; and all Primitive Baptists believe that every sane human being is accountable for all his thoughts, words, and actions.

Immersion of believers is the only form of baptism which they acknowledge, and they insist that this is a prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. They hold that no minister has any right to administer the ordinances unless he has been called of God, come under the laying on of hands by a presbytery, and is in fellowship with the church of which he is a member; and that he has no right to permit any clergyman who has not these qualifications to assist in the administering of these ordinances. In some sections the Primitive Baptists believe that washing the saints' feet should be practiced in the church, usually in connection with the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. Of late years a group of churches in Georgia have used organs in public worship, but most of the churches are earnestly opposed to the use of instrumental music of any kind in church services. Sunday schools and secret societies are unauthorized. These are claimed not to be in accordance with the teachings of the Bible.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Primitive Baptists are congregational in that they believe that each church should govern itself according to the laws of Christ as found in the New Testament, and that no minister, association, or convention has any authority. They believe that if, in the view of its sister churches, a church departs in doctrine or order from the New Testament standard, it should be labored with, and if it cannot be reclaimed, fellowship should be withdrawn from it. Admission to the church takes place after careful examination by the pastor and church officers, and by vote of the church. Ministers are ordained by the laying on of the hands of pastors and elders called by the church of which the candidate is a member. No theological training is required. The gifts of the candidate are first tested by association with pastors in evangelistic work, and he is then recommended for ordination. There is no opposition to education, the position being that the Lord is able to call an educated man to preach His gospel when it is His will to do so, and that it is the duty of the minister to study, and especially to study the Scriptures, but they hold that lack of literary attainments does not prevent one whom the Lord has called from being able to preach the Gospel.

WORK

Notwithstanding the strong opposition to missionary societies, the Primitive Baptists are by no means opposed to evangelistic effort, and preachers, both regular pastors and others who are in a position to do so, travel much and preach the gospel without charge, going where they feel that the Spirit of God leads them, and where the way is opened in His providence. The members and friends whom they freely serve, freely contribute to their support. Although opposed to Sunday schools, they believe in giving their children religious training and instruction.

COLORED PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Primitive Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,009	353	656	35.0	65.0
Members, number.....	43,897	18,414	25,483	41.9	58.1
Average membership per church.....	44	52	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,318	5,226	8,092	39.2	60.8
Female.....	29,919	12,888	17,031	43.1	56.9
Sex not reported.....	660	300	360	45.5	54.5
Males per 100 females.....	44.5	40.5	47.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,644	600	1,044	36.5	63.5
13 years and over.....	39,591	17,146	22,445	43.3	56.7
Age not reported.....	2,662	668	1,994	25.1	74.9
Percent under 13 years ²	4.0	3.4	4.4		
Church edifices, number.....	889	298	591	33.5	66.5
Value—number reporting.....	876	291	585	33.2	66.8
Amount reported.....	\$1,643,804	\$969,210	\$674,594	59.0	41.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,544,076	\$914,826	\$629,250	59.2	40.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$99,728	\$54,384	\$45,344	54.5	45.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,876	\$3,331	\$1,153		
Debt—number reporting.....	98	52	46		
Amount reported.....	\$68,285	\$49,754	\$18,531	72.9	27.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	625	194	431	31.0	69.0
Parsonages, number.....	48	35	13		
Value—number reporting.....	44	34	10		
Amount reported.....	\$76,966	\$73,750	\$3,216	95.8	4.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	935	334	601	35.7	64.3
Amount reported.....	\$207,352	\$117,835	\$89,517	56.8	43.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$108,539	\$60,261	\$48,278	55.5	44.5
All other salaries.....	\$15,003	\$8,987	\$6,016	59.9	40.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,906	\$8,170	\$10,736	43.2	56.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,482	\$9,373	\$4,109	69.5	30.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$21,051	\$14,120	\$6,931	67.1	32.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,619	\$4,542	\$3,077	59.6	40.4
Home missions.....	\$2,803	\$1,523	\$1,280	54.3	45.7
Foreign missions.....	\$457	\$198	\$259	43.3	56.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,665	\$5,342	\$4,323	55.3	44.7
All other purposes.....	\$9,827	\$5,319	\$4,508	54.1	45.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$222	\$353	\$149		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	422	177	245	41.9	58.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,760	1,238	1,522	44.9	55.1
Scholars.....	13,572	6,488	7,084	47.8	52.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	56	40	16	-----	-----
Scholars.....	460	335	125	72.8	27.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	29	8	21	-----	-----
Scholars.....	201	20	181	10.0	90.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	8	-----	8	-----	-----
Scholars.....	32	-----	32	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Primitive Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,009	925	336	787
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	84	589	-451	-----
Percent.....	9.1	175.3	-57.3	-----
Members, number.....	43,897	43,978	15,144	35,076
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-81	28,834	-19,932	-----
Percent.....	-0.2	190.4	-56.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	44	48	45	45
Church edifices, number.....	889	91	236	501
Value—number reporting.....	876	87	164	501
Amount reported.....	\$1,643,804	\$171,518	\$154,690	\$296,539
Average value per church.....	\$1,876	\$1,971	\$943	\$592
Debt—number reporting.....	98	15	46	34
Amount reported.....	\$68,285	\$9,793	\$3,507	\$6,968
Parsonages, number.....	48	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	44	-----	12	21
Amount reported.....	\$76,966	-----	\$13,940	\$10,095
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	935	111	170	-----
Amount reported.....	\$207,352	\$39,419	\$22,881	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$108,539	\$26,874	\$20,000	-----
All other salaries.....	\$15,003			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,906			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,482			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$21,051	\$12,052	\$2,881	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,619			
Home missions.....	\$2,803			
Foreign missions.....	\$457			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,665	\$493	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$9,827			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$222	\$358	\$135	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	422	24	87	166
Officers and teachers.....	2,760	179	406	911
Scholars.....	13,572	2,278	2,201	6,224

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Primitive Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1,009	353	656	43,897	18,414	25,483	13,313	29,919	880	44.5	422	2,760	13,572
NEW ENGLAND:													
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	34	34	---	9	25	---	---	---	---	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	---	126	126	---	46	80	---	---	1	4	70
New Jersey.....	6	6	---	157	157	---	58	99	---	---	4	18	77
Pennsylvania.....	19	18	1	798	765	33	343	455	---	75.4	12	89	405
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	13	12	1	298	269	29	100	198	---	50.5	5	27	82
Indiana.....	2	2	---	53	53	---	---	---	53	---	---	---	---
Illinois.....	8	8	---	188	188	---	39	114	35	34.2	2	10	42
Michigan.....	3	3	---	110	110	---	30	80	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	5	3	2	144	113	31	15	28	101	---	1	11	65
Kansas.....	7	4	3	71	30	41	18	53	---	---	1	8	18
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	---	1	15	---	15	9	6	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	10	10	---	3	7	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	72	4	68	1,336	70	1,266	412	905	19	45.5	7	53	278
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	62	12	50	22	40	---	---	---	---	---
North Carolina.....	119	38	81	3,649	1,762	1,887	952	2,613	84	36.4	18	145	774
South Carolina.....	2	---	2	115	---	115	52	63	---	---	2	10	55
Georgia.....	172	54	118	4,385	1,666	2,719	1,116	3,239	30	34.5	18	98	482
Florida.....	150	68	82	9,870	6,043	3,827	2,967	6,903	---	43.0	139	859	4,382
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	9	8	1	474	453	16	140	303	31	46.2	4	28	111
Tennessee.....	121	54	67	4,649	2,710	1,939	1,266	3,164	219	40.0	35	240	1,343
Alabama.....	169	31	138	12,079	2,091	9,988	3,994	7,997	88	49.9	116	780	3,779
Mississippi.....	29	5	24	674	94	580	221	453	---	48.8	6	26	133
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	25	8	17	491	148	343	156	335	---	48.6	2	10	57
Louisiana.....	5	1	4	175	10	165	44	131	---	33.6	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	9	2	7	258	66	192	91	167	---	54.5	3	16	56
Texas.....	54	18	36	3,676	1,429	2,247	1,215	2,461	---	49.4	46	323	1,363

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1, 009	925	338	787	43, 897	43, 978	15, 144	35, 076	1, 644	39, 591	2, 662	4. 0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3				126				45	81		35. 7
New Jersey.....	6				157					157		
Pennsylvania.....	19	8	5	2	798	368	104	45	3	749	46	. 4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	13	7			298	126			1	297		. 3
Illinois.....	8				188					170	18	
Michigan.....	3				110				1	109		. 9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	5				144					144		
Kansas.....	7	10			71	114				71		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	72	30	31	64	1, 336	436	930	1, 588	10	1, 135	191	. 9
West Virginia.....	4	5		3	62	119		47		62		
North Carolina.....	119	102	32	62	3, 649	2, 626	1, 000	2, 215	53	3, 228	368	1. 6
Georgia.....	172	199	106	146	4, 385	9, 251	2, 924	4, 531	85	3, 699	601	2. 2
Florida.....	150	126	32	128	9, 870	7, 086	3, 510	5, 350	515	9, 201	154	5. 3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	9	14	10	5	474	559	318	228	1	473		. 2
Tennessee.....	121	85	21	93	4, 649	2, 485	811	3, 268	72	4, 452	125	1. 6
Alabama.....	169	188	38	186	12, 079	15, 177	3, 416	14, 829	656	10, 878	545	5. 7
Mississippi.....	29	37	13	27	674	1, 443	184	554	22	564	88	3. 8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	25	25	31	19	491	1, 441	519	840	10	469	12	2. 1
Louisiana.....	5	19	9	4	175	994	138	201	5	140	30	3. 4
Oklahoma.....	9	3		5	258	44		100	8	165	85	4. 6
Texas.....	54	61	8	43	3, 676	1, 590	1, 290	1, 280	146	3, 131	399	4. 5
Other States.....	17	6			227	119			11	216		4. 8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 009	889	876	\$1,643,804	98	\$68,285	44	\$76,966
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New Jersey.....	6	4	4	14,800	4	4,480	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	19	11	9	78,350	3	14,800	4	15,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	13	6	5	9,027	2	5,000		
Illinois.....	8	5	5	8,500	1	1,000	1	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	5	3	3	11,700	2	1,100	1	(¹)
Kansas.....	7	3	3	1,800			1	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	72	64	62	55,994	5	614		
West Virginia.....	4	4	3	7,400				
North Carolina.....	119	105	103	113,617	7	2,598	4	1,700
Georgia.....	172	165	164	157,271	7	2,425		
Florida.....	150	144	144	497,300	18	10,464	25	46,850
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	9	8	8	10,200	2	1,400		
Tennessee.....	121	101	100	213,281	11	5,390		
Alabama.....	169	154	153	338,605	20	11,994	5	4,564
Mississippi.....	29	27	27	23,854	3	174		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	25	21	21	13,145	2	725		
Louisiana.....	5	4	4	5,800				
Oklahoma.....	9	8	8	7,100				
Texas.....	54	44	43	65,824	11	6,121	1	(¹)
Other States.....	13	8	27	10,236			1	8,352

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 1; and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,009	935	\$207,352	\$108,539	\$15,003	\$18,908
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	1,037	603		
New Jersey.....	6	5	2,708	1,050	273	51
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	8,617	2,712	407	465
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	13	13	4,075	1,310	288	
Illinois.....	8	8	2,638	827	119	150
Michigan.....	3	3	815	159	361	90
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	5	4	802	120	187	50
Kansas.....	7	7	144	87		16
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	72	64	5,098	2,232	358	770
North Carolina.....	119	100	14,702	5,847	867	3,109
Georgia.....	172	149	18,083	11,515	647	2,103
Florida.....	150	148	58,492	34,546	4,626	3,594
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	9	9	2,497	966	232	121
Tennessee.....	121	115	25,084	13,731	2,000	1,094
Alabama.....	169	163	41,561	21,467	3,162	5,206
Mississippi.....	29	29	2,877	1,712	207	294
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	25	21	1,530	887	171	117
Louisiana.....	5	4	806	515	50	30
Oklahoma.....	9	8	976	712		53
Texas.....	54	54	13,179	6,831	819	1,471
Other States.....	11	19	1,631	710	229	120

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; West Virginia, 2; and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—Continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$13, 482	\$21, 051	\$7, 619	\$2, 803	\$457	\$9, 665	\$9, 827
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....		260	113			13	48
New Jersey.....	766	327	100	5		87	49
Pennsylvania.....	2, 193	2, 392	107	35		91	215
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	742	1, 377	45			59	254
Illinois.....	200	1, 065	45	11		41	180
Michigan.....	180			25			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	290	70		7		38	40
Kansas.....		15					26
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	642	415	238	189		101	153
North Carolina.....	1, 106	1, 694	373	341	151	537	677
Georgia.....	282	1, 084	205	55		1, 068	1, 122
Florida.....	1, 912	2, 978	3, 126	910	76	4, 591	2, 133
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	300	632	79			31	136
Tennessee.....	1, 204	3, 587	972	100		731	1, 665
Alabama.....	2, 393	3, 300	1, 581	598	144	1, 748	1, 962
Mississippi.....	115	367	65	14	1	45	57
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	25	231	31	14		5	49
Louisiana.....		94	52	35		30	
Oklahoma.....	100	50	25				36
Texas.....	1, 032	821	369	434	85	363	954
Other States.....		292	93	30		86	71

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The history of the Colored Primitive Baptists is the same as that of the white Primitive Baptists up to the time of the Civil War. During slave times the colored Primitive Baptists had full membership in the white churches, although seats were arranged for them in a separate part of the house. Before the war some of the colored members of the churches were engaged in the work of the ministry, many of them being considered very able defenders and exponents of the doctrine of the Bible. Such men were sometimes bought from their owners and set free to go out and preach where they felt it was the Lord's will for them to go.

After the Negroes were freed, many of them desiring to be set apart into churches of their own, the white Primitive Baptists granted them letters certifying that they were in full fellowship and good standing; white preachers organized them into separate churches, ordained their preachers and deacons, and set them up in proper order, throughout the South; and thus, gradually, the colored Primitive Baptists became a separate denomination.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrinal principles and the polity of the Colored Primitive Baptists are precisely the same as those of the white Primitive Baptists. Each local church is an independent body and has control of its own affairs, receiving and disciplining its own members; there is no appeal to a higher court.

About the year 1900 a "progressive" move was introduced among the Colored Primitive Baptists, and a large number of them began the organization of aid societies, conventions, and Sunday schools, some of these organizations being based on the payment of money—things which the Primitive Baptists have not engaged in and which they have always protested against.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in *Religious Bodies*, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

TWO-SEED-IN-THE-SPIRIT PREDESTINARIAN BAPTISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	16	2	14		
Members, number.....	201	65	136	32.3	67.7
Average membership per church.....	13	33	10		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	66	28	38		
Female.....	107	37	70	34.6	65.4
Sex not reported.....	28		28		
Males per 100 females ²	61.7				
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	173	65	108	37.6	62.4
Age not reported.....	28		28		
Church edifices, number.....	13	2	11		
Value—number reporting.....	13	2	11		
Amount reported.....	\$6,600	\$1,300	\$5,300	19.7	80.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,800	\$1,300	\$4,500	22.4	77.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$800		\$800		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$508	\$650	\$482		
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	1	4		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9		
Amount reported.....	\$660	\$160	\$500	24.2	75.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$260	\$100	\$160	38.5	61.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$120		\$120		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$208	\$50	\$158	24.0	76.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10	\$10			
All other purposes.....	\$62		\$62		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$66	\$160	\$56		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	16	27	48	55
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—11	—21	—7	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	201	304	679	781
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—103	—375	—102	-----
Percent.....	—33.9	—55.2	—13.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	13	11	14	14
Church edifices , number.....	13	24	37	38
Value—number reporting.....	13	24	35	32
Amount reported.....	\$6,600	\$19,350	\$23,950	\$21,500
Average value per church.....	\$508	\$806	\$684	\$672
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	20	7	-----
Amount reported.....	\$660	\$473	\$170	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$260	\$288	\$170	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$120			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	208			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10	\$85	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$62			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$100	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$66	\$24	\$24	-----

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "13 years of age and over," so far as reported. Table 5 shows, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each association of the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States	16	2	14	201	65	136	66	107	28	61.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	6	-----	6	46	-----	46	13	24	9	-----
Tennessee.....	9	1	8	98	8	90	23	51	19	-----
Alabama.....	1	1	-----	57	57	-----	25	32	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	16	27	48	55	201	304	679	781	173	28
Indiana.....			4	4			58	41		
Illinois.....			3	1			68			
Missouri.....			1				12	14		
Georgia.....		1	4	5		3	34	44		
Florida.....		2	3	3		6	19	28		
Kentucky.....	6	9	6	9	46	90	101	144	37	9
Tennessee.....	9	13	19	19	98	145	252	279	79	19
Alabama.....	1	2	3	2	57	60	51	32	57	
Arkansas.....			2	10			32	175		
Texas.....			3	2			52	24		

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES						
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	All other purposes
United States.....	16	13	13	\$6,600	10	\$660	\$260	\$120	\$208	\$10	\$62
Kentucky.....	6	3	3	900	4	164			122		42
Tennessee.....	9	9	10	5,700	6	496	260	120	86	10	20
Alabama.....	1	1									

¹ Amount for Alabama combined with figures for Tennessee, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, AND EXPENDITURES, BY ASSOCIATIONS, 1936

ASSOCIATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total.....	16	201	13	\$6,600	10	\$660
Caney Fork.....	7	79	7	3,500	3	316
Drakes Creek.....	6	46	3	900	4	164
Richland Creek.....	3	76	3	2,290	3	180

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists arose, as a distinct body in America, in the second half of the eighteenth century, by a protest of the more rigid against what some considered a general laxity of doctrine and looseness of church discipline consequent upon the prevalence of Arminian doctrines as set forth by Methodism. Its great leader was Elder Daniel Parker, a native of Virginia, who was ordained in Tennessee in 1806 and labored in that State and in Illinois and Texas.

This doctrine was not allowed to be taught during the dark ages. There were a few men who contended for it; one leader by the name of Donatist who lived 250 years after Christ was here on earth in visible form; and later Peter Waldo, the founder of the Waldenses, of medieval times. The theory of the Two-Seed as a principle of doctrine has existed since apostolic times and farther back. The first fountain head that broke out was back in the Garden of Eden when God said: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel." Gen. 3: 15. After the Reformation the leaders of this doctrine had more liberty and freedom to preach and teach the doctrine of Two-Seed.

The denomination at present does not emphasize the extreme Calvinistic doctrines which they stressed in its early history, when these Baptists formed scattered churches rather than an organized denomination. They differed from the Primitive Baptists chiefly in the degree to which they carried their theological opinions and ecclesiastical principles and were frequently called by the same names, "Primitive," "Old School," and "Hard Shell"; the special feature of their belief was gradually recognized, however, and they became popularly known as the "Two-Seed Baptists." As a result of this general similarity, the distinction between them and the Primitive Baptists has not always been clearly drawn and this fact probably accounts to some extent for their decreasing numbers at successive censuses.

As distinguished from the Primitive Baptists, the Two-Seed Baptists believe in the resurrection of the Body of Christ, which is the Church, and that the two seed are in the spirit and not in the flesh. They emphasize the doctrine of salvation by grace. They believe that God's people are a spiritual generation and they did exist in Christ before the world was: Eph. 1: 4, "According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy without blame before him in love": Eph. 1: 7, "In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace." Again we find in II Tim. 1: 9-10, "Who hath saved us, and called us with an holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began, but is now made manifest by the appearing of our Savior Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel": Prov. 8: 22-25, "The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. I was set up from everlasting, from the beginning, or ever the earth was. When there were no depths, I was brought forth: when there were no fountains abounding with water. Before the mountains were settled, before the hills was I brought forth." Therefore we emphasize the doctrine of salvation by grace and not by works: Eph. 2: 8-9, "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. Not of works, lest any man should boast."

We believe that the ordinances such as communion and foot washing are taught in the Bible and are to be observed in the visible church. We do not believe that the work of a paid ministry is necessary to save sinners, as Christ came to save sinners and He said He finished His work.

DOCTRINE

The phrase "Two-Seed" indicates one seed of good and one of evil, both of them spiritual and not of the flesh, the good seed emanating from God, and the evil seed from the devil; the earthly generation of mankind is the field in which

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Elder E. R. Little, McMinnville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

both are manifested, the field, however, being no part of either. The field has no power of its own to resist, but must and does develop or manifest what is sown in it, as shown in the parable of the wheat and the tares. Neither seed can change its character, but must reproduce after its kind. We do not divide the Adamic race, nor can we change the decrees of God; but as He declared the origin and the destiny of the parent or progenitor in the beginning, we claim that, as He cannot change, neither does He change either the origin or destiny of any one of His generation. This is manifested through the visible generations of Adam. Thus, it is the crop which is gathered and not the field, the atonement being for the redemption of the good seed, which are the children of God. Divine justice being satisfied, then wisdom is justified of all her children which are the good seed; the children of God return to Him in heaven and the children of the devil are returned back to him in the lower regions of eternity.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

In their church government the Two-Seed Baptists are thoroughly independent, each church controlling its own affairs. Associations are formed, but for spiritual fellowship rather than for church management. What are ordinarily known as church activities do not exist among them, although they believe in good works, but not as the world looks at good works. Individuals may contribute to benevolences as they see fit, but organized benevolence does not exist.

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent Baptist Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	8	1	7		
Members, number.....	129	42	87	32.6	67.4
Average membership per church.....	16	42	12		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	50	15	35		
Female.....	79	27	52		
Males per 100 females ²					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	101	42	59	41.6	58.4
Age not reported.....	28		28		
Church edifices, number.....	4	1	3		
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	3		
Amount reported.....	\$9,300	\$6,000	\$3,300	64.5	35.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,300	\$6,000	\$3,300	64.5	35.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,325	\$6,000	\$1,100		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$250		\$250		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	1	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	1	6		
Amount reported.....	\$1,189	\$474	\$715	39.9	60.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$149	\$149		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$100	\$100		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$146	\$121	\$25	82.9	17.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$60	\$50	\$10		
Home missions.....	\$216	\$16	\$200	7.4	92.6
Foreign missions.....	\$475	\$29	\$446	6.1	93.9
All other purposes.....	\$43	\$9	\$34		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$170	\$474	\$119		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3		3		
Officers and teachers.....	6		6		
Scholars.....	27		27		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent Baptist Church of America for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	8	13	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	7	10
Number.....	—5	-----	Amount reported.....	\$1,189	\$2,499
Percent ²	-----	-----	Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$149	
Members, number	129	222	Repairs and improvements.....	\$100	\$779
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$146	
Number.....	—93	-----	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$60	
Percent.....	—41.9	-----	Home missions.....	\$216	\$1,720
Average membership per church.....	16	17	Foreign missions.....	\$475	
Church edifices, number	4	6	All other purposes.....	\$43	
Value—number reporting.....	4	6	Average expenditure per church.....	\$170	\$250
Amount reported.....	\$9,300	\$12,000	Sunday schools:		
Average value per church.....	\$2,325	\$2,000	Churches reporting, number.....	3	6
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	Officers and teachers.....	6	18
Amount reported.....	\$250	\$425	Scholars.....	27	146

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent Baptist Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "13 years of age and over," so far as reported. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to the State of Minnesota, the only State in which so many as three churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	8	1	7	129	42	87	50	79	3	6	27
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Wisconsin.....	1	-----	1	34	-----	34	21	13	1	2	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	5	1	4	82	42	40	25	57	2	4	21
Iowa.....	1	-----	1	11	-----	11	3	8	-----	-----	-----
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	1	-----	1	2	-----	2	1	1	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1936	1926	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	8	13	129	222	101	28
Minnesota.....	5	7	82	114	67	15
Other States.....	13	6	47	108	34	13

¹ Includes: Wisconsin, 1; Iowa, 1; and Washington, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	8	4	4	\$9,300	1	\$250
Minnesota.....	5	3	3	8,300	1	250
Other States ¹	3	1	1	1,000	-----	-----

¹ Includes: Wisconsin, Iowa, and Washington.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	All other purposes
United States.....	8	7	\$1,189	\$149	\$100	\$146	\$60	\$216	\$475	\$43
Minnesota.....	5	5	764	149	100	136	60	51	225	43
Other States ¹	3	2	425	-----	-----	10	-----	165	250	-----

¹ Includes: Wisconsin, Iowa, and Washington.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Between 1870 and 1890 some Swedish Free Baptists emigrated to the United States and settled in different localities. A number of these came together in June 1893 at Dassel, Minn., for their first conference, and thereafter a yearly conference was held at different places.

At the first conference they called their body the Swedish Independent Baptist Church, but later changed the name to Scandinavian Independent Baptist Denomination of America. In 1912 one section of the group was incorporated, and the name was changed again to Scandinavian Independent Baptist Denomination of the United States of America. The others, who had not joined in this incorporation, held conferences and about 1923 associated themselves under the name of the Scandinavian Free Baptist Society of the United States of America. The two factions finally came together at a conference held at Garden Valley, Wis., in November 1927, adopting the name Independent Baptist Church of America.

DOCTRINE

The Independent Baptist Church of America agrees with other evangelical bodies on many points of doctrine, believing that "Christ tasted death for every man," that "He arose again," and "every soul shall arise and stand before His judgment seat." They believe and teach also that repentance and baptism in water by immersion are prerequisite to membership, as well as participation in the Lord's Supper. They also believe in the laying on of hands at the time of acceptance into the church. They believe in the authority and necessity of civil government and at the General Conference held in Roseland, Minn., June 8, 1898, a resolution was adopted pledging the church to obedience and loyalty to the Government, in all of its demands, except what is contrary to the Word of God, as participation in war, which, according to their expressed conviction, is contrary to the Word of God. The resolution contained a formal request that young people of this denomination be exempt from service in case of war.

WORK

The whole object or purpose of the denomination is to carry on Christian mission work in the United States and foreign countries; to spread the Gospel in the precepts of Christ and His Apostles; to encourage one another to love and good works; to build up the church according to the truth given in God's Word, both as to membership and spiritual growth; and to await Christ's second coming.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Elder C. M. Sundell, of the Independent Baptist Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by him in its present form.

AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the American Baptist Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon confession of their faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,064	104	960	9.8	90.2
Members, number.....	115,022	18,149	96,873	15.8	84.2
Average membership per church.....	108	175	101		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	44,405	6,869	37,536	15.5	84.5
Female.....	61,487	9,942	51,545	16.2	83.8
Sex not reported.....	9,130	1,338	7,792	14.7	85.3
Males per 100 females.....	72.2	69.1	72.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,076	739	1,337	35.6	64.4
13 years and over.....	93,955	14,361	79,594	15.3	84.7
Age not reported.....	18,991	3,049	15,942	16.1	83.9
Percent under 13 years ²	2.2	4.9	1.7		
Church edifices, number.....	895	88	807	9.8	90.2
Value—number reporting.....	848	83	765	9.8	90.2
Amount reported.....	\$1,507,798	\$488,168	\$1,019,630	32.4	67.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,444,215	\$483,308	\$960,907	33.5	66.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$63,583	\$4,860	\$58,723	7.6	92.4
Average value per church.....	\$1,778	\$5,882	\$1,333		
Debt—number reporting.....	59	15	44		
Amount reported.....	\$122,215	\$92,169	\$30,046	75.4	24.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	563	48	515	8.5	91.5
Parsonages, number.....	50	12	38		
Value—number reporting.....	44	10	34		
Amount reported.....	\$69,710	\$25,500	\$44,210	36.6	63.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,020	102	918	10.0	90.0
Amount reported.....	\$352,529	\$116,281	\$236,248	33.0	67.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$174,337	\$47,164	\$127,173	27.1	72.9
All other salaries.....	\$20,422	\$7,196	\$13,226	35.2	64.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$30,610	\$6,819	\$23,791	22.3	77.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,477	\$8,696	\$9,781	47.1	52.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$36,152	\$19,258	\$16,894	53.3	46.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,584	\$2,815	\$7,769	26.6	73.4
Home missions.....	\$16,175	\$3,256	\$12,919	20.1	79.9
Foreign missions.....	\$6,657	\$1,980	\$4,677	29.7	70.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10,164	\$6,379	\$3,785	62.8	37.2
All other purposes.....	\$28,951	\$12,718	\$16,233	43.9	56.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$346	\$1,140	\$257		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	798	89	709	11.2	88.8
Officers and teachers.....	6,677	1,094	5,583	16.4	83.6
Scholars.....	50,008	10,657	39,351	21.3	78.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	4	12		
Officers and teachers.....	122	61	61	50.0	50.0
Scholars.....	1,091	609	482	55.8	44.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	47	8	39		
Officers and teachers.....	228	65	163	28.5	71.5
Scholars.....	1,729	518	1,211	30.0	70.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the American Baptist Association for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,064	1,431	Expenditures—Continued.		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Amount reported.....	\$352,529	\$482,045
Number.....	—367	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$174,337	
Percent.....	—25.6	-----	All other salaries.....	\$20,422	
Members, number	115,022	117,858	Repairs and improvements.....	\$30,610	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,477	\$351,264
Number.....	—2,836	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$36,152	
Percent.....	—2.4	-----	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,584	
Average membership per church.....	103	82	Home missions.....	\$16,175	
Church edifices, number	895	1,066	Foreign missions.....	\$6,657	\$121,406
Value—number reporting.....	848	1,054	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$10,164	
Amount reported.....	\$1,507,798	\$1,832,546	All other purposes.....	\$28,951	
Average value per church.....	\$1,778	\$1,739	Not classified.....	-----	\$9,375
Debt—number reporting.....	59	71	Average expenditure per church.....	\$346	\$370
Amount reported.....	\$122,215	\$58,757			
Parsonages, number	50	-----	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	44	38	Churches reporting, number.....	798	918
Amount reported.....	\$69,710	\$76,050	Officers and teachers.....	6,677	6,120
Expenditures:			Scholars.....	50,008	56,228
Churches reporting, number.....	1,020	1,303			

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the American Baptist Association by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 064	104	960	115, 022	18, 149	96, 873	44, 405	61, 487	9, 130	72. 2	798	6, 677	50, 008
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1		375	375		163	212		76. 9	1	45	250
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	60	1	59	3, 893	63	3, 830	1, 526	2, 046	321	74. 6	43	344	2, 149
Kansas.....	5		5	358		358	97	129	132	75. 2	5	39	212
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	9		9	1, 137		1, 137	377	500	260	75. 4	5	35	285
Florida.....	28	5	23	1, 963	482	1, 481	690	1, 088	185	63. 4	19	141	1, 011
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	5	1	4	563	91	472	145	188	230	77. 1	2	15	115
Tennessee.....	37	4	33	5, 382	685	4, 697	1, 994	2, 970	618	67. 1	14	106	850
Alabama.....	41	5	36	4, 495	556	3, 939	1, 946	2, 324	225	83. 7	28	190	1, 614
Mississippi.....	72	5	67	9, 119	785	8, 334	3, 794	4, 821	504	78. 7	53	358	3, 424
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	379	33	346	37, 424	4, 443	32, 981	14, 261	20, 734	2, 429	68. 8	297	2, 215	16, 934
Louisiana.....	24	4	20	4, 057	839	3, 218	1, 347	1, 764	946	76. 4	18	152	1, 104
Oklahoma.....	76	7	69	7, 773	1, 210	6, 563	2, 614	3, 685	1, 474	70. 9	62	530	3, 693
Texas.....	307	33	274	36, 545	7, 926	28, 619	14, 676	20, 063	1, 806	73. 1	234	2, 360	17, 403
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	4	2	2	462	250	212	192	270		71. 1	1	7	45
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	15	3	12	1, 196	444	752	543	653		83. 2	15	132	859
California.....	1		1	80		80	40	40		(¹)	1	8	60

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1920, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1, 064	1, 431	115, 022	117, 858	2, 076	93, 955	18, 991	2. 2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	-----	375	-----	24	351	-----	6. 4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	60	23	3, 893	1, 300	69	3, 030	794	2. 2
Kansas.....	5	-----	358	-----	-----	226	132	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	9	-----	1, 137	-----	10	840	287	1. 2
Florida.....	28	-----	1, 963	-----	3	1, 614	346	. 2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	5	-----	563	-----	5	558	-----	. 9
Tennessee.....	37	-----	5, 582	-----	151	4, 415	1, 016	3. 3
Alabama.....	41	36	4, 495	3, 043	46	4, 024	425	1. 1
Mississippi.....	72	61	9, 119	7, 028	33	6, 816	2, 270	. 5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	379	560	37, 424	41, 281	418	31, 176	5, 830	1. 3
Louisiana.....	24	34	4, 057	3, 996	14	3, 451	592	. 4
Oklahoma.....	76	97	7, 773	7, 357	184	5, 837	1, 752	3. 1
Texas.....	307	620	36, 545	53, 853	1, 040	30, 408	5, 097	3. 3
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4	-----	462	-----	-----	122	340	-----
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	15	-----	1, 196	-----	79	1, 087	30	6. 8
California.....	1	-----	80	-----	-----	-----	80	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	1,064	895	848	\$1,507,798	59	\$122,215	44	\$69,710
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1						1	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	60	43	40	51,280	5	1,105		
Kansas.....	5	5	5	11,500			1	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	9	9	8	10,000	1	250		
Florida.....	25	23	23	25,000	1	100		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	5	4	4	5,200				
Tennessee.....	37	33	32	53,557	4	972		
Alabama.....	41	28	27	20,050			1	(¹)
Mississippi.....	72	65	63	76,050	2	100	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	379	324	305	340,693	17	21,772	6	5,950
Louisiana.....	24	23	23	26,400	2	2,050		
Oklahoma.....	76	51	49	85,900	1	35	5	4,260
Texas.....	307	269	252	768,468	24	93,031	21	39,800
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4	4	4	8,700				
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	15	13	12	25,000	2	2,800	6	6,800
California.....	1	1	1				1	(¹)
Combinations								12,900

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for California combined with figures for Oregon, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	1, 064	1, 020	\$352, 529	\$174, 337	\$20, 422	\$30, 610
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	60	57	14, 164	7, 833	836	1, 017
Kansas	5	5	1, 919	1, 121	94	111
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Georgia	9	7	2, 344	1, 025	71	582
Florida	28	28	7, 987	4, 142	702	329
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	5	5	803	447	77	-----
Tennessee	37	35	9, 234	5, 348	619	814
Alabama	41	41	8, 363	3, 762	949	2, 067
Mississippi	72	70	20, 519	11, 211	1, 162	2, 335
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	379	365	89, 427	46, 071	3, 815	10, 482
Louisiana	24	24	9, 340	5, 873	579	623
Oklahoma	76	76	23, 795	13, 523	1, 580	959
Texas	307	289	145, 430	64, 737	9, 282	10, 877
PACIFIC:						
Oregon	15	15	14, 723	6, 689	36	286
Other States	6	13	4, 481	2, 555	620	129

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$18, 477	\$36, 152	\$10, 584	\$16, 175	\$6, 657	\$10, 164	\$23, 951
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	200	882	155	845	574	72	1, 750
Kansas	192	60	-----	108	20	12	201
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Georgia	275	97	131	126	18	-----	19
Florida	74	1, 128	517	539	49	46	462
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	-----	36	67	70	106	-----	-----
Tennessee	219	476	744	207	74	70	663
Alabama	-----	70	308	544	266	15	382
Mississippi	75	677	1, 070	1, 347	552	168	1, 922
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	5, 777	8, 753	2, 612	3, 215	1, 693	1, 082	5, 927
Louisiana	303	1, 118	153	232	35	205	219
Oklahoma	925	1, 889	709	1, 620	339	289	1, 962
Texas	9, 037	17, 838	3, 818	5, 836	1, 984	7, 953	14, 068
PACIFIC:							
Oregon	1, 400	2, 738	250	1, 186	847	-----	1, 291
Other States	-----	390	50	300	100	252	85

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1; Colorado, 1; and California, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The American Baptist Association is not a separate and distinct denomination, but it is a separate and distinct group of Baptists. They separated themselves from the convention groups because they regarded the methods and polity of the convention as an innovation among Baptists. They claim that their associations are a direct continuance of the cooperative work in missions, benevolences, etc., since the time of Christ and the Apostles. They sincerely believe that those Baptists who work with the conventions, though they may be orthodox in faith, have departed from the New Testament principles of church cooperation.

The purpose of this body is to do missionary, evangelistic, benevolent, and educational work throughout the world. They do not unionize with other religious sects and organizations because they believe that their churches are the only true churches; they believe also that the Lord Jesus Christ gave the commission (Matt. 28: 18-20) to the churches, and that they are, therefore, the divine custodians of the truth, and that they only have the divine right of carrying out the commands of Jesus as stated in the great commission, and of executing the laws of the kingdom, and of administering the ordinances of the Gospel.

They believe that each church is an autonomous, independent body, and that the churches are amenable only to Christ as Lord and Master. They believe also that each church is on a perfect equality with every other like church, and therefore should have an equal representation in all their associated work.

DOCTRINE

The American Baptist Association accepts the New Hampshire Confession of Faith that has been so long held by American Baptists. They believe in: The infallible verbal inspiration of the whole Bible; the Triune God; the Genesis account of creation; the Deity of Jesus Christ; the virgin birth of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as vicarious and substitutionary; the bodily resurrection of Christ and the bodily resurrection and glorification of His saints; they believe in the second coming of Christ, personal and bodily as the crowning event of the gospel age, and that His coming will be premillennial; the Bible doctrine of eternal punishment of the wicked; that in the carrying out of the commands of Jesus in the great commission, the churches are the only units, all exercising equal authority, and that responsibility should be met by them according to their several abilities; that all cooperative bodies such as conventions, associations, etc., are only advisory bodies and cannot exercise any authority whatsoever over the churches. They believe furthermore that salvation is wholly by grace through faith without any admixture of law or works, and that the church was instituted during the personal ministry of Jesus Christ on the earth. They believe also in the absolute separation of church and State, and in the principle of absolute religious freedom.

ORGANIZATION

They believe that in the strict sense the American Baptist Association is not an organization, but is a cooperation of the churches composing it. But since all the churches cannot meet in the annual meetings, churches elect three messengers who represent them in these annual meetings, and for convenience in their deliberations the messengers when assembled in their annual meetings elect a president, and three vice presidents; two recording secretaries; and a secretary-treasurer. They are strictly congregational in their polity. All questions are settled by a majority vote of the messengers present, except amendments to their Articles of Agreement, and such questions which are required under parliamentary law to be settled by a two-thirds majority vote of the messengers present.

The American Baptist Association proper never meets since it would be a physical impossibility for all the churches composing it to meet at one time. Hence the annual meetings are called "The meeting of the messengers composing the American Baptist Association."

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. J. E. Cobb, secretary-treasurer, American Baptist Association, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., and has been approved by him in its present form.

WORK

The missionary work of the churches of the American Baptist Association is divided into three phases: (1) Associational missions. This is missionary work done by a group of churches composing a district association usually the size of a county. (2) State missions. This is missionary work done by State associations working in harmony with the churches composing the American Baptist Association. (3) Interstate and foreign missions. This is missionary work done by all the churches in the nation cooperating with the churches composing the churches of the American Baptist Association. Interstate missions is work done by missionaries from State to State; foreign mission work, of course, is that done in foreign countries.

The benevolent work is usually carried on by the district and State associations. Several States maintain orphanages and this is benevolent work. Churches and district associations have funds to help support the poor and indigent in their bounds.

Educational work is carried on (1) by the individual churches through their Sunday schools and training departments. Sunday school and young people's literature is published by the Baptist Sunday School Committee at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. This literature goes into practically all the States of the Union. (2) Religious newspapers are published by individuals and churches for the dissemination of information concerning the work. (3) There are religious colleges and Bible institutes where men are trained for the ministry. The medium for the distribution of funds of the American Baptist Association is the secretary-treasurer whose headquarters are at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

CHRISTIAN UNITY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active organizations of the Christian Unity Baptist Association, all reported as being in rural territory. The classification of membership by age shows all members reported as being "13 years of age and over."

Four church edifices were reported with a value of \$1,450. No parsonages were reported.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

The Christian Unity Baptist Association was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

State tables.—Tables 1 and 2 present the statistics for the Christian Unity Baptist Association by States. Table 1 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 2 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in table 2 is limited to the State of North Carolina, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, and for this reason no table is given showing the value of church edifices.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Number of churches	MEMBERSHIP		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
		Number	Average per church	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	188	27	65	123	53.8	3	13	112
Virginia.....	1	11	11	4	7	-----	1	6	35
North Carolina.....	4	125	31	45	80	-----	1	6	60
Tennessee.....	2	52	26	16	36	-----	1	1	17

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES							
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	All other purposes
United States....	7	5	\$451	\$20	\$10	\$26	\$380	\$3	\$12
North Carolina....	4	4	71	20	10	26	-----	3	12
Other States.....	13	1	380	-----	-----	-----	380	-----	-----

¹ Includes: Virginia, 1, and Tennessee, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

It would be difficult to determine when and where the Christian Unity Baptist body had its beginning, since the doctrines held by them are advocated in some measure by various other denominations. However, there are some certainties about this body that may be definitely stated as regards its development as a denomination separate from other Baptist bodies. At the forty-third session of the Mountain Union Baptist Association of Regular Baptists convened with Big Ridge Church of Ashe County, N. C., in the year 1909, the committee on resolutions presented their report. Among other things that were disagreed upon by the delegation from the various churches was the following resolution, viz: "*Resolved*, That the churches of this association that maintain free participation in the Lord's Supper, or what is known as open communion, if they persist in either of these until the next session of this association, shall be dropped from this association without further action of this body." A very heated discussion followed and the vote was taken by a roll call of the churches and recorded in the minutes of the session of the association. The resolution was declared approved, since there were 26 votes cast for and only 11 against the resolution. The delegates who opposed the adoption of the resolution shook hands with the moderator and walked out of the association. They were for some years referred to as the open communionists, since they believed that all Christians of whatever denomination had a God-given right to the Lord's Supper, and that the "man examine himself and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup." They were very much in the minority and endured much persecution at the hands of the other group, but they held to their convictions with a bold tenacity. On September 2, 1910, delegations from Zion Hill and Macedonia churches met in an associational convention and organized themselves into a body known as the Macedonia Baptist Association. This organization was made upon the platform of the Mountain Union Baptist Association of 1880 with some minor changes. In this organization were 2 churches with a membership of 223 members, of which number 5 were ordained ministers. Rev. F. L. Sturgill was elected moderator and R. L. Hash, clerk. There were held 6 sessions of this body and it grew to 5 churches with a total membership of 333, with 8 ordained ministers.

Some of the preachers left the body and joined other associations and Macedonia Church joined the Southern Baptist Convention. Three of the churches struggled on, holding fast to their integrity and earnestly contending for the faith of Jesus Christ as they were led by the Holy Spirit. Rev. Eli Graham and Rev. F. L. Sturgill were the only ministers who remained with the churches, but they held to the doctrines (which the Christian Unity Baptist body now represents) with a dauntless courage. They preached to the three churches, but had no association for 18 years.

In the year 1932, Rev. F. Carl Sturgill was ordained to the ministry. Having a desire for, and feeling the need of an association, these three churches decided to reorganize the Macedonia Baptist Association. Delegations were selected by the churches and sent to Pleasant Home Church to form an association. They met on October 27, 1934, and proceeded to reorganize the Macedonia Baptist Association. The 3 churches had a membership of 83, of which number 3 were ordained ministers. They adopted the old rules of decorum but changed the constitution in regard to reception of new churches and dropped the entire last article of the constitution, which made provision concerning fellowship of Christian benevolent institutions. The principal reason for its discard was that all who are born of the Spirit of God are brothers and sisters in Christ.

The first change in the Articles of Faith dealt with the Calvinistic doctrine of "eternal security." It was changed from saying that "all who are regenerated and born again by the Spirit of God shall never finally fall away," to "all who are regenerated and born again by the Spirit of God, and endure to the end, shall be saved." The second change added the words "feet washing" to the article speaking of church ordinances.

During the time since the break over the communion question in 1909 other dissensions arose in the Mountain Union Baptist Association, chiefly the right of women to preach. So before the time for the sitting of the reorganized Macedonia Baptist Association in 1935, other people had either "come out" on account of

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. F. Carl Sturgill, clerk-treasurer and one of the organizers of this body, Sturgill, N. C., and approved by him in its present form.

oppression and restriction of Christian liberty, or been "turned out" for their views on equality, liberty, and unity of Christians. They were now ready to cooperate with other people who had views similar to their own. Before the time came for the sitting of the 1935 session of the Macedonia Baptist Association, these people had got in touch with the leaders of this body, and it had been agreed to organize a new association. The two breaks with the Mountain Union Association were so sharp that it was suggested that a new constitution, rules of decorum, and articles of faith be drafted, for those used by the Macedonia Baptists were very much like those of the older association.

Delegates from six churches met with Zion Hill Church and upon a constitution, rules of order, and articles of faith (drafted by Rev. Eli Graham, Rev. D. O. Miller, and Rev. F. Carl Sturgill) organized an association known as the Christian Unity Baptist Association. The membership of the 6 churches was 152, with 7 ordained ministers. Rev. F. L. Sturgill was chosen moderator and Rev. F. Carl Sturgill, clerk-treasurer.

DOCTRINE

We believe—in one only true and living God and the Trinity; that the Bible is the scriptural word of God given by inspiration of the Holy Spirit; that the Bible is a safe rule of faith, and the New Testament interpreted by the Holy Spirit is the only rule of practice for the Christian Church; that all mankind who are accountable to God for sin are fallen and depraved by sin and in this state they possess no natural ability to reinstate themselves in favor with God; that Jesus Christ by the grace of God tasted death for every man, providing a way of salvation through regeneration for the souls of all who are accountable to God for sin; in the redemption of the bodies of saints, infants, and idiots, the latter two not being responsible for sin do not need regeneration of spirit; that sinners can partake of the divine benefits of the grace of God only by faith and repentance, that they are called, convicted, converted, regenerated, and sanctified by the Holy Spirit, and that all who are thus born again by the Spirit of God and endure to the end shall be saved; that baptism, by immersion in water, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing are ordinances instituted by Jesus Christ to be practiced by the church and that regeneration or the baptism of the Holy Ghost is the qualification for participation in either ordinance; in the unity, liberty, and equality of God's children; the church is composed of all who are born of the Spirit of God; in a God-called ministry preaching the word of God by inspiration of the Holy Spirit and administering the ordinance of baptism and participating in the Lord's Supper and feet washing; and in the resurrection of the body, both of the just and the unjust, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation, and that the joys of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

ORGANIZATION

In polity this body is congregational, each local church manages its own affairs. The association may act as an advisory council in matters of difficulty when a church requests such aid, but in no case may it infringe upon any internal right of any church. It may drop from fellowship disorderly and unorthodox churches. Each church selects its pastor annually by a majority vote of members present at time of election; it also has a clerk to keep a record of business transactions. Deacons are selected and set apart for ordination by the various churches, and ministers who feel a call to ministerial work are first licensed by the church and when they have proved their gift sufficiently, are set apart by the church for ordination. Usually ordained authority of other churches in the body, ministers and deacons, are called as a presbytery and they examine those set apart for deacons or ministers as the case may be; and, if found orthodox in doctrine, they are given a charge followed by prayer and laying on of hands.

WORK

The work of this body is in home missions, and since it is not strong enough to send out its own workers, it cooperates with all Christian workers, frequently holding revivals with them. It also believes in prayer meetings and Sunday school work, and has now on hand consideration of sending out an evangelist for full time work among its churches and to cooperate with any work for advancement of the cause of Christ where the Holy Spirit leads.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local church upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

The General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	84	50	34	-----	-----
Members, number.....	22,345	16,786	5,559	75.1	24.9
Average membership per church.....	266	336	164	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,192	6,020	2,172	73.5	26.5
Female.....	12,386	9,066	3,320	73.2	26.8
Sex not reported.....	1,767	1,700	67	96.2	3.8
Males per 100 females.....	66.1	66.4	65.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,233	1,030	203	83.5	16.5
13 years and over.....	16,603	12,518	4,085	75.4	24.6
Age not reported.....	4,509	3,238	1,271	71.8	28.2
Percent under 13 years ²	6.9	7.6	4.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	72	39	33	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	71	39	32	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,694,448	\$1,369,348	\$325,100	80.8	19.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,688,948	\$1,363,848	\$325,100	80.8	19.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,500	\$5,500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$23,865	\$35,111	\$10,159	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	26	22	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$179,608	\$166,438	\$13,170	92.7	7.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	24	8	16	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	45	20	25	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	45	20	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$175,450	\$107,700	\$67,750	61.4	38.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	50	33	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$340,376	\$278,188	\$62,188	81.7	18.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$106,603	\$75,461	\$31,142	70.8	29.2
All other salaries.....	\$33,253	\$27,247	\$6,006	81.9	18.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$17,536	\$13,945	\$3,591	79.5	20.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,273	\$23,046	\$2,227	91.2	8.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,170	\$69,331	\$8,839	88.7	11.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,888	\$3,895	\$993	79.7	20.3
Home missions.....	\$23,168	\$20,123	\$3,045	86.9	13.1
Foreign missions.....	\$39,685	\$34,844	\$4,841	87.8	12.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$391	\$191	\$200	48.8	51.2
All other purposes.....	\$11,409	\$10,105	\$1,304	88.6	11.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,101	\$5,564	\$1,884	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	50	33		
Officers and teachers.....	1,880	1,337	543	71.1	28.9
Scholars.....	17,021	13,049	3,972	76.7	23.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	23	13		
Officers and teachers.....	391	292	99	74.7	25.3
Scholars.....	4,031	3,250	781	80.6	19.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	2		
Officers and teachers.....	30	27	3		
Scholars.....	327	298	29	91.1	8.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as “under 13 years of age” and “13 years of age and over,” and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females
United States.....	84	50	34	22,345	16,786	5,559	8,192	12,336	1,767	69.1
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	1		1	249		246	84	162		51.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	15	7	8	4,568	3,648	920	1,791	2,777		64.5
New Jersey.....	1	1		328	323		135	193		69.9
Pennsylvania.....	8	5	3	1,834	1,494	340	783	1,051		74.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5	4	1	1,402	1,293	109	562	840		66.9
Indiana.....	8	3		2,704	2,704		1,025	1,679		61.0
Illinois.....	11	8	3	1,871	1,333	538	765	1,106		69.2
Michigan.....	13	5	8	3,558	1,849	1,709	1,371	2,187		62.7
Wisconsin.....	2		2	199		199	56	76	67	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	4	2	2	955	755	200	385	570		67.5
Iowa.....	11	6	5	4,073	2,932	1,141	993	1,380	1,700	72.0
Missouri.....	1	1		41	41		19	22		(¹)
PACIFIC:										
California.....	4	3	1	566	409	157	223	343		65.0

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	84	22,345	1,233	16,603	4,509	6.9	83	1,880	17,021
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	1	246	20	226	-----	8.1	1	13	99
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	15	4,568	126	3,253	1,189	3.7	15	341	2,954
New Jersey.....	1	323	5	323	-----	1.5	1	37	245
Pennsylvania.....	8	1,834	166	1,668	-----	9.1	8	162	1,455
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	5	1,402	302	1,060	40	22.2	4	92	842
Indiana.....	8	2,704	160	2,544	-----	5.9	8	222	2,299
Illinois.....	11	1,871	110	1,452	309	7.0	11	211	1,298
Michigan.....	13	3,558	125	2,229	1,204	5.3	13	322	3,130
Wisconsin.....	2	199	4	128	67	3.0	2	31	202
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	4	955	24	931	-----	2.5	4	82	813
Iowa.....	11	4,073	132	2,241	1,700	5.6	11	294	2,719
Missouri.....	1	41	1	40	-----	-----	1	15	80
PACIFIC:									
California.....	4	566	58	508	-----	10.2	4	58	485

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	84	72	71	\$1,694,448	26	\$179,608	45	\$175,450
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	15	15	14	495,948	5	80,055	10	45,000
Pennsylvania.....	8	7	7	152,500	2	2,950	6	21,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	3	3	85,000	-----	-----	2	(¹)
Indiana.....	8	4	4	178,000	3	18,901	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	11	9	9	176,000	3	9,450	4	18,500
Michigan.....	13	11	11	259,000	4	20,420	9	26,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	4	4	27,000	2	1,381	3	9,000
Iowa.....	11	11	11	220,000	4	15,150	8	27,000
PACIFIC:								
California.....	4	4	4	23,500	2	6,301	-----	-----
Other States.....	5	4	4	77,500	1	25,000	2	28,950

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; and Wisconsin, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	84	83	\$340, 376	\$106, 603	\$33, 253	\$17, 536
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	15	14	66, 951	20, 820	8, 185	4, 644
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	28, 613	9, 938	920	1, 535
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	19, 792	5, 988	2, 030	1, 655
Indiana.....	8	8	36, 400	12, 125	5, 462	1, 560
Illinois.....	11	11	29, 423	13, 040	1, 276	1, 355
Michigan.....	13	13	75, 710	16, 235	9, 347	1, 430
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	4	12, 767	5, 332	670	416
Iowa.....	11	11	48, 096	12, 826	4, 661	3, 919
PACIFIC:						
California.....	4	4	7, 950	4, 501	150	217
Other States.....	5	5	14, 674	5, 798	552	805

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$25, 273	\$78, 170	\$4, 888	\$23, 168	\$39, 685	\$391	\$11, 409
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3, 182	18, 272	621	3, 981	5, 401	-----	1, 845
Pennsylvania.....	1, 000	3, 884	560	2, 762	4, 826	50	3, 138
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	-----	3, 448	221	1, 072	4, 328	-----	1, 050
Indiana.....	2, 298	6, 304	396	3, 091	3, 899	141	1, 124
Illinois.....	1, 602	7, 737	134	863	2, 952	65	399
Michigan.....	9, 877	18, 286	1, 556	5, 568	11, 511	-----	1, 900
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	453	2, 540	41	497	2, 234	-----	584
Iowa.....	5, 860	11, 390	939	4, 371	3, 312	-----	818
PACIFIC:							
California.....	526	1, 007	218	522	525	125	159
Other States.....	475	5, 302	202	441	697	10	392

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; New Jersey, 1; Wisconsin, 2; and Missouri, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America is not a convention. It is a fellowship. It is an endeavor to get back to the old-fashioned ideals, policies, and practices of Baptists as they used to be.

The association has a very simple constitution, and has as its basis of fellowship the truths expressed in the old New Hampshire Confession of Faith, with a premillennial interpretation of the last article.

The constitution provides that any Baptist church in the United States which subscribes to the Constitution and Confession of Faith of the Association, and signifies in writing its desire to find fellowship with the association, may be received into fellowship—not membership. A Baptist church cannot be a member of anything outside itself.

The Articles of Faith briefly stated are: We believe—that the Bible is the Word of God; in the Holy Trinity; in the personality of Satan as the author of all powers of darkness; that man came by direct creation of God; that man is born in sin; in the deity of Christ; the virgin birth; that the salvation of sinners is wholly of grace, through the mediatorial offices of the Son of God; that faith in the Lord Jesus Christ is the only condition of salvation and justification; that all who are truly born again are kept by God the Father for Jesus Christ; in the everlasting felicity of the saved and the everlasting conscious suffering of the lost; in the bodily resurrection; the ascension; the premillennial return of Christ and His millennial reign; and that civil government is of divine appointment, for the interests and good order of human society. Two ordinances are observed—baptism by immersion and the Lord's Supper.

In polity the General Association of Regular Baptist Churches is congregational, believing that the local church has the absolute right of self-government.

There is no denominational missionary agency, but contributions are made for mission activities through approved independent Baptist missionary agencies.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by David Otis Fuller, D. D., secretary-treasurer, General Association of Regular Baptist Churches in the United States of America, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS (GERMAN, 1728)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in previous census years, were in the State of Pennsylvania. This body appeared with the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) prior to 1936.

The membership of this body comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion, forward.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	3	1	2		
Members, number	137	11	126	8.0	92.0
Average membership per church	46	11	63		
Membership by sex:					
Male	61	6	55		
Female	76	5	71		
Males per 100 females ²					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	4		4		
13 years and over	133	11	122	8.3	91.7
Percent under 13 years	2.9		3.2		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	2		2		
Officers and teachers	12		12		
Scholars	105		105		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number -----	3	4	5	5
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number-----	-1	-1		
Percent ² -----				
Members, number -----	137	144	136	167
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number-----	-7	8	-31	
Percent-----	-4.9	5.9	-18.6	
Average membership per church-----	46	36	27	33
Church edifices, number -----	3	4	3	6
Value—number reporting-----	2	4	3	4
Amount reported-----	\$5,000	\$18,000	\$33,000	\$40,800
Average value per church-----	\$2,500	\$4,500	\$11,000	\$10,200
Debt—number reporting-----				2
Amount reported-----				\$3,600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number-----	2	3	5	
Amount reported-----	\$382	\$2,400	\$1,980	
Pastors' salaries-----				
All other salaries-----				
Repairs and improvements-----	\$110	\$1,000	\$1,605	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest-----				
All other current expenses, including interest-----	\$102			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc-----	\$50			
Home missions-----	\$70			
Foreign missions-----		\$900	\$375	
To general headquarters for distribution-----	\$15			
All other purposes-----	\$35			
Not classified-----		\$500		
Average expenditure per church-----	\$191	\$800	\$396	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number-----	2	3	3	2
Officers and teachers-----	12	24	24	13
Scholars-----	105	144	152	130

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the earlier settlers in the United States was John Conrad Beissel, who with others arrived in Boston in the fall of 1720. They reached Philadelphia October 20, 1720.

These people fled from the Palatinate in Germany on account of religious persecution. John Conrad Beissel was a skilled baker and an adept in music. He became converted in 1715, then 25 years of age. In due course of time he joined the Pietists. Because of persecutions by his fellow craftsmen and church authorities he decided to come to America and join the brotherhood on the Wis-sahickon in the vicinity of Germantown, Pa., arriving in 1720.

Great was his surprise when he learned that the community had ceased to exist as an organized body. Kelpius, their leader, was dead; Köster, a prominent member, had returned to Germany; and others were scattered. Some lived nearby as hermits.

Matthai, a hermit whom Beissel consulted, advised him to remain in German-town for a time and learn the weaver's art. Acting upon this advice, he indentured himself to one Peter Becker, of Germantown, who had come from the Schwartzenau community in Germany the year before (1719), and who later became the founder of the German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkards.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Miss Emma C. Monn, secretary of the Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Board, Waynesboro, Pa., and approved by her in its present form.

Beissel was cordially received into the devout family of his master. He suggested to Becker that he call together his former companions to try to renew their religious zeal, advice which he evidently followed.

Having finished his trade of weaver, Beissel now determined to carry out his original purpose, and with a former companion visited the Conestoga Valley in Lancaster County. There in the primitive forest by a spring they built a cabin on the banks of the Muhlbach (Mill Creek), a branch of the Conestoga River. The two men entered upon a life of seclusion and prayer. They exhorted their neighbors when opportunity offered and imparted instruction to young men who were sent to them. This was virtually a free school, the curriculum strictly religious and moral.

Later others of Beissel's ship companions joined him. Religious meetings were held regularly in the small hut in the forest and about the country as opportunity offered. They also visited different communities or settlements. Their mode of life, earnest exhortations, and revival services aroused much attention among the settlers.

In 1722 the Germantown Baptists began to make journeys to the scattered ones through the Province (Pennsylvania) and to hold religious services. On December 25, 1723, some candidates for baptism chose Peter Becker as their baptizer. Following this they organized into a congregation. They continued to make journeys and hold services with the other communities. In 1724 Beissel submitted to baptism by his friend and former master, Peter Becker. Beissel and two of his companions were then already observers of the seventh day as the Sabbath.

The newly baptized elected Beissel as their teacher. Upon his ordination to this office a large measure of the spirit rested upon him and he conducted all meetings with astonishing strength. This congregation held its first love feast December 1724.

In the year 1728 Beissel published a little book on the Sabbath. It was so effective that the congregation now publicly adopted the Sabbath as the day for divine services. The observance of the Sabbath brought persecution. They were imprisoned by the authorities and fined. This congregation consisted of both the solitary and householders.

They had been much beholden in divine work to the Germantown Baptists. But as they embraced and taught doctrines such as celibacy and the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath, which were at variance with the tenets of the Germantown Baptists or Dunkards, dissensions arose, and Beissel and his followers formally withdrew from them and organized as Seventh Day Baptists in December 1728.

In 1732 Beissel left his congregation and removed to Ephrata, a few miles distant. Here he was joined by others of both sexes who shared his ideas and whom he organized into the Ephrata Society. Celibacy was enjoined. Separate houses were built for the two sexes, each of which was organized in monastic fashion, the "brothers' house" having its prior, the "sisters' house" its prioress. The society grew rapidly. Industries were organized on the communistic plan, which flourished. But Beissel thought them out of harmony with the spiritual purpose of the community; they were, therefore, soon greatly curtailed and kept subordinate to the religious idea. Ephrata had, however, one of the first schools (1735) in that part of the country, and its printing establishment (1742) was one of the earliest and best. A Sabbath school (for Bible study) was organized there by Ludwig Höcker, assisted by his sister (1738).

As time advanced the celibate membership diminished. Toward the close of the nineteenth century, celibacy as a feature of the society had disappeared entirely, the properties being under control of a board of trustees.

About 1764 a settlement of Seventh Day Baptists was made at Snow Hill, 3 miles north of Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa. Members from Lancaster County and other places joined them. Here, too, a Seventh Day Baptist Society was organized (1800). Its government was similar to that of Ephrata, but the building was more modern. Religious services were held in the saal, a large room in the building for that purpose. Later (1829) a church was built nearby. The last member of this society died in 1894. The property was legally transferred to the congregation in 1900. In each of these communities the members of the congregation and the societies met for worship.

Formerly the German language was used in religious services. Gradually came the change to English, which is now used exclusively.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The points of doctrine on which special emphasis is laid are: (1) The inspiration of the Bible; (2) one God, the Father, and Jesus Christ, his Son, the Mediator; (3) the Ten Commandments as still the rule of righteousness for all mankind; (4) baptism by trine forward immersion; (5) foot washing in connection with the communion service; (6) the anointing of the sick; (7) the blessing of infants; (8) observance of the seventh day as Sabbath; (9) induction to the ministry by personal request for ordination, instead of election by the congregation as formerly. The doctrine of nonresistance is held to be involved in the sixth commandment.

Each congregation elects delegates to the General Conference which convenes annually the second week in June. Ministers are delegates by virtue of their office, and are entitled to vote.

Home missionary work is under the care of the missionary board. There is no special educational or philanthropic work.

NATIONAL BAPTIST EVANGELICAL LIFE AND SOUL SAVING ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who feel that it is their duty to seek daily to save lost souls and reclaim backsliders.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	28	21	7	-----	-----
Members, number.....	2,300	1,241	1,059	54.0	46.0
Average membership per church.....	82	59	151	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	966	515	451	53.3	46.7
Female.....	1,334	726	608	54.4	45.6
Males per 100 females.....	72.4	70.9	74.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	245	107	138	43.7	56.3
13 years and over.....	1,873	952	921	50.8	49.2
Age not reported.....	182	182	-----	100.0	-----
Percent under 13 years ²	11.6	10.1	13.0	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	21	15	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	20	14	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$84,459	\$49,059	\$35,400	58.1	41.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$68,834	\$33,434	\$35,400	48.6	51.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$15,625	\$15,625	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$4,223	\$3,504	\$5,900	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	5	3	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,787	\$1,587	\$1,200	56.9	43.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,650	\$4,650	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	19	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12,901	\$10,624	\$2,277	82.4	17.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,726	\$4,671	\$1,055	81.6	18.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,061	\$861	\$200	81.1	18.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,597	\$962	\$635	60.2	39.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,037	\$2,937	\$100	96.7	3.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$329	\$279	\$50	84.8	15.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$253	\$179	\$74	70.8	29.2
Home missions.....	\$405	\$277	\$128	68.4	31.6
Foreign missions.....	\$159	\$124	\$35	78.0	22.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$293	\$293	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$41	\$41	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$496	\$559	\$325	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting number.....	26	19	7	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	214	147	67	68.7	31.3
Scholars.....	950	622	328	65.5	34.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex and by age. Table 3 shows the value of churches and parsonages, the amount of debt on church edifices, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND BY AGE, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States.....	28	21	7	2,300	1,241	1,059	966	1,334	72.4	245	1,873	182	11.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	3	3	—	245	245	—	100	145	69.0	30	215	—	12.2
North Dakota.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	4	6	—	—	—	10	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	7	3	4	1,297	522	775	542	755	71.8	157	1,140	—	12.1
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	351	160	191	181	170	106.5	28	163	160	14.7
Texas.....	3	1	2	117	24	93	36	81	—	17	100	—	14.5
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	4	4	—	56	56	—	28	28	—	3	41	12	—
Idaho.....	2	2	—	32	32	—	15	17	—	—	32	—	—
Wyoming.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	5	7	—	—	12	—	—
Utah.....	2	2	—	117	117	—	34	83	—	1	116	—	.9
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	2	2	—	43	43	—	13	30	—	6	37	—	—
Oregon.....	1	1	—	20	20	—	8	12	—	3	17	—	—

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	28	21	20	\$84,459	5	\$2,787	6	\$4,650	26	214	950
Louisiana.....	7	7	7	55,700	2	1,200	—	—	7	78	512
Other States.....	21	14	13	28,759	3	1,587	6	4,650	19	136	438

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, Texas, Idaho, Utah, and Washington; and 1 in each of the following—Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in-terest	Other current ex-penses, including interest	Local relief and char-ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States	28	26	\$12,901	\$5,728	\$1,061	\$1,597	\$3,037	\$329	\$253	\$405	\$159	\$293	\$41
Missouri	3	3	2,715	1,720	250	300	---	73	---	100	100	160	12
Louisiana	7	7	3,173	1,700	345	620	100	75	111	149	33	40	---
Texas	3	3	602	505	---	---	---	15	36	21	5	20	---
Montana	4	4	195	51	---	115	---	---	10	7	---	12	---
Other States	11	9	6,216	1,750	466	562	2,937	166	96	128	21	61	29

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Idaho, Washington, and Utah; and 1 in each of the following—Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Oregon.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America was founded by A. A. Banks, November 25, 1920, in Kansas City, Mo. The first session of the assembly was held in St. Stephen Baptist Church of that city. For 15 years this body was affiliated with the National Baptist Convention Unincorporated, but differences arose and in September 1936, in Birmingham, Ala., the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly declared itself to be an independent organization.

This body has always done relief work and has majored in the soul saving business. Its aim has been for each member to add one member to the kingdom annually.

The assembly is now establishing headquarters in all of the leading cities of the United States when suitable workers can be found to look after the work. The intention of the founder is to make the organization world-wide. The aim of the organization is 1,000,000 souls for Christ annually through its many workers.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by A. A. Banks, founder and executive captain of the National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of the United States of America, Muskogee, Okla.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 45

THE CHRISTIAN AND
MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$-----
For all other salaries.....	-----
For repairs and improvements.....	-----
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	-----
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	-----
For home missions.....	-----
For foreign missions.....	-----
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	-----
For all other purposes.....	-----
Total expenditures during year.....	-----

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Christian and Missionary Alliance for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination persons are enrolled as members who subscribe to the doctrine and fellowship of the Alliance. The form of baptism is immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	444	290	154	65.3	34.7
Members, number	32,145	26,071	6,074	81.1	18.9
Average membership per church	72	90	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male	11,255	8,890	2,365	79.0	21.0
Female	18,549	14,867	3,682	80.1	19.9
Sex not reported	2,341	2,314	27	98.8	1.2
Males per 100 females	60.7	59.8	64.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	1,265	834	431	65.9	34.1
13 years and over	30,629	24,991	5,638	81.6	18.4
Age not reported	251	246	5	98.0	2.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	4.0	3.2	7.1		
Church edifices, number	350	232	118	66.3	33.7
Value—number reporting	339	227	112	67.0	33.0
Amount reported	\$3,448,939	\$3,157,203	\$291,736	91.5	8.5
Constructed prior to 1936	\$3,350,369	\$3,080,353	\$270,016	91.9	8.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$98,570	\$76,850	\$21,720	78.0	22.0
Average value per church	\$10,174	\$13,908	\$2,605		
Debt—number reporting	191	154	37	80.6	19.4
Amount reported	\$1,030,033	\$988,936	\$41,097	96.0	4.0
Number reporting "no debt"	124	59	65	47.6	52.4
Parsonages, number	160	114	46	71.2	28.8
Value—number reporting	128	89	39	69.5	30.5
Amount reported	\$410,700	\$339,000	\$71,700	82.5	17.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	438	286	152	65.3	34.7
Amount reported	\$1,171,643	\$1,020,059	\$151,584	87.1	12.9
Pastors' salaries	\$306,183	\$251,410	\$54,773	82.1	17.9
All other salaries	\$39,755	\$36,323	\$3,432	91.4	8.6
Repairs and improvements	\$61,626	\$49,113	\$12,513	79.7	20.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$100,805	\$91,479	\$9,326	90.7	9.3
All other current expenses, including interest	\$219,048	\$194,034	\$25,014	88.6	11.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$9,684	\$8,651	\$1,033	89.3	10.7
Home missions	\$15,131	\$13,706	\$1,425	90.6	9.4
Foreign missions	\$203,692	\$178,398	\$25,294	87.6	12.4
To general headquarters for distribution	\$184,129	\$168,319	\$15,810	91.4	8.6
All other purposes	\$31,590	\$28,626	\$2,964	90.6	9.4
Average expenditure per church	\$2,675	\$3,567	\$997		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	432	286	146	66.2	33.8
Officers and teachers.....	5,770	4,297	1,473	74.5	25.5
Scholars.....	43,536	34,302	9,234	78.8	21.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	156	103	53	66.0	34.0
Officers and teachers.....	1,097	839	258	76.5	23.5
Scholars.....	10,360	7,885	2,475	76.1	23.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	17	5	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	87	76	11	(2)	(2)
Scholars.....	650	478	172	73.5	26.5

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Christian and Missionary Alliance for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number	444	332	163
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	111	169	-----
Percent.....	33.4	103.7	-----
Members, number	32,145	22,737	9,625
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	9,408	13,112	-----
Percent.....	41.4	136.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	72	68	59
Church edifices, number	350	268	126
Value—number reporting.....	339	254	126
Amount reported.....	\$3,448,939	\$3,565,375	\$590,150
Average value per church.....	\$10,174	\$14,037	\$4,684
Debt—number reporting.....	191	153	72
Amount reported.....	\$1,030,033	\$859,635	\$137,657
Parsonages, number	160	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	128	102	31
Amount reported.....	\$410,700	\$566,225	\$78,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	438	320	147
Amount reported.....	\$1,171,643	\$1,345,434	\$232,029
Pastors' salaries.....	\$306,183	\$837,663	\$108,897
All other salaries.....	\$39,755		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$61,626		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100,805		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$219,048	\$490,075	\$110,471
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,684		
Home missions.....	\$15,131		
Foreign missions.....	\$203,692		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$184,129	\$17,696	\$12,661
All other purposes.....	\$31,590		
Not classified.....	-----	\$4,204	\$1,578
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,675		
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	432	301	153
Officers and teachers.....	5,770	3,117	1,342
Scholars.....	43,536	25,930	10,735

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Christian and Missionary Alliance by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table

4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 3 census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	444	290	154	32,145	26,071	6,074	11,255	18,549	2,341	80.7	432	5,770	43,538
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	4	2	2	215	106	109	71	144	---	49.3	4	43	356
New Hampshire.....	1	1	---	72	72	---	27	45	---	---	1	13	75
Massachusetts.....	7	5	2	593	490	103	194	399	---	48.6	7	68	507
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	53	53	---	25	28	---	---	1	8	35
Connecticut.....	3	3	---	322	322	---	124	198	---	62.6	3	46	320
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	59	39	20	3,656	2,798	858	1,327	2,280	49	58.2	58	718	4,458
New Jersey.....	18	14	4	1,060	943	117	314	646	100	48.6	17	225	1,462
Pennsylvania.....	125	73	52	9,386	6,718	2,668	3,573	5,738	75	62.3	124	1,855	14,325
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	37	33	4	3,182	3,018	164	1,172	2,010	---	58.3	37	546	4,944
Indiana.....	7	6	1	373	351	22	123	250	---	49.2	7	94	615
Illinois.....	4	4	---	351	351	---	138	213	---	64.8	4	82	743
Michigan.....	14	14	---	1,165	1,165	---	465	650	50	71.5	14	229	2,109
Wisconsin.....	13	3	10	296	75	221	121	175	---	69.1	12	92	430
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	10	22	1,316	711	605	524	792	---	66.2	31	324	1,965
Iowa.....	9	5	4	438	314	124	170	268	---	63.4	9	91	523
Missouri.....	2	2	---	303	303	---	69	114	120	60.5	2	26	239
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	112	90	22	56	56	---	---	2	19	138
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	122	47	75	28	72	22	---	3	19	137
Nebraska.....	8	5	3	880	800	80	161	269	450	59.9	7	125	1,027
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	163	163	---	51	112	---	45.5	1	29	211
Maryland.....	4	3	1	165	131	34	63	102	---	61.8	3	22	146
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	13	17	---	---	1	10	80
Virginia.....	6	3	3	222	178	44	78	144	---	54.2	4	32	263
West Virginia.....	4	3	1	304	263	41	105	199	---	52.8	4	57	480
North Carolina.....	7	5	2	690	623	67	161	344	185	46.8	7	105	977
Georgia.....	4	2	2	415	293	122	147	268	---	54.9	4	32	219
Florida.....	8	6	2	422	367	55	150	272	---	55.1	7	111	704
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	185	185	---	60	125	---	48.0	1	19	232
Tennessee.....	1	1	---	155	155	---	65	90	---	---	1	15	90
Alabama.....	4	2	2	1,465	1,390	75	72	103	1,290	69.9	3	62	652
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	141	101	40	54	87	---	---	2	26	205
Texas.....	1	1	---	112	112	---	55	57	---	---	1	16	103
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	---	5	171	---	171	74	97	---	---	5	44	308
Idaho.....	1	1	---	22	22	---	8	14	---	---	1	13	70
Colorado.....	1	1	---	46	46	---	14	32	---	---	1	12	105
Arizona.....	1	---	1	50	---	50	20	30	---	---	1	9	50
Nevada.....	1	1	---	25	25	---	13	12	---	---	1	9	25
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	15	11	4	1,042	900	142	429	613	---	70.0	14	168	1,213
Oregon.....	7	6	1	442	425	17	191	251	---	76.1	7	78	607
California.....	20	18	2	1,983	1,935	48	750	1,233	---	60.8	20	278	2,388

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936 BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re-ported	Per-cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	444	332	163	32, 145	22, 737	9, 625	1, 265	30, 629	251	4.0
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	4	5	—	215	168	—	—	215	—	—
Massachusetts.....	7	9	5	593	622	247	12	581	—	2.0
Connecticut.....	3	2	—	322	206	—	23	299	—	7.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	59	35	28	3, 656	2, 567	1, 274	83	3, 463	110	2.3
New Jersey.....	18	10	7	1, 060	560	308	13	1, 047	—	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	125	96	65	9, 386	6, 062	3, 857	416	8, 970	—	4.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	37	26	16	3, 182	2, 612	1, 344	94	2, 957	131	3.1
Indiana.....	7	4	6	373	228	130	12	361	—	3.2
Illinois.....	4	4	2	351	265	195	—	351	—	—
Michigan.....	14	15	—	1, 165	1, 025	—	187	978	—	16.1
Wisconsin.....	13	3	—	296	69	—	9	287	—	3.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	32	20	4	1, 316	609	133	81	1, 235	—	6.2
Iowa.....	9	7	1	438	275	41	4	434	—	.9
North Dakota.....	2	4	1	112	108	30	40	72	—	35.7
South Dakota.....	3	5	—	122	98	—	—	122	—	—
Nebraska.....	8	1	—	880	93	—	1	879	—	.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	4	1	—	165	80	—	6	159	—	3.6
Virginia.....	6	3	—	222	255	—	5	217	—	2.3
West Virginia.....	4	4	1	304	152	25	12	292	—	3.9
North Carolina.....	7	5	3	690	375	314	13	677	—	1.9
Georgia.....	4	2	—	415	361	—	14	401	—	3.4
Florida.....	8	7	1	422	1, 488	15	—	422	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	4	2	—	1, 465	62	—	20	1, 445	—	1.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Oklahoma.....	2	3	—	141	96	—	5	136	—	3.5
Texas.....	1	4	—	112	155	—	3	109	—	2.7
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	5	2	—	171	37	—	32	139	—	18.7
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	15	19	5	1, 042	982	260	46	996	—	4.4
Oregon.....	7	7	2	442	606	90	21	421	—	4.8
California.....	20	14	8	1, 983	1, 503	749	55	1, 918	10	2.8
Other States.....	² 12	13	8	1, 104	1, 018	613	58	1, 046	—	5.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in Missouri; and 1 in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	444	350	339	\$3,448,939	191	\$1,030,033	128	\$410,700
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	7	6	5	75,800	1	1,200	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	59	47	46	788,361	26	354,978	17	63,000
New Jersey.....	18	13	13	200,500	10	53,155	7	32,700
Pennsylvania.....	125	102	98	847,228	57	191,725	34	126,200
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	37	26	26	324,050	20	119,444	9	26,100
Indiana.....	7	7	7	52,700	5	17,175	2	(¹)
Michigan.....	14	12	12	122,850	12	33,196	5	18,500
Wisconsin.....	13	7	7	10,800	3	1,725	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	25	81,000	6	29,200	9	14,700
Iowa.....	9	6	6	25,650	4	10,760	2	(¹)
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,200	1	3,500	2	(¹)
Nebraska.....	8	6	6	88,650	6	11,480		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	6	6	4	38,000	2	21,000		
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	38,200	2	8,420		
North Carolina.....	7	7	7	120,000	4	14,000	3	13,700
Georgia.....	4	3	3	34,500	2	18,800	1	(¹)
Florida.....	8	7	7	80,300	3	21,200	1	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Alabama.....	4	3	3	22,500	2	2,300	2	(¹)
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	3	3	2,700	1	600	3	2,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	15	13	12	82,000	6	35,292	8	16,300
Oregon.....	7	7	7	26,600	2	1,200	3	6,500
California.....	20	17	17	217,700	6	25,600	8	24,750
Other States.....	32	19	² 18	158,650	10	54,083	8	65,450

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Connecticut, and Illinois; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Missouri, North Dakota, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, and Nevada.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- prove- ments
United States.....	444	438	\$1, 171, 643	\$306, 183	\$39, 755	\$61, 626
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	4	4	7, 458	1, 829	70	1, 089
Massachusetts.....	7	7	24, 135	7, 200	2, 326	291
Connecticut.....	3	3	9, 360	2, 380	300	700
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	59	58	163, 240	44, 000	5, 287	7, 900
New Jersey.....	18	17	51, 029	14, 435	1, 409	2, 327
Pennsylvania.....	125	124	328, 180	66, 234	4, 726	20, 078
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	37	37	109, 025	32, 506	4, 524	4, 788
Indiana.....	7	7	14, 121	4, 886	505	423
Illinois.....	4	4	21, 001	4, 724	1, 900	634
Michigan.....	14	14	56, 164	12, 990	2, 522	2, 695
Wisconsin.....	13	13	7, 190	4, 117	12	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	47, 668	15, 271	1, 965	4, 625
Iowa.....	9	8	14, 488	4, 134	252	825
South Dakota.....	3	3	2, 968	1, 531		44
Nebraska.....	8	7	45, 472	6, 330	3, 370	2, 491
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	4	4	4, 720	1, 082		
Virginia.....	6	6	8, 361	3, 220		35
West Virginia.....	4	4	10, 819	4, 180	236	447
North Carolina.....	7	7	16, 361	6, 675	450	1, 801
Georgia.....	4	4	15, 546	5, 206	364	3, 200
Florida.....	8	8	18, 898	5, 972	413	401
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	4	4	17, 732	3, 600	3, 000	650
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	4, 261	2, 107	156	100
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	15	15	34, 191	13, 501	519	2, 040
Oregon.....	7	7	12, 073	4, 243	239	724
California.....	20	19	74, 902	18, 544	2, 833	2, 017
Other States.....	17	¹ 17	52, 280	15, 286	2, 377	1, 295

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Missouri, North Dakota, and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and Nevada, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$100, 805	\$219, 048	\$9, 684	\$15, 131	\$203, 692	\$184, 129	\$31, 590
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	925	1, 604	99	40	1, 142	443	217
Massachusetts.....	583	4, 116	133	433	225	8, 639	189
Connecticut.....		1, 457	65	829	2, 669	960	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	9, 341	34, 576	990	1, 498	29, 245	28, 364	2, 039
New Jersey.....	3, 238	10, 103	543	137	5, 707	12, 101	1, 029
Pennsylvania.....	28, 462	69, 312	1, 842	4, 530	68, 697	56, 637	7, 662
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	7, 156	22, 336	1, 981	3, 322	12, 845	15, 596	3, 971
Indiana.....	1, 477	2, 699	62		1, 153	2, 716	200
Illinois.....	1, 600	3, 936	183	306	6, 988	543	188
Michigan.....	3, 739	9, 429	696	701	10, 012	10, 037	3, 343
Wisconsin.....	357	915	61	173	898	217	434
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	6, 061	5, 683	399	987	6, 686	3, 975	2, 016
Iowa.....	1, 230	3, 226	172		2, 565	1, 330	754
South Dakota.....	106	639	2		50	306	290
Nebraska.....	19, 312	2, 422	260	30	10, 484	171	602
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1, 077	20	12	1, 938	375	216
Virginia.....	840	2, 816	10	27	1, 320	37	56
West Virginia.....	280	2, 532	21		1, 049	1, 958	116
North Carolina.....	1, 748	2, 928	185		1, 922	639	13
Georgia.....		3, 062	100		2, 747	270	597
Florida.....	800	5, 185	278	110	3, 036	2, 633	70
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Alabama.....	2, 100	3, 782	100	200	500	3, 800	
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	100	436		13	849	426	74
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 809	4, 880	284	236	6, 635	2, 681	1, 606
Oregon.....	660	2, 095	194	392	1, 797	1, 580	149
California.....	7, 758	8, 191	738	251	8, 860	24, 188	1, 522
Other States.....	1, 123	9, 611	261	910	13, 673	3, 507	4, 237

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Christian and Missionary Alliance originated in a somewhat informal movement started by Rev. A. B. Simpson, D. D., in the year 1881. At that time Dr. Simpson was pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York City, but left the pastorate, and also withdrew from the presbytery of New York, for the purpose of conducting a wider evangelistic movement among the unchurched masses. For several years he held services in public halls, theaters, and in the summer in gospel tents. Shortly after the movement was started an independent church was organized in New York City with an independent charter, still known as the Gospel Tabernacle Church. The work became more widely known and affiliated throughout the country through many calls for evangelistic services and religious conventions in popular centers, such as Old Orchard Beach, Maine, and various other resorts, and a number of local organizations were formed. From the beginning a strong missionary tone characterized the conferences, and in 1887 two societies were organized, respectively, for home and foreign missionary work—one known as the Christian Alliance (incorporated in 1890), for home work, especially among the neglected classes in towns and cities of the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. H. M. Shuman, president of The Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

United States; the other, the International Missionary Alliance (incorporated in 1889), was for the purpose of planting missions among neglected communities in non-Christian lands. In 1897 the two societies were united in The Christian and Missionary Alliance and since then have labored in the double function of home and foreign evangelism.

DOCTRINE

The Christian and Missionary Alliance is strictly evangelical in its doctrine. It stands firmly for the inspiration of the Scriptures, the atonement of Christ, the supernaturalism of religious experience, and a life of separation and practical holiness. It has no strict creed, but expresses the great essential features of its testimony in a simple formula known as the fourfold Gospel of Christ, as Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming Lord. It is not a sectarian body, but allows liberty in the matter of church government, and is in fraternal union with evangelical Christians of all denominations, accepting missionaries from the various churches, provided they are in full sympathy with the evangelical standards of the Alliance.

ORGANIZATION

There is no close ecclesiastical organization, though the society has in the United States and Canada about a dozen organized districts with about 500 regular branches. Only a small proportion of these are organized churches, as the society seeks always to avoid a sectarian aspect and therefore is somewhat averse to the establishment of independent churches. Each local branch is entirely self-directing and in most cases is primarily evangelistic in character and a center of missionary conference. An annual council meets in the spring, to which reports are submitted from all branches and fields, and which passes such legislation as may be needed concerning the government and administration of the work. It is to be noted that many of the most liberal and active supporters of this work are still in active membership in various Protestant churches, giving their support to the Alliance in its evangelistic work.

WORK

The territory covered by the home and foreign work of the Alliance embraces the United States and Canada; Jamaica and Puerto Rico, in the West Indies; the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Argentina, in South America; Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Sierra Leone, and the French colony of Gabon, in Africa; Palestine, Transjordan, Hauran, and Djebel Druze, in the Near East; three provinces in India; eight provinces in China; Japan; French Indochina and East Siam; Philippine Islands; and the Netherland East Indies.

The home missionary work consists of a general evangelism, carried on chiefly among those destitute of church privileges, and results frequently in the organizing of local branches and, in some cases, of churches. Religious conventions are held in many centers where suitable openings are available. At these gatherings, while evangelism is a strong feature, much emphasis is laid upon the foreign missionary vision of the Alliance. The annual contributions to the general fund amount to upwards of \$500,000.

The foreign missionary activities are organized on a basis similar to the organization in the United States and Canada. They are under the administration of a large and representative board of 24 members, the foreign missionary work being administered through the foreign department which is presided over by the foreign secretary, who devotes his entire time to the supervision of the missionary work. The report for 1936 shows 160 mission centers and 1,463 outstations in 20 different mission fields, where 95 different languages are employed. The missionary staff is composed of 449 American and British missionaries, with 1,576 native workers. There are 502 organized churches with 48,142 members. In 11 Bible training schools 454 students were enrolled, and 28,603 pupils in 928 Sunday schools. Other school work is carried on where necessary but fullest emphasis is given to evangelism and the establishing of the church. The total amount expended for foreign work, exclusive of expenses of administration and including amounts received and expended on the field, was \$507,430 in 1936.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance maintains three training schools in the United States where young people are equipped for home and foreign service, namely, The Missionary Training Institute, Nyack, N. Y.; the St. Paul Bible Institute, St. Paul, Minn.; and the Simpson Bible Institute, Seattle, Wash.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
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BULLETIN No. 24

CHURCH OF CHRIST
(HOLINESS) U. S. A.

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

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Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

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For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	
For repairs and improvements.....	
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (HOLINESS) U. S. A.

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have declared their experience of salvation, their belief in the doctrines of this church, and their willingness to submit to its government.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	106	48	58	45.3	54.7
Members, number.....	7,379	3,535	3,844	47.9	52.1
Average membership per church.....	70	74	66		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,751	1,199	1,552	43.6	56.4
Female.....	4,628	2,336	2,292	50.5	49.5
Males per 100 females.....	59.4	51.3	67.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	758	323	435	42.6	57.4
13 years and over.....	6,398	3,208	3,190	50.1	49.9
Age not reported.....	223	4	219	1.8	98.2
Percent under 13 years ²	10.6	9.1	12.0		
Church edifices, number.....	91	39	52		
Value—number reporting.....	88	37	51		
Amount reported.....	\$305,152	\$238,206	\$66,946	78.1	21.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$269,537	\$212,206	\$57,331	78.7	21.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$35,615	\$26,000	\$9,615	73.0	27.0
Average value per church.....	\$3,468	\$6,438	\$1,313		
Debt—number reporting.....	20	16	4		
Amount reported.....	\$40,812	\$39,981	\$831	98.0	2.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	14	32		
Parsonages, number.....	12	11	1		
Value—number reporting.....	12	11	1		
Amount reported.....	\$16,250	\$15,750	\$500	96.9	3.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	43	54		
Amount reported.....	\$52,961	\$38,727	\$14,234	74.2	25.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$19,674	\$12,986	\$6,688	66.0	34.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,289	\$3,313	\$976	77.2	22.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,345	\$4,616	\$2,729	62.8	37.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,886	\$7,215	\$671	91.5	8.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,765	\$6,121	\$644	90.5	9.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,615	\$968	\$647	59.9	40.1
Home missions.....	\$896	\$604	\$292	67.4	32.6
Foreign missions.....	\$181	\$125	\$56	69.1	30.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,704	\$1,806	\$898	66.8	33.2
All other purposes.....	\$1,606	\$973	\$633	60.6	39.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$546	\$914	\$253		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	41	54		
Officers and teachers.....	892	398	494	44.6	55.4
Scholars.....	3,675	1,758	1,917	52.2	47.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	106	82
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	24	-----
Percent.....	29.3	-----
Members , number.....	7,379	4,919
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	2,460	-----
Percent.....	50.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	70	60
Church edifices , number.....	91	69
Value—number reporting.....	88	68
Amount reported.....	\$305,152	\$326,850
Average value per church.....	\$3,468	\$4,807
Debt—number reporting.....	20	20
Amount reported.....	\$40,812	\$79,224
Parsonages , number.....	12	11
Value—number reporting.....	12	11
Amount reported.....	\$16,250	\$30,500
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	97	64
Amount reported.....	\$52,961	\$48,968
Pastors' salaries.....	\$19,674	\$36,532
All other salaries.....	\$4,289	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,345	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,886	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,765	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,615	\$8,191
Home missions.....	\$896	
Foreign missions.....	\$181	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,704	
All other purposes.....	\$1,606	
Not classified.....		\$4,245
Average expenditure per church.....	\$546	\$765
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	95	72
Officers and teachers.....	892	460
Scholars.....	3,675	2,511

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A., by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and the membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of church debt for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	106	48	58	7,379	3,535	3,844	2,751	4,628	59.4	95	892	3,675
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	2	—	25	25	—	7	18	—	2	11	25
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	—	7	7	—	3	4	—	1	5	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1	—	97	97	—	35	62	—	1	15	40
Indiana.....	2	2	—	145	145	—	45	100	45.0	2	18	76
Illinois.....	1	1	—	364	364	—	131	233	56.2	1	21	265
Michigan.....	1	1	—	34	34	—	15	19	—	1	11	43
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	2	—	25	25	—	10	15	—	2	11	24
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia	3	3	—	84	84	—	30	54	—	2	11	29
Virginia.....	13	5	8	584	426	158	218	366	59.6	12	100	295
North Carolina.....	1	1	—	13	13	—	2	11	—	1	4	7
Georgia.....	1	1	—	42	42	—	21	21	—	1	10	35
Florida.....	1	—	1	8	—	8	5	3	—	1	3	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	75	46	29	23	52	—	2	12	30
Tennessee.....	2	—	2	132	—	132	52	80	—	2	11	90
Mississippi.....	52	14	38	3,740	997	2,743	1,476	2,264	65.2	46	458	1,817
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	5	3	2	251	164	87	72	179	40.2	5	53	157
Louisiana.....	10	5	5	952	280	672	353	599	58.9	8	94	453
Oklahoma.....	1	1	—	26	26	—	8	18	—	1	5	25
MOUNTAIN:												
Nevada.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	3	9	—	1	5	20
PACIFIC:												
California.....	4	3	1	763	748	15	242	521	46.4	3	34	221

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	106	82	7,379	4,919	758	6,398	223	10.6
Illinois.....	1	3	364	571	43	321	—	11.8
Missouri.....	2	3	25	189	2	23	—	—
District of Columbia.....	3	—	84	—	8	72	4	—
Virginia.....	13	17	584	733	54	530	—	9.2
Tennessee.....	2	4	132	123	4	128	—	3.0
Alabama.....	—	3	—	130	—	—	—	—
Mississippi.....	52	25	3,740	1,632	470	3,089	181	13.2
Arkansas.....	5	7	251	287	12	239	—	4.8
Louisiana.....	10	6	952	393	99	815	38	10.8
California.....	4	7	763	538	18	745	—	2.4
Other States.....	14	7	484	323	48	436	—	9.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	106	91	88	\$305,152	20	\$40,812	12	\$16,250
Virginia.....	13	11	10	55,900	2	5,350	1	(1)
Mississippi.....	52	48	47	81,720	4	731	4	49,50
Arkansas.....	5	5	5	5,050	2	1,074	3	30,00
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	34,600	2	196	2	(1)
California.....	4	4	4	45,700	3	3,940	1	(1)
Other States.....	22	13	* 12	82,182	7	29,521	1	8,300

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the States of Indiana and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia; and 1 each in the following—Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	106	97	\$52,961	\$19,674	\$4,289	\$7,345
Virginia.....	13	9	7,695	2,173	623	1,414
Mississippi.....	52	51	13,282	6,546	1,003	2,011
Arkansas.....	5	5	2,044	743	31	286
Louisiana.....	10	10	5,189	2,327	366	965
California.....	4	4	8,146	2,969	1,052	300
Other States.....	22	* 18	16,605	4,916	1,214	2,369

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$7,886	\$6,765	\$1,615	\$896	\$181	\$2,704	\$1,606
Virginia.....	2,632	479	198	37	33	95	11
Mississippi.....	713	932	358	225	138	985	371
Arkansas.....	160	597	69	35	-----	87	36
Louisiana.....	68	333	265	148	-----	298	419
California.....	1,437	938	153	197	-----	670	430
Other States.....	2,876	3,486	572	254	10	569	339

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Nevada.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This church was organized in 1894 by Dr. C. P. Jones, a pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of Selma, Ala. He was dissatisfied with his own spiritual experiences and longed for a new faith which would make him one of Wisdom's true sons and, like Abraham, "a friend of God." After fasting and prayer, he had a new inspiration in his work and accepted a call to another Baptist church at Jackson, Miss., where he called a Holiness convention, inviting men who appeared to be interested in his purposes.

The movement was at first interdenominational and antisectarian, but its mission was misunderstood, and it finally developed into a new denomination in 1898, the original church at Jackson, Miss., being joined by others in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, under the National Convention of the Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A.

DOCTRINE

This denomination stresses belief in original sin, the atonement, repentance, justification, regeneration, sanctification, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper as a New Testament ordinance, the gift of the Holy Ghost, foot washing, and divine healing. The membership consists of persons who have declared their experience of salvation and their belief in the doctrines of this denomination and willingness to submit to its government.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The supreme authority for expressing the doctrine and making the laws of this denomination is vested in the National Convention, which meets biennially. This body is composed of its regular and elected officers, district chairmen and superintendents, ordained elders, and both elected and general delegates.

Episcopal in form of government, it elects bishops, one of whom is designated senior bishop and is the executive head of the National Convention. At present the national work is divided into seven dioceses, namely: Northern, Eastern, Southeastern, Southwestern, Western, North Central, and Northwestern, each of which is presided over by a junior bishop. This convention also elects recording, corresponding, financial, and statistical secretaries; treasurer; one or more missionaries and evangelists; a committee on episcopacy; a general board of education; a general mission board; and a general board of publications.

The district convention is composed of representatives of the local churches and of their various auxiliaries, as well as all elders and licensed ministers in its jurisdiction. It meets semiannually.

Each local church may elect a pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, deaconesses, trustees, and such other officers as are necessary. The auxiliaries of the church are the Sunday school, the Holiness Young People's Union, and the Christian Women's Willing Workers.

Mission work, both home and foreign, is under the supervision of the general mission board.

The general board of education has charge of all matters pertaining to education. C. M. and I. College at Jackson, Miss., is under the supervision of this denomination.

All church literature and publications are under the supervision of the secretary of publications of the National Publishing Board.

The official organ of the denomination is Truth Messenger, published monthly at the National Publishing House, Los Angeles, Calif.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. W. H. Dunn, D. D., presiding bishop of the Eastern Diocese, Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 2

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

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For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	
For repairs and improvements.....	
For payments on church debt, excluding interest....	
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

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CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ, Scientist, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In the Church of Christ, Scientist, the term "member" denotes persons who have applied for membership and have been admitted and enrolled as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 113	1, 731	382	81.9	18.1
Members, number.....	¹ 268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	94.9	5.1
Average membership per church ²	87	100	25		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	42, 939	40, 722	2, 217	94.8	5.2
Female.....	137, 029	129, 844	7, 185	94.8	5.2
Sex not reported.....	¹ 88, 947	3, 369	15	99.6	.4
Males per 100 females.....	31.3	31.4	30.9		
Membership by age:					
13 years and over.....	¹ 268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	94.9	5.1
Church edifices, number.....	1, 600	1, 357	243	84.8	15.2
Value—Number reporting.....	1, 544	1, 307	237	84.7	15.3
Amount reported.....	\$65, 361, 301	\$63, 804, 809	\$1, 556, 492	97.6	2.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$63, 753, 563	\$62, 279, 586	\$1, 473, 977	97.7	2.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 607, 738	\$1, 525, 223	\$82, 515	94.9	5.1
Average value per church.....	\$42, 332	\$48, 818	\$6, 567		
Debt—Number reporting.....	531	467	64	87.9	12.1
Amount reported.....	\$10, 124, 992	\$9, 881, 884	\$243, 108	97.6	2.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	896	746	150	83.3	16.7
Expenditures: ³					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 076	1, 709	367	82.3	17.7
Amount reported.....	\$10, 429, 418	\$10, 057, 709	\$371, 709	96.4	3.6
Salaries other than pastors.....	\$3, 635, 307	\$3, 499, 667	\$135, 640	96.3	3.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$635, 649	\$606, 978	\$28, 671	95.5	4.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 108, 977	\$1, 077, 396	\$31, 581	97.2	2.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 641, 411	\$3, 515, 218	\$126, 193	96.5	3.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$180, 176	\$171, 537	\$8, 639	95.2	4.8
Home missions.....	\$368, 589	\$367, 143	\$1, 446	99.6	.4
Foreign missions.....	\$31, 734	\$31, 666	\$68	99.8	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$219, 492	\$209, 203	\$10, 289	95.3	4.7
All other purposes.....	\$608, 083	\$578, 901	\$29, 182	95.2	4.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5, 024	\$5, 885	\$1, 013		

¹ Includes 85,563 persons, members of The Mother Church, but not affiliated with any local church or society, and therefore, not distributed geographically, and not reported by sex and age.

² Based upon the membership of local organizations.

³ Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and, therefore, contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in the expenditures of The Mother Church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,742	1,471	271	84.4	15.6
Officers and teachers.....	34,287	32,134	2,153	93.7	6.3
Scholars.....	139,758	133,176	6,582	95.3	4.7

Comparative data, 1890, 1906, 1926, 1936.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Christ, Scientist, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1906, and 1890. Data for 1916 are not available.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936, 1926, 1906, AND 1890

ITEM	1936	1926	1906	1890
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,113	1,913	635	221
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	200	1,278	414	-----
Percent.....	10.5	201.3	187.3	-----
Members, number.....	¹ 268,915	² 202,098	³ 65,717	8,724
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	66,817	136,381	56,993	-----
Percent.....	33.1	207.5	653.3	-----
Average membership per church ⁴	87	73	103	39
Church edifices, number.....	1,600	1,206	253	7
Value—Number reporting.....	1,544	1,185	253	-----
Amount reported.....	\$65,361,301	\$69,416,744	\$8,806,441	\$40,666
Average value per church.....	\$42,332	\$58,580	\$34,808	-----
Debt—Number reporting.....	531	411	88	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,124,992	\$9,638,400	\$391,338	-----
Expenditures: ⁵				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,076	1,859	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,429,418	\$14,202,116	-----	-----
Salaries other than pastors.....	\$3,635,307	\$11,809,738	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$635,649		-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,108,977		-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,641,411		-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$180,176	\$2,312,540	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$368,589		-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$31,734		-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$219,492		-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$608,083	\$79,838	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----		-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5,024	\$7,640	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,742	1,655	550	-----
Officers and teachers.....	34,287	27,439	3,155	-----
Scholars.....	139,758	140,566	16,116	-----

¹ Includes 85,563 persons, members of The Mother Church but not affiliated with any local church or society.

² Includes 62,017 persons, members of The Mother Church but not affiliated with any local church or society.

³ Exclusive of persons (estimated at about 20,000) who were reported both as members of local organizations and also as members of The Mother Church.

⁴ Based upon the membership of local organizations.

⁵ See footnote 3, table 1.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Christ, Scientist, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1936, 1926, and 1906. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2, 113	1, 731	382	268, 915	173, 935	9, 417	42, 939	137, 029	188, 947	31. 3	1, 742	34, 287	139, 758
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	25	11	14	1, 152	824	328	233	919	-----	25. 4	22	151	565
New Hampshire.....	20	13	7	736	640	96	161	575	-----	28. 0	15	88	252
Vermont.....	14	9	5	386	272	114	64	284	38	22. 5	12	56	173
Massachusetts.....	79	72	7	8, 416	8, 106	310	1, 924	5, 783	709	33. 3	73	1, 533	6, 170
Rhode Island.....	6	5	1	847	813	34	217	630	-----	34. 4	5	94	532
Connecticut.....	25	19	6	2, 111	1, 921	190	545	1, 566	-----	34. 8	25	452	1, 644
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	157	139	18	15, 875	15, 351	524	3, 951	11, 924	-----	33. 1	137	2, 785	11, 744
New Jersey.....	67	56	11	4, 963	4, 608	355	1, 305	3, 658	-----	35. 7	60	980	4, 137
Pennsylvania.....	78	75	3	6, 534	6, 088	446	1, 791	4, 651	92	38. 5	63	1, 099	4, 090
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	96	90	6	12, 247	12, 104	143	2, 952	8, 505	790	34. 7	86	1, 851	8, 754
Indiana.....	79	72	7	6, 737	6, 574	163	1, 658	5, 024	55	33. 0	64	976	3, 876
Illinois.....	132	120	12	21, 512	21, 290	222	5, 386	15, 983	143	33. 7	110	3, 344	14, 332
Michigan.....	99	82	17	9, 183	8, 844	339	2, 188	6, 959	36	31. 4	85	1, 758	6, 934
Wisconsin.....	71	61	10	5, 094	4, 945	149	1, 257	3, 777	60	33. 3	57	838	4, 146
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	50	44	6	4, 973	4, 865	108	1, 230	3, 678	65	33. 4	44	760	2, 905
Iowa.....	55	44	11	3, 325	3, 191	134	813	2, 512	-----	32. 4	44	560	1, 895
Missouri.....	61	55	6	6, 931	6, 751	180	1, 582	5, 349	-----	29. 6	50	991	4, 819
North Dakota.....	11	10	1	312	299	13	74	238	-----	31. 1	8	44	125
South Dakota.....	18	14	4	599	541	58	129	470	-----	27. 4	15	119	443
Nebraska.....	36	25	11	2, 105	1, 913	192	492	1, 613	-----	30. 5	31	343	1, 017
Kansas.....	65	51	14	2, 887	2, 653	234	588	2, 171	128	27. 1	50	1, 159	6, 176
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	152	152	---	60	92	-----	(?)	1	16	90
Maryland.....	12	10	2	1, 357	1, 318	39	364	993	-----	36. 7	8	202	721
District of Columbia.....	4	4	---	1, 826	1, 826	---	357	1, 469	-----	24. 3	4	244	1, 192
Virginia.....	14	12	2	845	766	79	171	672	2	25. 4	10	143	467
West Virginia.....	8	8	---	576	576	---	142	424	10	33. 5	6	47	160
North Carolina.....	20	19	1	692	682	10	177	515	-----	34. 4	16	136	447
South Carolina.....	5	5	---	181	181	---	33	107	41	30. 8	3	19	45
Georgia.....	14	12	2	1, 144	1, 119	25	264	880	-----	30. 0	12	159	641
Florida.....	40	34	6	2, 819	2, 676	143	675	2, 144	-----	31. 5	34	586	2, 268
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	14	13	1	1, 185	1, 170	15	270	915	-----	29. 5	12	145	547
Tennessee.....	10	10	---	1, 404	1, 404	---	374	1, 030	-----	36. 3	9	164	535
Alabama.....	15	14	1	643	616	27	115	503	25	22. 9	12	98	357
Mississippi.....	12	12	---	376	376	---	74	302	-----	24. 5	10	65	193

¹ Includes 85,563 members of The Mother Church, not affiliated with any local church or society, and therefore not distributed geographically and not reported by sex.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	15	13	2	623	589	34	116	490	17	23.7	12	92	368
Louisiana.....	14	14	—	1,198	1,198	—	246	952	—	25.8	8	117	423
Oklahoma.....	52	47	5	3,373	3,295	78	789	2,584	—	30.5	39	451	1,621
Texas.....	69	63	6	4,972	4,835	137	1,237	3,723	12	33.2	54	841	3,155
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	24	16	8	1,128	977	151	256	872	—	29.4	20	178	824
Idaho.....	19	15	4	701	633	68	124	577	—	21.5	11	97	267
Wyoming.....	14	7	7	429	301	128	67	362	—	18.5	9	91	349
Colorado.....	39	28	11	3,088	2,888	200	673	2,397	18	28.1	32	457	1,748
New Mexico.....	11	9	2	326	300	26	62	264	—	23.5	8	67	216
Arizona.....	16	13	3	558	513	45	83	295	180	28.1	10	158	586
Utah.....	6	5	1	559	551	8	151	408	—	37.0	3	26	79
Nevada.....	7	4	3	168	118	50	39	129	—	30.2	5	36	116
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	96	51	45	6,445	5,514	931	1,673	4,235	537	39.5	67	1,299	4,413
Oregon.....	50	35	15	3,752	3,426	326	736	2,974	42	24.7	38	535	2,384
California.....	268	190	78	25,907	23,342	2,565	5,071	20,452	384	24.8	233	7,837	30,817

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, BY STATES, 1936, 1926, AND 1906

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	1936	1926	1906	1936	1926	1906
United States.....	2, 113	1, 913	635	1 268, 915	1 202, 098	1 65, 717
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	23	14	1, 152	911	384
New Hampshire.....	20	22	7	736	702	431
Vermont.....	14	12	6	386	310	144
Massachusetts.....	79	72	33	8, 416	8, 536	1 23, 547
Rhode Island.....	6	5	3	847	580	234
Connecticut.....	25	26	10	2, 111	1, 517	521
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	157	141	51	15, 875	11, 530	5, 671
New Jersey.....	67	54	12	4, 963	3, 190	540
Pennsylvania.....	78	64	25	6, 534	4, 776	1, 551
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	96	90	34	12, 247	9, 477	2, 582
Indiana.....	79	80	25	6, 737	5, 514	1, 931
Illinois.....	132	123	54	21, 512	16, 763	5, 675
Michigan.....	99	87	33	9, 183	6, 338	1, 580
Wisconsin.....	71	70	29	5, 094	4, 035	1, 704
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	43	20	4, 973	4, 430	2, 387
Iowa.....	55	60	34	3, 325	3, 171	1, 485
Missouri.....	61	57	20	6, 931	5, 979	2, 644
North Dakota.....	11	15	3	312	411	139
South Dakota.....	18	16	8	599	528	237
Nebraska.....	36	33	13	2, 105	2, 085	994
Kansas.....	65	63	31	2, 887	2, 719	1, 131
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	7	1	152	990	74
Maryland.....	12		2	1, 357		223
District of Columbia.....	4	4	1	1, 826	1, 257	347
Virginia.....	14	12	2	845	616	175
West Virginia.....	8	8	3	576	477	74
North Carolina.....	20	14	4	692	492	110
South Carolina.....	5	4	1	181	124	23
Georgia.....	14	12	7	1, 144	809	397
Florida.....	40	37	6	2, 819	2, 024	171
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	15	4	1, 185	844	137
Tennessee.....	10	9	5	1, 404	1, 064	337
Alabama.....	15	13	3	643	542	94
Mississippi.....	12	11	2	376	263	92
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	15	15	3	623	506	82
Louisiana.....	14	8	1	1, 198	788	63
Oklahoma.....	52	37	10	3, 373	2, 118	391
Texas.....	69	53	16	4, 972	3, 296	796
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	21	6	1, 128	926	213
Idaho.....	19	23	3	701	771	119
Wyoming.....	14	12		429	359	
Colorado.....	39	41	20	3, 088	2, 948	1, 489
New Mexico.....	11	9		326	228	
Arizona.....	16	12	3	558	335	78
Utah.....	6	5	5	559	601	452
Nevada.....	7	9		163	180	
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	96	78	14	6, 445	4, 773	924
Oregon.....	50	48	8	3, 752	2, 893	591
California.....	268	235	35	25, 907	16, 355	2, 753

¹ Includes 85,563 persons, members of The Mother Church, not distributed by States.² Includes 62,017 persons, members of The Mother Church, not distributed by States.³ Exclusive of persons (estimated at about 20,000) who were reported both as members of a local church or society and also as members of The Mother Church.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2, 113	1, 600	1, 544	\$85, 361, 301	531	\$10, 124, 992
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	20	17	267, 000	7	34, 165
New Hampshire.....	20	14	13	378, 773	2	5, 799
Vermont.....	14	8	8	154, 500	1	13, 480
Massachusetts.....	79	61	60	5, 100, 250	15	186, 202
Rhode Island.....	6	5	4	311, 947	3	30, 825
Connecticut.....	25	21	19	917, 521	7	63, 480
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	157	126	121	11, 241, 942	61	2, 590, 587
New Jersey.....	67	51	51	1, 791, 934	29	383, 447
Pennsylvania.....	78	49	49	2, 445, 930	31	447, 597
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	96	64	61	4, 829, 006	26	801, 914
Indiana.....	79	65	64	2, 063, 060	24	503, 594
Illinois.....	132	95	90	5, 846, 031	19	170, 644
Michigan.....	99	66	64	2, 392, 878	16	247, 022
Wisconsin.....	71	58	56	2, 068, 924	19	359, 781
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	35	34	1, 289, 768	5	80, 850
Iowa.....	55	42	38	827, 881	5	135, 956
Missouri.....	61	46	45	3, 595, 130	14	674, 477
North Dakota.....	11	9	8	34, 200	1	1, 900
South Dakota.....	18	15	15	198, 800	1	1, 000
Nebraska.....	36	28	27	437, 090	4	52, 110
Kansas.....	65	52	49	582, 960	14	116, 623
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1 518, 685	{-----	-----
Maryland.....	12	6	6			
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	955, 142	3	284, 789
Virginia.....	14	9	7	203, 335	4	14, 910
West Virginia.....	8	6	6	224, 580	6	70, 916
North Carolina.....	20	12	12	143, 464	5	18, 827
South Carolina.....	5	3	3	26, 640	1	63
Georgia.....	14	10	10	247, 800	3	12, 750
Florida.....	40	34	33	1, 451, 315	10	371, 419
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	11	11	659, 532	7	200, 169
Tennessee.....	10	9	8	265, 500	3	35, 887
Alabama.....	15	7	7	116, 427	2	6, 650
Mississippi.....	12	10	10	60, 538	4	6, 015
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	15	12	11	87, 147	2	4, 090
Louisiana.....	14	10	10	292, 517	5	82, 734
Oklahoma.....	32	37	35	477, 335	7	47, 604
Texas.....	69	59	55	1, 197, 454	23	206, 575
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	18	17	256, 130	6	55, 162
Idaho.....	19	18	18	102, 000	3	8, 616
Wyoming.....	14	7	7	53, 672	3	5, 468
Colorado.....	39	33	32	1, 031, 516	5	38, 580
New Mexico.....	11	7	5	35, 425	3	7, 402
Arizona.....	16	6	6	192, 120	2	11, 800
Utah.....	6	5	5	1 172, 700	{-----	-----
Nevada.....	7	2	2			
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	96	74	74	1, 184, 206	21	145, 013
Oregon.....	50	40	40	1, 047, 143	13	284, 767
California.....	268	220	216	7, 583, 453	81	1, 238, 233

¹ Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, and, also the amount for Nevada with Utah, to avoid disclosing statistics of individual churches.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES ¹				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest
United States	2, 113	2, 076	\$10, 429, 418	\$3, 635, 307	\$635, 649	\$1, 108, 977
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	25	25	45, 248	17, 367	3, 095	1, 976
New Hampshire.....	20	20	30, 376	13, 672	2, 531	1, 250
Vermont.....	14	14	20, 808	5, 065	6, 859	. 55
Massachusetts.....	79	78	1, 636, 410	616, 352	115, 244	21, 558
Rhode Island.....	6	5	42, 556	15, 147	1, 508	5, 395
Connecticut.....	25	25	130, 087	51, 641	11, 834	3, 370
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	157	156	1, 266, 655	448, 951	46, 310	172, 630
New Jersey.....	67	66	301, 184	101, 153	19, 883	33, 504
Pennsylvania.....	78	77	416, 505	115, 590	28, 106	84, 231
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	96	95	576, 166	156, 531	28, 958	122, 535
Indiana.....	79	77	253, 699	75, 281	14, 384	31, 733
Illinois.....	132	130	954, 103	357, 467	71, 568	83, 175
Michigan.....	99	98	386, 184	141, 863	20, 643	51, 137
Wisconsin.....	71	69	221, 161	77, 864	27, 028	17, 292
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	50	169, 678	53, 454	9, 735	8, 804
Iowa.....	55	54	118, 400	35, 115	5, 905	16, 950
Missouri.....	61	61	332, 517	98, 637	19, 859	44, 542
North Dakota.....	11	11	11, 899	3, 863	2, 712	187
South Dakota.....	18	18	21, 892	8, 517	1, 139	100
Nebraska.....	36	36	63, 935	24, 627	2, 344	6, 172
Kansas.....	65	61	111, 874	29, 840	19, 434	6, 318
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	1	70, 418	25, 581	1, 634	3, 450
Maryland.....	12	12				
District of Columbia.....	4	4	130, 576	28, 575	13, 539	27, 915
Virginia.....	14	13	34, 898	13, 793	1, 398	5, 761
West Virginia.....	8	8	30, 188	8, 677	4, 801	3, 066
North Carolina.....	20	19	26, 144	8, 727	2, 098	2, 972
South Carolina.....	5	5	6, 819	1, 833	476	1, 020
Georgia.....	14	14	38, 074	15, 164	2, 728	500
Florida.....	40	37	171, 557	36, 152	9, 245	56, 062
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	13	44, 601	17, 077	1, 582	2, 272
Tennessee.....	10	10	30, 772	12, 246	2, 911	1, 300
Alabama.....	15	14	21, 464	7, 346	1, 085	1, 300
Mississippi.....	12	12	12, 829	3, 031	465	4, 019
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	15	15	19, 554	5, 679	785	701
Louisiana.....	14	14	45, 843	11, 639	6, 033	5, 634
Oklahoma.....	52	51	106, 581	35, 455	10, 744	14, 030
Texas.....	69	65	190, 837	61, 416	6, 994	23, 248
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	24	24	57, 310	16, 160	730	20, 797
Idaho.....	19	19	30, 293	10, 335	1, 972	4, 914
Wyoming.....	14	13	12, 762	4, 925	144	1, 221
Colorado.....	39	39	105, 197	44, 931	4, 653	5, 525
New Mexico.....	11	11	13, 197	3, 590	916	1, 532
Arizona.....	16	16	24, 994	9, 512	2, 274	3, 032
Utah.....	6	6	14, 244	6, 708	976	-----
Nevada.....	7	7	26, 008	15, 157	233	1, 000
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	96	95	245, 869	81, 301	18, 014	27, 229
Oregon.....	50	46	157, 853	56, 089	4, 856	12, 099
California.....	268	267	1, 649, 199	616, 211	75, 284	165, 464

¹ Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and therefore contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in expenditures of The Mother Church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES ¹ —continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3,641,411	\$190,176	\$388,589	\$31,734	\$219,492	\$809,083
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	17,423	831	145		1,020	3,391
New Hampshire.....	10,298	833			779	1,013
Vermont.....	7,113	311			396	1,009
Massachusetts.....	381,923	21,903	322,068	26,195	9,722	91,445
Rhode Island.....	7,278	704			289	12,235
Connecticut.....	50,773	2,688	1,138		3,351	5,292
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	465,226	24,857	5,707	2,119	32,943	67,912
New Jersey.....	122,408	2,429	702		7,590	13,515
Pennsylvania.....	152,058	7,355	1,174		8,983	19,008
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	221,937	6,525	1,696	182	12,446	25,356
Indiana.....	109,718	3,638	619		3,243	15,083
Illinois.....	346,120	16,279	4,383	2,648	17,821	54,642
Michigan.....	131,086	9,959	7,215		9,978	14,303
Wisconsin.....	84,439	1,005	789		3,364	9,380
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	62,956	2,022	625		3,356	28,726
Iowa.....	54,767	1,344	358		1,864	2,097
Missouri.....	133,328	2,480	1,515		6,864	25,292
North Dakota.....	4,741	78			218	100
South Dakota.....	9,199	254	5		524	2,154
Nebraska.....	19,116	955	25		903	9,793
Kansas.....	50,253	895	42		1,314	3,778
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	} 129,003					
Maryland.....		753			1,638	8,359
District of Columbia.....	50,116	2,423			5,857	2,151
Virginia.....	11,021	935			515	1,475
West Virginia.....	12,457	831			219	137
North Carolina.....	9,539	484			854	1,470
South Carolina.....	2,659	77			32	722
Georgia.....	18,122	446	36		842	236
Florida.....	58,120	2,893	327		5,560	3,198
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	20,827	276	1,902		217	448
Tennessee.....	10,980	531			484	2,320
Alabama.....	8,465	144			608	2,516
Mississippi.....	4,279	160			291	584
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	8,443	273	513	441	195	2,524
Louisiana.....	18,456	440			1,708	1,933
Oklahoma.....	35,007	597	3,760		1,979	5,009
Texas.....	75,480	2,382	6,461		5,923	8,933
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	15,982	211			735	2,695
Idaho.....	9,518	250	120	17	773	2,394
Wyoming.....	4,907	43	299		395	828
Colorado.....	42,173	786	172		2,121	4,836
New Mexico.....	4,435	350			145	2,229
Arizona.....	5,292	468			529	3,887
Utah.....	5,871	310			343	36
Nevada.....	3,468	2,530				3,600
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	97,969	8,440	705		4,532	7,679
Oregon.....	63,482	1,816	974		3,268	15,269
California.....	573,180	43,962	5,114	132	52,761	117,091

¹ Figures include the expenditures of The Mother Church and therefore contain some duplications. This is particularly true of the figures for benevolences and denominational support, resulting from the fact that certain contributions made by the local organizations to The Mother Church are again counted in expenditures of The Mother Church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Christian Science is the religion founded by Mary Baker Eddy and represented by the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Christian Science denomination was founded by Mrs. Eddy at Boston in 1879, following her discovery of this religion at Lynn, Mass., in 1866, and her issuing of its textbook, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, in 1875.

For many years prior to 1866 Mrs. Eddy observed and studied mental causes and effects. Profoundly religious, she was disposed to attribute causation to God and to regard Him as divine Mind. In that year, she recovered almost instantly from a severe injury after reading an account of healing in the Gospel according to Matthew. The discovery of what she named Christian Science ensued from this incident. As she has said, "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." (*Science and Health*, p. 109.)

As her discovery developed in her thought, Mrs. Eddy demonstrated its importance to mankind by many cases of healing and by teaching which equipped students for successful practice. In due course, a distinct church became necessary to facilitate cooperation and unity between Christian Scientists, to present Christian Science to all people, and to maintain the purity of its teachings and practice. Accordingly, she and her followers organized the Church of Christ, Scientist, "to commemorate the words and works of our Master" and to "reinststate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." (*Church Manual*, p. 17.)

Mrs. Eddy passed away in 1910. Until then, she had initiated every step in the progress of Christian Science. Although the organic law of the Christian Science movement, its *Church Manual*, confers adequate powers upon an administrative board, The Christian Science Board of Directors, yet this Board always had functioned under her supervision. Mrs. Eddy's demise, therefore, tested the *Church Manual* as an organic law in the absence of its author, but it has fulfilled the most confident expectations. The period since 1910 has been the most fruitful and prosperous in the history of Christian Science.

The primary source of information about Christian Science is Mrs. Eddy's book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, first published in 1875 and occasionally revised "only to give a clearer and fuller expression of its original meaning." This book received from the author its final revision in 1907. Mrs. Eddy is the author of other books on Christian Science, published from 1886 to 1913, which are collected in her *Prose Works* Other Than *Science and Health* and her *Poetical Works*. Her writings can be found in many public libraries and in all Christian Science reading rooms.

DOCTRINE

Christian Science is a religious teaching and practice based on the words and works of Christ Jesus, which is applicable to health for the same reasons that the Christian religion originally was. As defined by Mrs. Eddy, the religion she founded is "divine metaphysics"; it is "the scientific system of divine healing"; it is "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." (*Science and Health*, pp. 111, 123; *Rudimental Divine Science*, p. 1.)

The theology of Christian Science begins with the propositions that God is "All-in-all"; He is the "Divine Principle of all that really is." To define God further, it employs frequently the word "good," besides such terms as Life, Truth, Love, and Mind, Soul, Spirit. Next to God, the name of Jesus and

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the *Report on Religious Bodies*, 1926, has been revised by Clifford P. Smith, editor of the bureau of history and records of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and approved by him in its present form.

references to him occur most frequently in the authorized literature of Christian Science. Concerning Jesus Christ and his relation to God and man, Christian Science distinguishes between what is in the New Testament and what is in the creeds, doctrines, and dogmas of later times. Accordingly, Christian Scientists speak of him oftenest as the Master or the "Way-shower," and they regard the atonement, his chief work, as "the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love." (*Science and Health*, p. 18.)

The most distinctive feature of Christian Science teaching is its absolute distinction between what is real and what is apparent or seeming, but unreal. This distinction Mrs. Eddy explains, for instance, as follows: "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise. They are not true, because they are not of God." (*Science and Health*, p. 472.)

Contrary to common misapprehension, Christian Science does not ignore what it regards as unreal. This religion teaches its adherents to forsake and overcome every form of error or evil on the basis of its unreality; that is, by demonstrating the true idea of reality. This it teaches them to do by means of spiritual law and spiritual power.

In this connection, Christian Science maintains that the truth of being—the truth concerning God and man—includes a rule for its practice and a law by which its practice produces effects. To a certain extent Jesus declared this rule and law when he said, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" (*John VIII, 32*). Accordingly, for an individual to gain his freedom from any form of error or evil, he should know the truth, the absolute truth of being, applicable to his case; and Christian Science further teaches that this practice is effective when employed by one individual for another, because such is the unity of real being and such is the law of God. For these reasons, evidently Jesus could and did declare the possibility of Christian healing in unlimited terms. (See *Matthew x, 5-10* and *xxviii, 16-20*; *Mark xvi, 14-18*; *John xiv, 12*.)

The practice of Christian Science is not merely mental; it must be also spiritual. Indeed, it is truly mental only as it is absolutely spiritual. The nonspiritual elements in the so-called human mind do not contribute to harmony or to health. The practitioner must know or realize spiritually, and his ability to do this is derived from the divine Mind. Therefore, he must agree with the Teacher and Way-shower, who said, "I can of mine own self do nothing" (*John v, 30*), and he must prepare for the healing ministry and keep himself in condition for it by living the life of a genuine Christian. The practice of Christian Science is not limited, as is commonly supposed, to the healing of the sick. On the contrary, Christian Scientists regard their religion as applicable to practically every human need.

Membership in this denomination is limited to those applicants who are at least 12 years of age; not members of any other denomination; of Christian character; and who believe in and understand Christian Science according to the teaching and tenets in its textbook *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*.

ORGANIZATION

Since its reorganization in 1892, the denomination has consisted of the Christian Science Mother Church, the proper name of which is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and branch churches or branch societies at all places where there are enough adherents for a local organization. A branch church is called First Church of Christ, Scientist, of its city or town, or is called Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of that place, and so on. A society is the beginning of a church, and is called Christian Science Society of its locality.

Viewed in another way, The Mother Church consists of members who constitute the local congregation in Boston and of members who reside in other places throughout the world, either where there are branch organizations or where there are not. Thus, on December 31, 1936, The Mother Church had 255,563 members, of whom 222,067 were in the United States (not including Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands) and 33,496 were in these possessions and in other countries. At the same time, The Mother Church had 136,504 members in the United States (as defined above) who were members of branch organizations. At approximately the same time, 2,113 of the branch organizations in the United States had 183,352 members of whom 136,504 were members of The Mother

Church and 46,848 were not. Therefore, at the end of 1936, there were in the United States (as defined above) 268,915 persons who were enrolled as members in the Christian Science denomination, or Church of Christ, Scientist.

At the same time, there were enrolled in the Sunday schools of this denomination in the United States 139,758 pupils not more than 20 years of age, of whom comparatively few were members of the church. The number of Christian Science practitioners listed in *The Christian Science Journal* (official organ of The Mother Church) was 10,994. In a sense, the Christian Science church can be said to include a large number of persons who believe in Christian Science and attend its services, or study the Bible with Mrs. Eddy's writings, but are not yet admitted to membership; and the number of adherents who are not members is estimated as exceeding the number who are.

The officers of The Mother Church consist of The Christian Science Board of Directors, a president, the first and second readers, a clerk, and a treasurer. The governing body of the denomination is The Christian Science Board of Directors, but each branch church has its own self-government.

The lesson-sermon, which constitutes the principal part of the Sunday services in Christian Science churches, is prepared by a committee connected with The Mother Church and is read in every church by two readers who read alternately, the first reader from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, the second reader from the Bible.

A Wednesday evening testimony meeting, conducted by the first reader, is likewise held, at which are given the testimonies of those who have been healed and reformed by Christian Science. In addition to Sunday and Wednesday meetings, the churches of this denomination provide public lectures on Christian Science which are delivered by lecturers appointed by The Mother Church.

Besides Sunday schools for children, the educational system of the Christian Science denomination includes the teaching of classes composed of adult students. This is done by authorized teachers who have been instructed and certified for this purpose by The Mother Church's Board of Education.

All of the activities of the Christian Science denomination are intended to promote spiritualization of thought, together with the innumerable results thereof which include Christian healing. In the healing of the sick, practiced for the benefit of particular persons, the service rendered by healers or practitioners is regarded as an individual ministry, subject only to a degree of regulation by the church. The efficacy of Christian Science as a practical religion is attested by a constantly increasing multitude of witnesses who can speak from personal experience.

The following are the principal publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society: *The Christian Science Journal* (a monthly in English including directories of churches and practitioners); the *Christian Science Quarterly* (containing citations from the Bible and from the Christian Science textbook for Sunday services and study, and published in English, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish, and revised Braille); the *Christian Science Sentinel* (a weekly in English); *The Herald of Christian Science* (a monthly and quarterly in French, German, Danish, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Braille); and *The Christian Science Monitor* (an international daily newspaper including articles on Christian Science translated into many languages).





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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CHURCH OF GOD AND
SAINTS OF CHRIST

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF GOD AND SAINTS OF CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God and Saints of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination persons are admitted to membership in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	213	184	29	86.4	13.6
Members, number.....	37,084	35,001	2,083	94.4	5.6
Average membership per church.....	174	190	72		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	14,026	13,220	806	94.3	5.7
Female.....	23,058	21,781	1,277	94.5	5.5
Males per 100 females.....	60.8	60.7	63.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,373	9,743	630	93.9	6.1
13 years and over.....	26,711	25,258	1,453	94.6	5.4
Percent under 13 years.....	28.0	27.8	30.2		
Church edifices, number.....	79	76	3		
Value—number reporting.....	78	75	3		
Amount reported.....	\$544,270	\$527,520	\$16,750	96.9	3.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$499,270	\$492,520	\$6,750	98.6	1.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$10,000	77.8	22.2
Average value per church.....	\$6,978	\$7,034	\$5,583		
Debt—number reporting.....	17	17			
Amount reported.....	\$104,300	\$104,300		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	11	11			
Parsonages, number.....	35	32	3		
Value—number reporting.....	33	30	3		
Amount reported.....	\$88,400	\$76,350	\$12,050	86.4	13.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	213	184	29	86.4	13.6
Amount reported.....	\$363,049	\$300,006	\$63,043	82.6	17.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$166,744	\$150,361	\$16,383	90.2	9.8
All other salaries.....	\$31,917	\$28,650	\$3,267	89.8	10.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,506	\$16,506	\$2,000	89.2	10.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$21,706	\$13,671	\$8,035	63.9	37.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26,826	\$22,745	\$4,081	84.8	15.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$28,271	\$17,940	\$10,331	63.5	36.5
Home missions.....	\$6,758	\$5,845	\$913	86.5	13.5
Foreign missions.....	\$1,127	\$827	\$300	73.4	26.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$43,012	\$26,450	\$16,562	61.5	38.5
All other purposes.....	\$18,182	\$17,011	\$1,171	93.6	6.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,704	\$1,630	\$2,174		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	211	183	28	86.7	13.3
Officers and teachers.....	1,385	1,208	177	87.2	12.8
Scholars.....	17,356	15,612	1,744	90.0	10.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	103		103		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the Church of God and Saints of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	213	112	92	48
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	101	20	44	
Percent ¹	90.2			
Members , number.....	37,084	6,741	3,311	1,823
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	30,343	3,430	1,488	
Percent.....	450.1	103.6	81.6	
Average membership per church.....	174	60	36	38
Church edifices , number.....	79	49	37	1
Value—number reporting.....	78	48	26	1
Amount reported.....	\$544,270	\$149,210	\$43,746	\$6,000
Average value per church.....	\$6,978	\$3,109	\$1,683	\$6,000
Debt—number reporting.....	17	20	12	
Amount reported.....	\$104,300	\$30,219	\$11,754	
Parsonages , number.....	35			
Value—number reporting.....	33	23		
Amount reported.....	\$88,400	\$68,450		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	213	100	45	
Amount reported.....	\$363,049	\$137,345	\$18,674	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$166,744			
All other salaries.....	\$31,917			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$18,506	\$76,414	\$14,522	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$21,706			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26,826			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$28,271			
Home missions.....	\$6,758			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,127	\$53,917	\$4,152	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$43,012			
All other purposes.....	\$18,182			
Not classified.....		\$7,014		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,704	\$1,373	\$415	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	211	67	57	1
Officers and teachers.....	1,385	303	257	6
Scholars.....	17,356	2,010	1,526	150

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God and Saints of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of God and Saints of Christ, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	213	184	29	37,084	35,001	2,083	14,026	23,058	80.8	211	1,385	17,356
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	5	5	---	704	704	---	232	472	49.2	5	34	182
Rhode Island.....	3	3	---	710	710	---	186	524	35.5	3	25	250
Connecticut.....	7	7	---	697	697	---	237	460	51.5	7	47	316
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	26	25	1	6,366	6,291	75	2,107	4,259	49.5	26	189	3,574
New Jersey.....	19	18	1	3,421	3,381	40	1,256	2,165	58.0	19	126	1,418
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	2	7,644	7,525	119	3,248	4,396	73.9	23	154	3,573
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	13	13	---	1,879	1,879	---	614	1,265	48.5	13	82	951
Indiana.....	3	3	---	275	275	---	128	147	87.1	3	18	170
Illinois.....	3	3	---	620	620	---	247	373	66.2	3	22	122
Michigan.....	3	3	---	458	458	---	210	248	84.7	3	23	195
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	2	1	1	61	26	35	27	34	---	2	10	38
Missouri.....	3	3	---	355	355	---	124	231	53.7	3	19	335
Kansas.....	9	8	1	456	405	51	168	288	58.3	9	52	325
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	2	2	---	260	260	---	85	175	48.6	2	15	210
Maryland.....	9	6	3	495	391	104	200	295	67.8	8	48	282
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	1,500	1,500	---	642	858	74.8	1	11	300
Virginia.....	30	19	11	6,808	5,576	1,232	2,514	4,294	58.5	29	190	2,801
West Virginia.....	7	7	---	406	406	---	119	287	41.5	7	43	302
North Carolina.....	27	19	8	2,817	2,435	382	1,230	1,587	77.5	27	162	1,230
South Carolina.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	20	10	---	1	7	25
Georgia.....	5	4	1	430	385	45	159	271	58.7	5	31	248
Florida.....	4	4	---	328	328	---	150	178	84.3	4	29	213
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	---	90	90	---	39	51	---	3	17	82
Tennessee.....	2	2	---	119	119	---	39	80	---	2	12	94
Alabama.....	1	1	---	70	70	---	25	45	---	1	6	50
MOUNTAIN:												
Utah.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	10	30	---	1	6	35
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	---	45	45	---	10	35	---	1	7	35

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	213	112	92	48	37,084	6,741	3,311	1,823	10,373	26,711	28.0
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	5	3	2	2	704	188	76	202	105	599	14.9
Rhode Island.....	3				710				112	598	15.8
Connecticut.....	7	6	5	4	697	381	145	42	170	527	24.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	26	13	16	7	6,366	711	473	102	1,634	4,732	25.7
New Jersey.....	19	7	8	5	3,421	458	245	253	976	2,445	28.5
Pennsylvania.....	23	6	9	5	7,644	472	603	548	2,514	5,130	32.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	13	8	3		1,879	356	44		328	1,551	17.5
Indiana.....	3				275				60	215	21.8
Illinois.....	3				620				206	414	33.2
Michigan.....	3				458				127	331	27.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Missouri.....	3				355				106	249	29.9
Kansas.....	9	3	2	3	456	47	56	78	142	314	31.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Maryland.....	9	6	3	2	495	255	82	44	168	327	33.9
Virginia.....	30	19	17	10	6,808	1,298	439	260	1,805	5,003	26.5
West Virginia.....	7	5	2		406	182	86		82	324	20.2
North Carolina.....	27	14	11	2	2,817	692	301	32	967	1,850	34.3
Georgia.....	5	4	4	2	430	392	174	32	114	316	26.5
Florida.....	4				328				83	245	25.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	3				90				19	71	(¹)
Other States.....	² 11	18	10	6	2,125	1,309	587	230	655	1,470	30.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Iowa, Delaware, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following States—South Carolina, Alabama, Utah, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	213	79	78	\$544,270	17	\$104,300	33	\$98,400
Massachusetts.....	5	3	3	12,700			1	(¹)
New York.....	26	10	10	101,000	1	17,000	4	15,000
New Jersey.....	19	9	8	84,920	3	45,890	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	23	4	4	54,500	1	25,000	2	(¹)
Ohio.....	13	6	6	37,500	2	1,560	3	7,300
Kansas.....	9	4	4	7,300			2	(¹)
Maryland.....	9	6	6	10,750			2	(¹)
Virginia.....	30	10	10	72,200			4	15,800
North Carolina.....	27	8	8	19,800	5	2,850	5	5,900
Georgia.....	5	4	4	7,400			1	(¹)
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	5,000			1	(¹)
Other States.....	44	12	² 12	131,200	5	12,000	7	44,400

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and Indiana; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Florida, West Virginia, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	213	213	\$363, 049	\$168, 744	\$31, 917	\$18, 506
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	5	5	10, 090	5, 445	606	1, 100
Rhode Island.....	3	3	8, 180	4, 400	1, 104	500
Connecticut.....	7	7	11, 088	4, 945	960	800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	26	26	57, 600	30, 800	7, 233	1, 003
New Jersey.....	19	19	33, 912	15, 240	2, 087	2, 560
Pennsylvania.....	23	23	34, 966	15, 297	2, 432	2, 765
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	13	13	22, 417	11, 825	2, 417	440
Indiana.....	3	3	6, 807	3, 930	1, 179	-----
Illinois.....	3	3	7, 664	2, 975	1, 800	400
Michigan.....	3	3	4, 264	2, 500	595	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	3	3	2, 071	1, 625	-----	-----
Kansas.....	9	9	7, 057	4, 350	827	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	9	9	9, 755	6, 029	466	-----
Virginia.....	30	30	83, 973	25, 051	5, 441	5, 000
West Virginia.....	7	7	7, 156	3, 425	400	582
North Carolina.....	27	27	21, 177	13, 147	1, 322	654
Georgia.....	5	5	4, 689	3, 150	276	102
Florida.....	4	4	10, 575	3, 450	660	2, 000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	3	1, 480	675	-----	-----
Other States.....	11	11	18, 128	8, 485	2, 112	600

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$21, 706	\$26, 826	\$28, 271	\$6, 758	\$1, 127	\$43, 012	\$18, 182
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	20	805	975	163	-----	573	403
Rhode Island.....	1, 000	140	22	90	-----	150	774
Connecticut.....	1, 300	1, 650	656	103	-----	209	465
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	2, 750	2, 633	3, 593	1, 571	-----	5, 478	2, 539
New Jersey.....	5, 040	3, 289	1, 227	308	-----	1, 990	2, 171
Pennsylvania.....	-----	3, 862	1, 132	908	827	5, 557	2, 186
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	51	2, 481	1, 700	378	-----	2, 030	1, 095
Indiana.....	-----	640	438	77	-----	165	378
Illinois.....	-----	1, 010	297	117	-----	165	900
Michigan.....	-----	358	368	95	-----	241	107
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	-----	210	45	50	-----	71	70
Kansas.....	40	240	365	334	-----	791	110
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	185	658	133	145	-----	1, 092	1, 047
Virginia.....	8, 150	5, 539	11, 376	1, 172	300	19, 764	2, 180
West Virginia.....	800	759	331	100	-----	253	506
North Carolina.....	1, 545	818	874	445	-----	1, 451	921
Georgia.....	-----	279	170	143	-----	439	130
Florida.....	100	265	3, 045	127	-----	290	638
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	25	610	33	25	-----	65	47
Other States.....	700	580	1, 491	407	-----	2, 238	1, 515

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Iowa, Delaware, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—South Carolina, Alabama, Utah, California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	213	37, 084	78	\$544, 270	17	\$104, 300	213	\$363, 049	211	17, 356
Eastern.....	108	23, 879	41	394, 870	11	100, 150	108	203, 112	107	11, 189
Southern.....	85	11, 198	29	112, 100	6	4, 150	85	135, 262	84	5, 122
Western.....	20	2, 007	8	37, 300			20	24, 675	20	1, 045

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In the latter part of the year 1896 William S. Crowdy, a Negro employed on the Santa Fe Railroad as a cook, claimed to have a vision from God, calling him to lead his people to the true religion and giving him prophetic endowment. He immediately gave up his employment, leaving his home in Guthrie, Okla., went into Kansas, and soon after organized the Church of God and Saints of Christ, November 1896, at Lawrence, Kans. At first only a few persons joined him, but the numbers increased rapidly. In 1900 the headquarters were removed to Philadelphia, Pa. He was appointed bishop of the new body, and a white man who was associated with him was subsequently raised to the same office.

In September 1900 the first annual assembly convened, officers were appointed, the church constitution drawn and adopted, and the Daughters of Jerusalem and Sisters of Mercy organized, and its constitution approved. The districts were made.

In 1904 the general officers' ranks were completed, naming Bishop Albert Christian to the African Continent, as its presiding bishop. Under his guidance thousands joined and the church prospered. At his death his successor, Bishop John M. Sykenia, was called to the African post.

During the Passover session of 1906 the founder, Prophet William S. Crowdy, named the following: Chief Evangelist, Joseph W. Crowdy as chief speaker over all pulpits; Evangelist, William H. Plummer; Grand Father Abraham, general business manager of said church; also, Elder Calvin S. Skinner, counsellor of the said body; giving them full authority to act at all times as designated.

In the summer of 1908 William S. Crowdy died, leaving those here mentioned to assume leadership in the order named.

Joseph W. Crowdy and William H. Plummer were ordained to the bishopric by the presbytery, at the district annual assembly held at Washington, D. C., in 1909. The following year, James W. Brent and Thomas C. Person were elevated to the bishopric of the Southern and Western districts, respectively. Joseph W. Crowdy was a successful leader from August 1908 to January 1917, when death claimed him.

His successor, Bishop William H. Plummer, being a business man, was successful in the redemption of the church's lands at Belleville, Va. (This land was first purchased by the founder as early as 1902.) Headquarters were moved to Belleville in 1917. Bishop Plummer enjoyed a large following, with churches reaching from coast to coast. He established churches in the West Indies Islands with Evangelist H. L. Chase as their overseer, while the African churches were guided by Evangelist Matashaka as their overseer.

Elder Calvin S. Skinner followed in the procession of leaders in December 1931 when Bishop William H. Plummer passed from this life at Belleville, Va. Elder

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop H. Z. Plummer, of the Church of God and Saints of Christ, and approved by him in its present form.

Calvin S. Skinner held the coveted position but a very short time, being the last one named by the founder. He appointed and acclaimed Elder Howard Z. Plummer cardinal head and leader of the said church to fill all the offices and granting him all authority given his predecessor, Bishop William H. Plummer, by the founder, Prophet William S. Crowdy. Elder Calvin S. Skinner held the leadership from December 1931 to February 1932, when he passed from this life.

Bishop H. Z. Plummer, the present head and leader, is active in all walks of life to bring the ideals set forth by his predecessors and founder of the church to a glorious success; he is ever alert, looking forward to the advancement of the work, being guided by the divine hand. He has broadened the social status of the body and has added two to the bishopric, namely, August M. Crowdy, the son of the late founder, Prophet William S. Crowdy; and Howard L. Chase as bishop, with the West Indies and South America as his diocese.

DOCTRINE

Preamble: We, the Church of God and Saints of Christ of the United States and its jurisdiction, do declare all persons as members of the Church of God, after having repented of their sins and being baptized by burial into the water upon confession of faith in Christ Jesus, and having received the unleavened bread and water for Christ's body and blood, their feet washed by the elder, as written in St. John 13: 1-23, having agreed to keep the Ten Commandments and having been breathed upon with a holy kiss, also being taught how to pray, as it is written in Matt. 6: 9-13. We do try to perpetuate a union among the Saints of Christ and maintain a correspondence with all other Churches of God and Saints of Christ throughout the United States and the whole world. We therefore purpose to maintain and keep the Commandments of God and the sayings of Jesus, according to the doctrine of the Bible.

Believing that the Negro race is descended from the 10 lost tribes of Israel, the prophet taught that the Ten Commandments and a literal adherence to the teachings of the Bible, including both the Old and the New Testaments, are man's positive guides to salvation. In order, however, that the faithful may make no mistake as to the commandments which they are to follow, a pamphlet has been published by the church under the direction of the prophet, called the "Seven Keys," which includes Bible references giving the authority for the various customs and orders of the church. Among these customs are the observance of the Jewish calendar and feast days, especially the Jewish Sabbath, and the use of the corresponding Hebrew names.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the church centers in an executive board or council, called a presbytery, consisting of 12 ordained elders and evangelists, whose duty it is to look after the general business of the church. The prophet, who is presiding officer both of the executive board and of the church, is not elected but holds his position by virtue of a divine call. He is believed by his followers to be in direct communication with the Deity, to utter prophecies by the will of God, and to perform miracles. On his death the prophetic office lapses until a new vision appears.

There are district annual and general assemblies, composed of the different orders of the ministry, and including delegates from each local church or tabernacle. The ministerial order includes ministers not in full ordination, elders fully ordained, evangelists (elders engaged in general missionary work), and bishops, the last mentioned not exceeding four in number. The ministers hold office during good behavior. The temporal affairs of the church are cared for by deacons under general supervision of the assemblies. The Church of God and Saints of Christ is the name of all local churches. They are designated in each State by tabernacle numbers, the first one in the State, number one, the next number two and so on.

WORK

For the support of the ministry, including the prophet, tithes are collected as well as freewill offerings, and the district assemblies are required to establish storehouses for the tithes. From these storehouses groceries and other necessities of life are sold to the members, the net receipts being used to supplement the tithes contributed for the support of the ministers in the work.

The church is a strong advocate of temperance, refusing even to use wine in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It allows marriage only within the circle

of the faithful, except by special permit, and exercises a rigid censorship over all printed matter, permitting only that to be used which receives the approval of the publishing house, and referring the decision of all disputed points to the Bible.

One of the main auxiliaries of the church is an organization known as the Daughters of Jerusalem and Sisters of Mercy. It is the duty of this organization to look out for straying members; to attend to the comforts and welfare of the sick and needy and, as missionaries, to help forward the gospel; to devise plans and assist in finding means to care for the orphans; and to attend to the comfort and welfare of the members of sister churches of the organization, who may chance to be visiting the place in which the tabernacle is located.

The church maintains a home at Belleville, Va., for aged widows and orphans and the Belleville Industrial School (first time reporting in 1936), which are supported and sponsored through contributions and freewill offerings. The church, an advocate of humanitarianism regardless of race or creed, encourages endowments for the furtherance of the cause of humanity. The home was first conceived in the mind of the founder, when a small tract of land was purchased. Fitting so greatly, other tracts, which comprise nearly 850 acres, were purchased by the late Bishop William H. Plummer in 1918, and the tract known as Belleville came into prominence. Belleville is located in an agricultural region, famous for its production of truck crops, and it is in close proximity to great fields of cotton, peanuts, and other farm crops, as well as to the many and varied industries centered in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Newport News, Va., and other Hampton Roads communities.

Seeing the dire need of a school for the education of the orphan youth, Bishop William H. Plummer shouldered the ardent task and incorporated the present institution, known as the Belleville Industrial School. This institution is non-sectarian, reaching forth to help those most in need of its graces. Its curriculum at present reaches the junior high school. Plans have been drawn for its new administrative, school, and dormitory buildings, with a class A high school as its goal.

The Belleville Industrial School and Widows and Orphans Home, Incorporated, is a private corporation, without capital stock, having been chartered and organized under the laws of the State of Virginia in 1921, with its principal office located at Belleville, county of Nansemond, Va., and is managed by a board of trustees consisting of 25 members.

The purpose of the corporation, as named in its certificate of incorporation, is as follows:

1. To establish, own, conduct, and operate a school where students may obtain, on such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable and permitted by law, a general education and courses of instruction in agriculture, business, trades, and professions.
2. To establish, own, conduct, and operate a widows and orphans home (or homes) for the care, maintenance, and relief of indigent widows, orphans, and other poor, needy, or homeless persons.
3. To acquire, take, hold, and own all such property, both real and personal, including stocks and bonds of other corporations, as may be acquired by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, and use, operate, enjoy, and dispose of the same for its benefit in such manner as may be deemed advisable and permitted by law.
4. To do any and all lawful acts and things whatsoever which may be incidental to or necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

In conformity with our charter we are putting forth this special effort to raise sufficient money to renovate our present buildings (18 in number) to pay off our indebtedness and to erect the new school building and four dormitories to improve the condition of our institution. It is hoped that we will be sufficiently successful to complete this program in 2 years, together with our regular budget. This will enable us to extend the benefits offered by this institution to a greater number of widows and orphans. Not only in the community where our institution is located, but in every State of the United States, we do propose to operate a charitable agency in the interest of widows and orphans. A fund is to be provided through the medium of solicitation, and a certain percentage of all monies received in each State will be retained for widows and orphans of that State wherein these collections are made.

Athletics are encouraged as in all noted institutions of learning for the development of the youth. A seminary has been planned to follow in pursuit of university degrees.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 44

CHURCH OF GOD
IN CHRIST

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God in Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons who have professed belief in the Gospel and have been accepted as members by the local organizations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	772	476	296	61.7	38.3
Members , number.....	31,564	23,816	7,748	75.5	24.5
Average membership per church.....	41	50	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,796	6,484	2,312	73.7	26.3
Female.....	22,504	17,068	5,436	75.8	24.2
Sex not reported.....	264			100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	39.1	38.0	42.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,710	1,996	714	73.7	26.3
13 years and over.....	25,478	19,479	5,999	76.5	23.5
Age not reported.....	3,376	2,341	1,035	69.3	30.7
Percent under 13 years ¹	9.6	9.3	10.6		
Church edifices , number.....	523	325	198	62.1	37.9
Value—number reporting.....	504	311	193	61.7	38.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,453,128	\$1,259,649	\$193,479	86.7	13.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,188,881	\$1,023,126	\$165,755	86.1	13.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$264,247	\$236,523	\$27,724	89.5	10.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,883	\$4,050	\$1,002		
Debt—number reporting.....	226	160	66	71.2	28.8
Amount reported.....	\$288,276	\$258,884	\$29,392	89.8	10.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	180	94	86	52.2	47.8
Parsonages , number.....	74	62	12	(²)	(²)
Value—number reporting.....	58	47	11	(²)	(²)
Amount reported.....	\$63,345	\$57,095	\$6,250	90.1	9.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	736	456	280	62.0	38.0
Amount reported.....	\$392,009	\$327,499	\$64,510	83.5	16.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$153,706	\$124,279	\$29,427	80.9	19.1
All other salaries.....	\$15,578	\$12,336	\$3,242	79.2	20.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$35,884	\$28,691	\$7,193	80.0	20.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$55,260	\$50,303	\$4,957	91.0	9.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,084	\$60,091	\$8,993	87.0	13.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15,488	\$13,067	\$2,421	84.4	15.6
Home missions.....	\$10,116	\$8,965	\$1,151	88.6	11.4
Foreign missions.....	\$5,320	\$4,566	\$754	85.8	14.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,890	\$12,157	\$3,733	76.5	23.5
All other purposes.....	\$15,683	\$13,044	\$2,639	83.2	16.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$533	\$718	\$230		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	648	402	246	62.0	38.0
Officers and teachers.....	4,788	3,292	1,496	68.8	31.2
Scholars.....	20,770	15,011	5,759	72.3	27.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	9	9	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	68	35	33	(2)	(2)
Scholars.....	321	206	115	64.2	35.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	98	62	36	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	518	356	162	68.7	31.3
Scholars.....	2,258	1,573	685	69.7	30.3

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God in Christ for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	772	733
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	39	-----
Percent.....	5.3	-----
Members, number.....	31,564	30,263
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	1,301	-----
Percent.....	4.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	41	41
Church edifices, number.....	523	531
Value—number reporting.....	504	516
Amount reported.....	\$1,453,128	\$1,508,079
Average value per church.....	\$2,883	\$2,923
Debt—number reporting.....	226	234
Amount reported.....	\$288,276	\$261,611
Parsonages, number.....	74	-----
Value—number reporting.....	58	48
Amount reported.....	\$63,345	\$85,000
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	736	624
Amount reported.....	\$392,009	\$516,011
Pastors' salaries.....	\$153,706	\$394,773
All other salaries.....	\$15,578	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$35,884	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$55,260	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$69,084	\$90,384
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15,488	
Home missions.....	\$10,116	
Foreign missions.....	\$5,320	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$15,890	\$30,854
All other purposes.....	\$15,683	
Not classified.....	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$533	\$827
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	648	585
Officers and teachers.....	4,788	3,216
Scholars.....	20,770	19,282

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God in Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	772	476	296	31,564	23,816	7,748	8,796	22,504	264	39.1	648	4,788	20,770
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	4	4	—	143	143	—	38	105	—	36.2	3	27	88
Connecticut.....	9	8	1	356	324	62	134	252	—	53.2	9	70	279
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	31	30	1	1,411	1,407	4	386	1,025	—	37.7	27	188	1,008
New Jersey.....	25	19	6	1,167	1,073	94	272	695	200	39.1	24	180	697
Pennsylvania.....	31	26	5	1,961	1,854	107	652	1,309	—	49.8	26	222	1,162
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	5	4	1	244	228	16	74	170	—	43.5	5	42	254
Indiana.....	18	15	3	599	532	67	171	428	—	40.0	15	137	674
Illinois.....	36	32	4	2,046	1,848	198	562	1,484	—	37.9	29	262	1,160
Michigan.....	26	23	3	1,449	1,268	181	441	1,008	—	43.8	20	178	991
Wisconsin.....	1	1	—	55	55	—	14	41	—	—	1	6	60
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	4	4	—	76	76	—	27	49	—	—	3	22	75
Iowa.....	12	12	—	362	362	—	111	251	—	44.2	2	18	80
Missouri.....	16	13	3	955	888	67	250	705	—	35.5	11	74	413
Kansas.....	32	23	9	1,220	1,073	147	346	874	—	39.6	31	206	1,056
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	65	65	—	24	41	—	—	1	19	30
Maryland.....	5	4	1	386	376	10	98	288	—	34.0	4	32	238
District of Columbia.....	2	2	—	206	206	—	32	174	—	18.4	2	10	81
Virginia.....	16	8	8	662	351	311	192	470	—	40.9	14	108	468
West Virginia.....	5	2	3	93	42	51	28	65	—	—	5	27	127
North Carolina.....	17	8	9	582	264	318	159	423	—	37.6	15	100	424
South Carolina.....	4	3	1	91	79	12	28	63	—	—	3	16	56
Georgia.....	13	8	5	367	232	135	81	286	—	28.3	9	48	185
Florida.....	41	23	18	1,414	979	435	366	991	57	36.9	40	249	968
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	14	7	7	388	230	158	126	262	—	48.1	12	67	240
Tennessee.....	21	10	11	1,211	939	272	345	866	—	39.8	17	149	689
Alabama.....	19	9	10	615	381	234	151	464	—	32.5	16	100	258
Mississippi.....	90	22	68	2,916	859	2,057	881	2,035	—	43.3	71	497	1,790
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	31	11	20	879	345	534	249	630	—	39.5	31	198	794
Louisiana.....	31	21	10	1,259	893	366	334	925	—	36.1	28	186	691
Oklahoma.....	45	27	18	1,318	983	335	344	974	—	35.3	37	247	941
Texas.....	128	65	63	5,052	3,594	1,458	1,286	3,766	—	34.1	104	815	3,305
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	14	10	4	336	298	38	92	244	—	37.7	11	86	303
New Mexico.....	3	2	1	34	29	5	5	22	7	—	2	10	45
Arizona.....	3	1	2	154	107	47	40	114	—	35.1	2	13	65
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	2	2	—	39	39	—	15	24	—	—	2	12	52
California.....	17	16	1	1,423	1,394	29	442	981	—	45.1	16	167	1,023

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	772	733	31,564	30,263	2,710	25,478	3,376	9.6
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	4	2	143	92	25	118	-----	17.5
Connecticut.....	9	4	386	144	30	336	20	8.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	31	6	1,411	180	126	1,081	204	10.4
New Jersey.....	25	14	1,167	517	58	779	330	6.9
Pennsylvania.....	31	11	1,961	1,073	314	1,591	56	16.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	7	244	447	39	205	-----	16.0
Indiana.....	18	12	599	589	19	518	62	3.5
Illinois.....	36	38	2,046	1,939	156	1,784	106	8.0
Michigan.....	26	17	1,449	1,253	124	1,044	281	10.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	1	76	37	12	58	6	-----
Iowa.....	12	4	362	114	71	291	-----	19.6
Missouri.....	16	35	955	1,768	50	613	292	7.5
Nebraska.....	4	4	170	170	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	32	22	1,220	968	122	1,027	71	10.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	5	-----	386	-----	76	310	-----	19.7
Virginia.....	16	14	662	677	48	501	113	8.7
West Virginia.....	5	1	93	15	11	82	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	17	8	582	213	67	463	52	12.6
South Carolina.....	4	-----	91	-----	14	55	22	-----
Georgia.....	13	21	367	763	15	318	34	4.5
Florida.....	41	27	1,414	1,080	108	1,055	251	9.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	14	12	388	384	37	329	22	10.1
Tennessee.....	21	32	1,211	1,258	101	1,025	85	9.0
Alabama.....	19	24	615	773	15	451	149	3.2
Mississippi.....	90	86	2,916	3,314	306	2,436	174	11.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	31	63	879	2,305	43	719	117	5.6
Louisiana.....	31	52	1,259	1,661	105	1,154	-----	8.3
Oklahoma.....	45	59	1,318	1,700	129	990	199	11.5
Texas.....	128	126	5,052	5,430	282	4,274	496	6.2
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	14	14	336	394	36	279	21	11.4
New Mexico.....	3	-----	34	-----	2	25	7	-----
Arizona.....	3	3	154	102	5	42	107	-----
PACIFIC:								
California.....	17	10	1,423	724	131	1,232	60	9.6
Other States.....	26	4	365	179	33	293	39	10.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Wisconsin, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	772	523	504	\$1,453,128	226	\$288, 276	58	\$63, 345
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	31	6	3	2, 650	1	600	1	(1)
New Jersey.....	25	15	15	52, 300	10	21, 566	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	31	14	12	260, 700	10	84, 275	3	5, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	4	4	11, 000	2	2, 300	-----	-----
Indiana.....	18	7	7	24, 500	5	13, 390	1	(1)
Illinois.....	36	19	18	60, 614	8	9, 815	2	(1)
Michigan.....	26	17	16	126, 372	9	27, 961	1	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	4	3	3	6, 400	2	3, 200	2	(1)
Iowa.....	12	11	11	18, 600	8	5, 155	1	(1)
Missouri.....	16	13	13	125, 565	7	23, 026	6	6, 600
Kansas.....	32	26	26	57, 861	13	11, 280	2	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	16	14	13	57, 725	5	12, 683	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	5	3	3	30, 000	1	60	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	17	13	12	19, 350	7	2, 094	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	4	3	3	3, 100	3	1, 300	1	(1)
Georgia.....	13	10	10	6, 152	4	405	-----	-----
Florida.....	41	33	33	58, 867	17	4, 172	8	3, 450
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	14	4	4	4, 500	2	1, 000	2	(1)
Tennessee.....	21	15	14	28, 050	5	1, 271	1	(1)
Alabama.....	19	14	14	8, 540	6	2, 138	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	90	59	57	73, 055	25	7, 296	2	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	31	23	23	16, 892	9	1, 530	1	(1)
Louisiana.....	31	25	25	32, 889	13	4, 809	1	(1)
Oklahoma.....	45	40	36	44, 689	11	2, 890	7	3, 550
Texas.....	128	102	99	179, 373	24	9, 432	14	24, 925
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	14	10	10	22, 550	3	7, 515	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	17	10	10	62, 834	7	11, 517	1	(1)
Other States.....	30	10	2 10	58, 000	9	15, 596	-----	19, 020

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in Connecticut; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	772	736	\$392,009	\$153,706	\$15,578	\$35,884
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	9	9	8,937	3,837	750	155
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	31	30	22,867	8,799	230	640
New Jersey.....	25	25	23,446	9,483	693	1,744
Pennsylvania.....	31	31	26,354	5,452	2,138	2,601
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	5,858	2,516	151	525
Indiana.....	18	16	9,935	3,919	339	249
Illinois.....	36	34	22,769	8,894	1,373	2,204
Michigan.....	26	23	24,667	8,744	597	1,588
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	4	3	2,274	644	6	500
Iowa.....	12	12	4,935	2,089	---	314
Missouri.....	16	16	11,378	1,042	716	1,505
Kansas.....	32	30	11,428	5,217	298	1,798
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	5	5	6,372	1,781	205	474
Virginia.....	16	16	7,905	3,062	379	723
West Virginia.....	5	5	2,139	1,219	152	142
North Carolina.....	17	15	5,070	2,402	284	785
South Carolina.....	4	4	1,270	720	48	224
Georgia.....	13	13	3,287	1,579	130	324
Florida.....	41	40	25,455	11,295	1,197	2,043
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	14	9	2,414	1,467	55	115
Tennessee.....	21	20	14,529	3,523	417	1,665
Alabama.....	19	18	5,623	3,060	120	475
Mississippi.....	90	86	21,695	11,189	1,313	2,281
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	31	31	6,655	3,050	143	655
Louisiana.....	31	30	9,567	5,405	353	540
Oklahoma.....	45	44	15,810	6,404	403	2,473
Texas.....	128	122	50,528	25,011	2,104	3,845
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	14	14	6,635	2,857	224	485
New Mexico.....	3	3	734	210	---	35
Arizona.....	3	3	846	425	---	---
PACIFIC:						
California.....	17	16	21,886	5,693	560	4,275
Other States.....	10	18	8,741	2,718	500	502

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$55,280	\$69,084	\$15,488	\$10,116	\$5,320	\$15,890	\$15,683
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	1,434	1,302	290	72	108	241	748
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	2,595	8,500	436	118	86	820	643
New Jersey.....	4,810	2,713	1,170	881	382	594	976
Pennsylvania.....	6,741	6,371	429	820	500	842	460
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	868	716	183	337	180	202	180
Indiana.....	1,356	2,344	118	314	153	333	810
Illinois.....	1,747	2,912	1,797	1,034	354	1,661	793
Michigan.....	5,424	4,802	899	677	297	655	984
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	445	510	-----	25	42	17	85
Iowa.....	565	1,249	7	83	103	127	398
Missouri.....	3,055	3,419	762	200	126	460	93
Kansas.....	1,437	1,121	452	97	84	387	537
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	340	1,840	41	-----	-----	41	1,650
Virginia.....	1,281	842	723	104	116	574	101
West Virginia.....	10	391	43	61	15	96	10
North Carolina.....	360	355	14	225	112	357	176
South Carolina.....	132	64	-----	24	22	21	15
Georgia.....	449	209	83	45	55	342	71
Florida.....	2,187	4,386	1,241	569	573	1,286	678
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	237	262	32	28	28	164	26
Tennessee.....	3,708	2,922	774	147	46	757	570
Alabama.....	940	189	180	95	39	353	172
Mississippi.....	2,088	1,860	372	254	214	1,082	1,042
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	558	1,148	116	106	48	383	448
Louisiana.....	1,270	759	422	139	67	366	246
Oklahoma.....	1,052	2,271	771	919	217	710	590
Texas.....	6,885	5,246	1,992	1,738	703	1,454	1,550
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	570	1,383	84	273	90	351	318
New Mexico.....	56	236	49	35	17	26	70
Arizona.....	200	151	5	-----	-----	8	57
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1,745	5,095	1,928	614	384	666	926
Other States.....	715	3,516	75	82	159	514	260

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The founder and organizer of the Church of God in Christ was Elder C. H. Mason, a Negro who had received his early training in the Baptist Church. He found his own beliefs at variance with the teachings of the Baptist faith, and with Elder C. P. Jones and others sought to establish a church with stronger appeal and greater encouragement for all Christian believers, one which would emphasize the doctrine of entire sanctification through the outpourings of the Holy Spirit. These brethren formed a body which was known as the Church of God.

In 1897 while seeking a Scriptural name which would distinguish this church from others of similar title, the name "Church of God in Christ" was revealed to Elder Mason.

This union continued until 1906, when a great revival was held in Los Angeles, Calif. Elder Mason attended this revival and received the baptism of the Holy Ghost with signs of speaking with other tongues.

He preached this as a New Testament doctrine, to which many of the brethren were averse. As a result of this disagreement, in the general assembly which convened at Jackson, Miss., in August 1907, Elder Jones and the assembly withdrew.

Later in the same year Elder Mason called a meeting in Memphis, Tenn., of all ministers who believed in receiving the baptism of the Holy Ghost according to the Scriptures and these brethren formed the first general assembly of the Church of God in Christ. Elder Mason was called as general overseer and chief apostle. Under his leadership the church has witnessed a great triumph and growth.

DOCTRINE

The church is trinitarian in doctrine, acknowledging its belief in God in three persons. It accepts the Bible as the Word of God and teaches repentance, regeneration, justification, and sanctification. The church believes in the power of speaking with new tongues and gifts of healing as evidences of the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

Three ordinances are recognized—baptism of believers by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and washing of the feet of the saints.

ORGANIZATION

The Church of God in Christ claims to be divinely instituted and to trace authority for all its offices directly to the Scriptures.

The organization includes the following: The chief apostle (or general overseer), apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, elders, overseers, teachers, deacons, deaconesses, and missionaries.

Each local church has its overseer; the groups of churches are united, under a State overseer who holds district or State convocations annually. Matters in dispute are adjusted by the State overseers in consultation with two or more elders, but only upon application of the local churches. This body also assigns the pastors of churches.

A general convocation also meets annually and takes up questions referred to it by the State overseers and elders of the State convocations.

The women's work is well organized under a body called "Mothers," general and State. There are also Bible Bands, Sunshine Bands, and an organization called the Young People's Willing Workers.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Bishop O. T. Jones, of the Church of God in Christ, Philadelphia, Pa.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 3

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Nazarene for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of the Church of the Nazarene consists of those persons who have been publicly received, after having declared their experience of salvation, belief in the doctrines of the church, and willingness to submit to its government. Baptism by sprinkling is generally accepted, though no special form is emphasized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 197	1, 127	1, 070	51.3	48.7
Members, number.....	136, 227	96, 844	39, 383	71.1	28.9
Average membership per church.....	62	86	37		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	47, 899	34, 412	13, 487	71.8	28.2
Female.....	84, 027	59, 655	24, 372	71.0	29.0
Sex not reported.....	4, 301	2, 777	1, 524	64.6	35.4
Males per 100 females.....	57.0	57.7	55.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8, 472	6, 308	2, 164	74.5	25.5
13 years and over.....	120, 030	86, 365	33, 665	72.0	28.0
Age not reported.....	7, 725	4, 171	3, 554	54.0	46.0
Percent under 13 years ²	6.6	6.8	6.0		
Church edifices, number.....	1, 756	907	849	51.7	48.3
Value—Number reporting.....	1, 701	884	817	52.0	48.0
Amount reported.....	\$8, 987, 961	\$7, 126, 466	\$1, 861, 495	79.3	20.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$8, 249, 683	\$6, 559, 834	\$1, 689, 849	79.5	20.5
Constructed wholly, or in part in 1936.....	\$738, 278	\$566, 632	\$171, 646	76.8	23.2
Average value per church.....	\$5, 284	\$8, 062	\$2, 278		
Debt—Number reporting.....	908	625	278	69.2	30.8
Amount reported.....	\$2, 002, 465	\$1, 795, 934	\$206, 531	89.7	10.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	506	169	337	33.4	66.6
Parsonages, number.....	806	419	387	52.0	48.0
Value—Number reporting.....	766	392	374	51.2	48.8
Amount reported.....	\$1, 475, 110	\$1, 041, 284	\$433, 826	70.6	29.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 152	1, 111	1, 041	51.6	48.4
Amount reported.....	\$3, 797, 224	\$2, 891, 257	\$905, 967	76.1	23.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 463, 587	\$1, 061, 963	\$401, 624	72.6	27.4
All other salaries.....	\$130, 493	\$102, 959	\$27, 534	78.9	21.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$320, 404	\$238, 790	\$81, 614	74.5	25.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$359, 758	\$295, 251	\$64, 477	82.1	17.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$797, 109	\$634, 021	\$163, 088	79.5	20.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$48, 588	\$38, 002	\$10, 586	78.2	21.8
Home missions.....	\$120, 795	\$89, 955	\$30, 840	74.5	25.5
Foreign missions.....	\$90, 387	\$68, 003	\$22, 384	75.2	24.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$181, 725	\$138, 590	\$42, 334	76.4	23.6
All other purposes.....	\$284, 378	\$223, 393	\$60, 985	78.6	21.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 765	\$2, 602	\$870		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 098	1, 097	1, 001	52.3	47.7
Officers and teachers.....	27, 121	16, 999	10, 122	62.7	37.3
Scholars.....	226, 608	156, 530	70, 078	69.1	30.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	156	108	48	69.2	30.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,466	1,067	399	72.8	27.2
Scholars.....	11,240	8,632	2,608	76.8	23.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	22	7	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	194	152	42	78.4	21.6
Scholars.....	1,337	925	412	69.2	30.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	9	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	130	93	37	71.5	28.5
Scholars.....	858	612	246	71.3	28.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Nazarene for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,197	1,444	866	100
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	753	578	766	-----
Percent.....	52.1	66.7	766.0	-----
Members, number.....	136,227	63,558	32,259	6,657
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	72,669	31,299	25,602	-----
Percent.....	114.3	97.0	384.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	62	44	37	67
Church edifices, number.....	1,756	1,173	596	69
Value—Number reporting.....	1,701	1,113	596	69
Amount reported.....	\$8,987,961	\$7,323,718	\$1,719,822	\$393,990
Average value per church.....	\$5,284	\$6,580	\$2,886	\$5,710
Debt—Number reporting.....	903	584	266	40
Amount reported.....	\$2,002,465	\$1,611,274	\$308,525	\$97,224
Parsonages, number.....	806			
Value—Number reporting.....	766	483	82	7
Amount reported.....	\$1,457,110	\$1,238,006	\$107,683	\$22,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,152	1,340	712	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,797,224	\$3,124,444	\$588,706	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,463,587			
All other salaries.....	\$130,493			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$320,404	\$2,434,513	\$350,409	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$359,758			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$797,109			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$48,588			
Home missions.....	\$120,795	\$633,263	\$154,345	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$90,387			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$181,725			
All other purposes.....	\$284,378			
Not classified.....		\$56,668	\$83,952	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,765	\$2,332	\$827	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,098	1,233	727	80
Officers and teachers.....	27,121	13,015	6,029	824
Scholars.....	226,608	109,237	40,875	5,039

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Nazarene by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value of church edifices.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of the Nazarene, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2, 197	1, 127	1, 070	136, 227	96, 844	39, 383	47, 899	84, 027	4, 301	57.0	2, 098	27, 121	226, 608
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	20	6	14	923	472	451	304	603	16	50.4	19	211	1, 567
New Hampshire.....	6	6	—	193	193	—	70	123	—	56.9	6	49	299
Vermont.....	7	2	5	186	77	109	70	116	—	60.3	7	76	398
Massachusetts.....	23	20	3	2, 167	1, 950	217	782	1, 385	—	56.5	23	400	3, 206
Rhode Island.....	6	5	1	313	272	41	126	187	—	67.4	5	68	470
Connecticut.....	6	5	1	482	318	164	131	187	164	70.1	6	93	627
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	36	29	7	1, 948	1, 695	253	627	1, 240	81	50.6	33	425	3, 238
New Jersey.....	9	6	3	425	286	139	172	253	—	68.0	9	122	797
Pennsylvania.....	68	42	26	4, 840	3, 621	1, 219	1, 624	2, 842	374	57.1	68	1, 045	8, 802
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	188	118	70	14, 984	12, 217	2, 767	5, 370	9, 435	179	56.9	182	2, 612	25, 143
Indiana.....	165	78	87	12, 277	9, 138	3, 139	4, 475	7, 625	177	58.7	160	2, 215	23, 145
Illinois.....	119	67	52	6, 706	5, 025	1, 681	2, 430	4, 254	22	57.1	119	1, 533	13, 533
Michigan.....	84	49	35	5, 560	4, 307	1, 253	2, 079	3, 341	140	62.2	80	1, 216	10, 958
Wisconsin.....	17	8	9	733	444	289	314	419	—	74.9	15	205	1, 217
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	22	10	12	949	582	367	362	587	—	61.7	22	249	1, 603
Iowa.....	44	31	13	2, 568	2, 088	480	908	1, 530	130	59.3	43	573	4, 312
Missouri.....	73	27	46	4, 108	2, 455	1, 653	1, 312	2, 558	238	51.3	69	902	7, 651
North Dakota.....	30	7	23	1, 072	347	725	335	723	14	46.3	29	279	1, 707
South Dakota.....	19	4	15	462	119	343	161	263	38	61.2	18	153	696
Nebraska.....	31	15	16	1, 319	888	431	464	773	82	60.0	31	400	2, 343
Kansas.....	86	43	43	5, 433	3, 632	1, 801	1, 865	3, 406	162	54.8	83	1, 235	8, 215
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	1	3	182	47	135	55	127	—	43.3	4	39	367
Maryland.....	14	7	7	1, 003	633	370	350	624	29	56.1	14	209	1, 643
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	210	210	—	100	110	—	90.9	1	30	230
Virginia.....	13	6	7	806	496	310	249	542	15	45.9	13	142	1, 057
West Virginia.....	42	18	24	2, 483	1, 473	1, 010	849	1, 447	187	58.7	40	504	4, 712
North Carolina.....	10	7	3	467	403	64	198	269	—	73.6	10	138	1, 041
South Carolina.....	5	4	1	213	163	50	63	111	39	56.8	5	50	456
Georgia.....	29	16	13	1, 246	955	291	422	824	—	51.2	25	230	1, 836
Florida.....	35	21	14	1, 509	1, 070	439	492	1, 017	—	48.4	33	408	3, 125

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	64	25	39	3,412	1,955	1,457	1,113	2,257	42	49.3	60	568	5,165
Tennessee.....	74	37	37	5,416	3,986	1,430	1,957	3,297	162	59.4	64	702	6,283
Alabama.....	54	19	35	2,366	1,250	1,116	750	1,602	14	46.8	49	446	3,544
Mississippi.....	16	9	7	418	267	151	130	288	-----	45.1	14	101	662
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	69	27	42	3,931	2,411	1,520	1,234	2,304	393	53.6	61	595	5,686
Louisiana.....	23	10	13	1,127	711	416	371	745	11	49.8	21	213	1,564
Oklahoma.....	161	60	101	10,992	6,205	4,787	3,407	6,540	1,045	52.1	150	2,086	17,175
Texas.....	155	73	82	8,646	5,963	2,683	3,121	5,524	1	56.5	145	1,588	12,188
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	11	5	6	386	218	168	114	206	66	55.3	11	107	725
Idaho.....	33	13	20	2,570	1,684	886	1,041	1,529	-----	68.1	33	512	4,201
Wyoming.....	8	2	6	370	152	218	131	239	-----	54.8	8	80	691
Colorado.....	54	26	28	3,061	2,316	745	1,099	1,860	102	59.1	52	753	5,455
New Mexico.....	26	9	17	832	447	385	314	518	-----	60.6	23	212	1,423
Arizona.....	15	6	9	894	571	323	279	404	211	69.1	15	183	1,461
Utah.....	1	1	-----	17	17	-----	6	11	-----	-----	1	8	55
Nevada.....	1	1	-----	41	41	-----	15	26	-----	-----	1	11	85
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	47	22	25	3,317	2,497	820	1,260	2,047	10	61.6	46	671	5,094
Oregon.....	48	27	21	2,793	2,132	661	1,079	1,714	-----	63.0	48	591	4,609
California.....	125	96	29	9,871	8,445	1,426	3,719	5,995	157	62.0	124	1,883	16,148

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,197	1,444	868	100	136,227	63,558	32,259	6,657	8,472	120,030	7,725	6.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	20	12	11	3	923	409	297	94	13	837	73	1.5
New Hampshire.....	6	2	4	2	193	68	171	53	-----	121	72	-----
Vermont.....	7	6	5	4	146	118	132	112	4	182	-----	2.2
Massachusetts.....	23	22	20	11	2,167	1,438	1,319	926	79	2,088	-----	3.6
Rhode Island.....	6	3	4	2	313	137	198	133	5	308	-----	1.6
Connecticut.....	6	5	6	3	482	256	183	81	9	309	164	2.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	36	29	21	10	1,948	1,150	1,011	539	54	1,814	80	2.9
New Jersey.....	9	6	5	1	425	156	93	20	14	341	70	3.9
Pennsylvania.....	68	27	20	6	4,840	1,340	853	378	215	4,114	511	5.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	188	83	29	1	14,684	4,990	1,418	13	961	13,603	120	6.5
Indiana.....	165	99	24	2	12,277	5,302	1,141	141	708	10,972	597	6.1
Illinois.....	119	81	27	11	6,706	3,463	1,756	797	291	6,140	275	4.5
Michigan.....	84	44	18	-----	5,560	1,767	746	-----	183	5,036	341	3.5
Wisconsin.....	17	15	6	-----	733	409	122	-----	21	712	-----	2.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Minnesota.....	22	14	1	-----	949	468	13	-----	27	857	65	3.1
Iowa.....	44	29	20	1	2,568	1,350	765	23	103	2,182	283	4.5
Missouri.....	73	48	23	-----	4,108	1,986	903	-----	240	3,550	318	6.3
North Dakota.....	30	33	8	-----	1,072	857	201	-----	37	1,005	20	3.6
South Dakota.....	19	17	3	-----	462	463	112	-----	21	394	47	5.1
Nebraska.....	31	25	15	-----	1,319	823	556	-----	71	1,156	92	5.8
Kansas.....	86	62	46	2	5,433	2,475	1,390	119	368	4,757	308	7.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	4	-----	-----	-----	182	-----	-----	-----	1	125	56	0.8
Maryland.....	14	8	8	3	1,003	294	217	82	35	968	-----	3.5
Virginia.....	13	5	4	-----	806	268	135	-----	51	740	15	6.4
West Virginia.....	42	8	3	-----	2,483	352	98	-----	172	1,864	447	8.4
North Carolina.....	10	-----	-----	-----	467	-----	-----	-----	30	312	125	8.8
South Carolina.....	5	-----	-----	-----	213	-----	-----	-----	34	140	39	19.5
Georgia.....	29	19	12	-----	1,246	442	230	-----	92	1,069	85	7.9
Florida.....	35	8	4	-----	1,509	324	116	-----	96	1,411	2	6.4
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:												
Kentucky.....	64	36	18	-----	3,412	1,405	728	-----	230	2,971	211	7.2
Tennessee.....	74	44	48	-----	5,416	2,596	1,903	-----	345	4,704	367	6.8
Alabama.....	54	47	22	-----	2,366	1,299	589	-----	99	2,212	55	4.3
Mississippi.....	16	10	15	-----	418	227	233	-----	20	398	-----	4.8
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:												
Arkansas.....	69	60	53	-----	3,931	2,024	1,613	-----	290	3,489	152	7.7
Louisiana.....	23	12	7	-----	1,127	471	214	-----	71	805	251	8.1
Oklahoma.....	161	128	100	-----	10,992	5,594	2,831	-----	849	8,806	1,337	8.8
Texas.....	155	134	129	2	8,646	4,956	3,821	47	959	7,496	191	11.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	11	9	4	-----	386	202	69	-----	5	366	15	1.3
Idaho.....	33	22	12	1	2,570	1,342	325	30	196	2,374	-----	7.6
Wyoming.....	8	-----	-----	-----	370	-----	-----	-----	12	358	-----	3.2
Colorado.....	54	39	11	1	3,061	1,728	370	50	165	2,150	736	7.1
New Mexico.....	26	23	3	-----	832	450	69	-----	93	739	-----	11.2
Arizona.....	15	7	1	-----	894	399	93	-----	80	814	-----	8.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	47	42	26	7	3,317	1,742	976	285	148	3,169	-----	4.5
Oregon.....	48	36	20	3	2,793	1,507	773	135	336	2,369	58	12.3
California.....	125	76	46	23	9,871	6,115	3,380	2,433	596	9,138	137	6.1
Other States.....	23	11	4	1	268	396	91	166	43	225	-----	16.0

¹ Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	2, 197	1, 756	1, 701	\$8, 987, 981	903	\$2, 002, 465	766	\$1, 475, 110
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	20	17	16	77, 950	11	16, 460	4	15, 000
New Hampshire.....	6	4	4	22, 250	4	9, 300	1	(1)
Vermont.....	7	5	4	10, 600	3	1, 185	3	3, 000
Massachusetts.....	23	17	17	263, 400	11	35, 794	10	51, 650
Rhode Island.....	6	4	4	58, 500	2	3, 850	1	(1)
Connecticut.....	6	6	6	67, 500	5	27, 450	3	16, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	36	31	28	342, 434	23	181, 937	12	58, 200
New Jersey.....	9	8	7	49, 580	4	8, 260	2	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	68	50	49	397, 500	27	89, 805	18	88, 400
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	188	124	122	866, 013	85	245, 351	29	86, 160
Indiana.....	165	127	125	829, 107	79	192, 500	59	132, 850
Illinois.....	119	87	83	539, 420	42	72, 460	25	71, 650
Michigan.....	84	69	67	361, 258	41	98, 158	33	78, 000
Wisconsin.....	17	11	11	52, 700	1	2, 100	7	15, 500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	22	16	14	68, 100	10	19, 571	8	10, 050
Iowa.....	44	35	35	133, 775	23	27, 470	19	37, 550
Missouri.....	73	58	56	309, 933	25	71, 455	19	17, 850
North Dakota.....	30	20	18	40, 500	7	8, 690	12	16, 500
South Dakota.....	19	13	13	28, 075	5	3, 198	7	9, 475
Nebraska.....	31	25	25	68, 050	7	5, 132	15	26, 700
Kansas.....	86	74	73	295, 610	35	81, 478	40	59, 450
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	4	4	4	12, 500	4	4, 885	1	(1)
Maryland.....	14	12	11	68, 450	8	19, 200	5	17, 000
Virginia.....	13	10	10	46, 850	7	13, 568	3	5, 500
West Virginia.....	42	30	30	98, 528	14	16, 702	9	13, 600
North Carolina.....	10	7	7	28, 200	6	14, 572	1	(1)
South Carolina.....	5	5	4	8, 500	2	1, 200		
Georgia.....	29	25	24	78, 725	12	16, 206	4	7, 700
Florida.....	35	25	25	98, 150	13	13, 057	11	16, 450
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	64	50	50	131, 578	25	33, 354	14	18, 975
Tennessee.....	74	62	59	315, 245	17	28, 587	13	24, 830
Alabama.....	54	46	45	109, 625	11	5, 941	16	22, 944
Mississippi.....	16	12	11	14, 900	6	2, 214	7	5, 775
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	69	56	54	212, 946	16	37, 435	18	18, 800
Louisiana.....	23	19	19	77, 560	11	7, 140	5	11, 100
Oklahoma.....	161	135	132	467, 475	63	76, 431	96	130, 125
Texas.....	155	130	127	472, 103	52	91, 774	69	87, 441
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	11	11	11	22, 227	7	3, 123	6	7, 300
Idaho.....	33	30	27	80, 525	10	8, 111	22	34, 500
Wyoming.....	8	6	6	14, 500	5	3, 800	3	3, 400
Colorado.....	54	47	43	229, 400	22	32, 675	20	33, 100
New Mexico.....	26	22	21	60, 450	7	9, 505	12	11, 300
Arizona.....	15	13	12	69, 525	3	7, 700	9	16, 900
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	47	42	41	190, 435	22	66, 756	25	40, 000
Oregon.....	48	44	43	209, 455	29	56, 105	23	29, 225
California.....	125	109	105	950, 854	78	221, 614	46	97, 660
Other States.....	3	3	3	37, 000	3	9, 200	1	27, 500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.² Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest
United States.....	2, 197	2, 152	\$3, 797, 224	\$1, 463, 587	\$130, 493	\$320, 404	\$359, 758
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	20	19	38, 012	14, 758	584	2, 916	3, 486
New Hampshire..	6	6	7, 804	3, 024		521	65
Vermont.....	7	7	8, 119	4, 156	75	396	315
Massachusetts..	23	22	88, 372	29, 388	3, 175	7, 643	2, 739
Rhode Island....	6	6	14, 614	6, 668	251	955	236
Connecticut.....	6	6	19, 878	8, 371	332	762	1, 500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	36	35	105, 195	35, 970	2, 742	8, 573	8, 119
New Jersey.....	9	9	21, 392	8, 821	200	1, 004	1, 145
Pennsylvania....	68	68	170, 040	67, 684	2, 983	16, 206	11, 165
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:							
Ohio.....	188	183	416, 210	153, 420	15, 242	31, 172	45, 381
Indiana.....	165	163	376, 199	127, 873	9, 886	32, 541	39, 955
Illinois.....	119	116	217, 769	78, 105	10, 606	15, 626	24, 156
Michigan.....	84	84	185, 021	68, 454	10, 221	15, 295	15, 409
Wisconsin.....	17	17	26, 245	11, 917	280	1, 928	2, 061
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:							
Minnesota.....	22	22	30, 989	13, 830	733	1, 018	2, 874
Iowa.....	44	44	68, 640	30, 238	2, 381	3, 625	4, 097
Missouri.....	73	70	95, 314	40, 986	3, 827	4, 688	10, 355
North Dakota....	30	30	28, 168	15, 135	541	1, 002	757
South Dakota....	19	19	9, 650	4, 342	131	90	945
Nebraska.....	31	31	33, 930	17, 617	723	1, 308	820
Kansas.....	86	85	119, 050	56, 042	3, 498	11, 227	7, 730
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	4	4	6, 402	3, 153	181	537	431
Maryland.....	14	13	51, 002	14, 636	1, 643	6, 437	6, 100
District of Colum- bia.....	1	1					
Virginia.....	13	12	20, 750	9, 182	811	1, 386	2, 603
West Virginia....	42	40	60, 309	27, 457	1, 885	5, 470	5, 457
North Carolina..	10	10	16, 420	4, 945	650	2, 163	3, 420
South Carolina..	5	5	4, 434	1, 616	52	859	329
Georgia.....	29	28	29, 747	11, 702	292	2, 948	2, 562
Florida.....	35	34	48, 838	18, 799	1, 105	6, 163	2, 447
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:							
Kentucky.....	64	60	65, 274	27, 885	1, 905	7, 918	7, 767
Tennessee.....	74	73	87, 654	34, 127	1, 953	9, 898	4, 451
Alabama.....	54	51	45, 539	19, 540	1, 244	7, 132	6, 304
Mississippi.....	16	16	8, 327	4, 594	373	853	302
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:							
Arkansas.....	69	66	57, 806	22, 387	2, 506	5, 040	5, 581
Louisiana.....	23	22	25, 653	9, 880	2, 445	1, 554	3, 770
Oklahoma.....	161	156	251, 077	105, 339	10, 137	23, 736	24, 592
Texas.....	155	155	178, 235	73, 873	6, 971	11, 954	17, 307
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	11	11	15, 443	6, 352	110	2, 342	1, 221
Idaho.....	33	33	64, 637	25, 086	2, 058	6, 348	3, 955
Wyoming.....	8	8	10, 605	4, 198	240	1, 356	948
Colorado.....	54	53	83, 443	31, 957	4, 079	7, 880	7, 783
New Mexico.....	26	24	22, 643	9, 850	375	2, 312	2, 059
Arizona.....	15	15					
Utah.....	1	1	33, 631	11, 803	679	2, 498	5, 386
Nevada.....	1	1					
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	47	47	97, 986	34, 077	3, 916	4, 697	19, 174
Oregon.....	48	48	81, 460	30, 882	1, 805	12, 955	7, 566
California.....	125	123	349, 298	123, 468	15, 167	27, 472	34, 933

¹ Amount for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland, and amount for Utah and Nevada combined with figures for Arizona to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$797, 109	\$48, 588	\$120, 795	\$90, 387	\$181, 725	\$284, 378
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	9, 843	266	909	1, 185	2, 102	1, 963
New Hampshire.....	3, 321	115	253	145	284	76
Vermont.....	1, 958	68	218	185	293	455
Massachusetts.....	21, 845	1, 791	2, 927	2, 347	8, 028	8, 489
Rhode Island.....	3, 585	74	455	109	1, 293	988
Connecticut.....	5, 004	295	1, 391	1, 052	797	374
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	32, 344	1, 902	2, 329	3, 456	6, 577	3, 183
New Jersey.....	8, 226	54	521	759	400	262
Pennsylvania.....	42, 803	1, 545	4, 437	4, 379	8, 419	10, 419
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	92, 608	4, 573	10, 306	10, 780	19, 913	32, 815
Indiana.....	82, 761	2, 409	11, 927	7, 302	19, 634	41, 911
Illinois.....	39, 655	2, 237	10, 086	9, 829	10, 186	17, 283
Michigan.....	43, 634	2, 326	5, 712	3, 811	9, 400	10, 759
Wisconsin.....	3, 646	110	879	559	1, 635	3, 230
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	8, 318	21	736	613	1, 321	1, 525
Iowa.....	15, 639	764	3, 974	1, 840	3, 703	2, 379
Missouri.....	17, 981	826	4, 321	4, 297	2, 942	5, 091
North Dakota.....	5, 073	98	1, 578	756	1, 708	1, 520
South Dakota.....	1, 610	32	449	350	406	1, 295
Nebraska.....	6, 161	35	1, 735	1, 491	1, 467	2, 573
Kansas.....	19, 026	1, 265	4, 551	1, 910	7, 162	6, 639
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1, 247	8	176	264	161	244
Maryland.....	12, 056	570	2, 097	1, 930	2, 555	2, 978
District of Columbia.....						
Virginia.....	3, 408	80	741	422	832	1, 285
West Virginia.....	9, 581	764	1, 365	1, 404	2, 305	5, 121
North Carolina.....	3, 177	85	585	238	603	554
South Carolina.....	1, 035	83	145	138	166	11
Georgia.....	7, 838	384	719	176	1, 705	1, 421
Florida.....	12, 471	1, 750	1, 190	1, 342	1, 584	1, 987
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11, 147	522	983	743	2, 959	3, 445
Tennessee.....	22, 759	2, 354	1, 407	1, 186	3, 460	6, 059
Alabama.....	3, 995	958	1, 783	641	1, 280	2, 662
Mississippi.....	1, 033	162	283	101	182	444
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	11, 001	1, 939	1, 176	1, 621	1, 773	4, 782
Louisiana.....	3, 573	1, 222	1, 180	547	697	785
Oklahoma.....	35, 733	3, 951	5, 731	3, 231	8, 785	20, 842
Texas.....	35, 823	2, 575	4, 738	3, 725	6, 705	14, 564
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	2, 993	86	622	175	709	833
Idaho.....	11, 526	1, 376	3, 023	1, 813	4, 575	4, 877
Wyoming.....	2, 157	104	733	135	516	218
Colorado.....	16, 620	479	4, 414	2, 509	3, 362	4, 360
New Mexico.....	3, 794	130	661	185	885	2, 392
Arizona.....	8, 040	1, 509	1, 067	591	1, 240	818
Utah.....						
Nevada.....						
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	15, 943	1, 164	3, 938	1, 157	6, 686	7, 234
Oregon.....	15, 402	904	2, 012	2, 324	4, 130	3, 480
California.....	79, 716	4, 623	10, 332	6, 634	16, 200	30, 753

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2,197	136,227	1,761	\$8,987,961	903	\$2,002,465	2,152	\$3,797,224	2,098	226,608
Abilene.....	59	3,037	46	177,000	19	24,373	59	57,067	57	4,795
Alabama.....	54	2,366	45	109,625	11	5,941	51	45,539	49	3,544
Arizona.....	15	894	12	69,525	3	7,700	15	30,117	15	1,461
Arkansas.....	69	3,931	54	212,946	16	37,435	66	57,806	61	5,686
California, Northern.....	55	3,515	44	288,293	30	75,268	54	119,480	55	5,850
California, Southern.....	71	6,397	62	666,061	49	147,046	70	232,122	70	10,383
Chicago, Central.....	119	6,706	83	539,420	42	72,466	116	217,769	119	13,533
Colorado.....	54	3,061	43	229,400	22	32,675	53	83,443	52	5,455
Central, Northwest.....	41	1,411	27	96,175	15	22,769	41	40,639	40	2,299
Dallas.....	60	3,840	50	200,640	19	46,230	60	79,217	56	4,994
Florida.....	35	1,509	25	98,150	13	13,057	34	48,838	33	3,125
Georgia.....	33	1,397	27	85,225	14	17,406	32	31,908	29	2,172
Idaho-Oregon.....	36	2,739	31	78,903	14	10,836	36	69,235	36	4,338
Northern Indiana.....	78	6,363	56	452,157	37	124,287	77	213,132	76	11,079
Indianapolis.....	87	5,914	69	376,950	42	68,213	86	163,067	84	12,066
Iowa.....	44	2,568	34	115,275	22	21,670	43	59,212	43	4,312
Kansas.....	61	3,800	53	219,760	24	53,528	61	85,061	59	5,653
Kansas City.....	47	3,071	37	226,108	19	73,425	43	67,318	43	4,379
Kentucky-West Vir- ginia.....	90	4,797	68	177,778	32	38,266	84	98,100	85	7,791
Louisiana.....	23	1,127	19	77,560	11	7,140	22	25,653	21	1,564
Michigan.....	82	5,544	67	361,258	41	98,158	82	184,605	79	10,950
Mississippi.....	16	418	11	14,900	6	2,214	16	8,327	14	662
Missouri.....	51	2,670	39	159,675	17	25,980	51	61,983	50	5,834
Nebraska.....	31	1,319	25	68,050	7	5,132	31	33,930	31	2,343
New England.....	66	4,209	50	508,200	35	92,089	65	183,393	64	6,470
New Mexico.....	26	898	21	68,450	8	12,905	25	30,028	23	1,615
New York.....	40	2,097	31	377,934	26	192,837	39	114,711	37	3,524
North Dakota.....	30	1,072	18	40,500	7	8,690	30	28,168	29	1,707
North Pacific.....	54	3,503	46	252,137	30	92,003	54	102,458	54	5,974
Northwest.....	39	2,455	35	152,875	18	29,933	39	73,602	38	3,647
Ohio.....	136	9,112	84	436,863	57	115,911	131	244,978	131	16,022
Oklahoma, Eastern.....	68	4,726	56	178,950	24	23,213	65	106,563	63	7,882
Oklahoma, Western.....	93	6,266	76	288,525	39	53,218	91	144,514	87	9,293
Pittsburgh.....	115	10,282	84	710,878	52	183,617	115	292,601	113	17,366
Rocky Mountain.....	19	756	17	36,727	12	6,923	19	26,048	19	1,416
San Antonio.....	34	1,676	29	83,863	13	17,771	34	34,354	30	2,176
Southeast Atlantic.....	22	1,168	16	60,250	11	25,192	21	33,857	22	2,042
Tennessee.....	74	5,416	59	315,245	17	28,587	73	87,654	64	6,283
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan.....	19	749	11	52,700	1	2,100	19	26,661	16	1,225
Southwest.....	2	27	2	2,600	-----	-----	1	212	2	31
Washington-Phila- delphia.....	49	,421	39	320,430	28	86,261	48	153,854	49	5,667

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

I. Near the close of the nineteenth century, a movement for the spread and conservation of scriptural holiness in organized church form developed almost simultaneously in various parts of the United States. This movement was similar to that of the previous century historically known as the Wesleyan revival. There was manifested everywhere a spontaneous drawing in the unity of the Spirit toward closer affiliation of those of like precious faith which finally culminated in the organization of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

The great impulse of this movement has been the emphasis placed by the Scriptures upon the fact that, in the atonement, Jesus Christ has made provision not only to save men from their sins, but also to perfect them in love.

II. On May 12, 1886, a number of the brethren in Providence, R. I., interested in promoting the Wesleyan doctrine and experience of entire sanctification, organized and held weekly religious services, first in private homes, but, after a few months, in a rented store on Oxford Street. On January 16, 1887, a Sunday school was organized with 95 members. On July 21, 1887, the People's Evangelical Church was organized with 51 members, Rev. F. A. Hillery acting as pastor. On November 25, 1888, the Mission Church, Lynn, Mass., was organized with Rev. C. Howard Davis as pastor. On March 13 and 14, 1890, representatives from these churches and other evangelical holiness organizations in southern New England, assembled at Rock, Mass., and organized the Central Evangelical Holiness Association. Rev. W. C. Ryder, pastor of the Independent Congregational Church of that place was elected president. Within the following year the Mission Church, Malden, Mass., the Emmanuel Mission Church, North Attleboro, Mass., and the Bethany Mission Church, Keene, N. H., were organized.

In January 1894, William Howard Hoople, a businessman in New York City, founded a mission in Brooklyn, which, in the following May, was organized as an independent church, with a membership of 32, and called Utica Avenue Pentecostal Tabernacle. A church edifice was afterward erected, and Mr. Hoople was called to the pastorate. The following February the Bedford Avenue Pentecostal Church was organized, in an abandoned church building, and a little later, the Emmanuel Pentecostal Tabernacle. In December 1895, delegates from these three churches formed the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America, adopting a constitution, a summary of doctrines, and bylaws. This association was duly incorporated. Associated with Rev. William Howard Hoople in this work were Rev. H. B. Hosley, Rev. John Norberry, Rev. Charles BeVier, and Rev. H. F. Reynolds.

On November 12, 1896, a joint committee from these two associations met in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., to formulate some plan of union. For the benefit of the counsel and cooperation, several brethren prominent in the work were invited to act with the joint committee. Among this number were Rev. C. Howard Davis, Rev. G. W. Wilson, Rev. John Norberry, Rev. H. F. Reynolds, Rev. H. B. Hosley, and Rev. Charles H. BeVier. This meeting resulted in the union of the two bodies. It was agreed that the work should be continued under the name of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America.

III. In October 1895, a number of persons, under the leadership of Rev. Phineas F. Bresee, D. D., and Rev. J. P. Widney, LL. D., formed the First Church of the Nazarene, at Los Angeles, Calif., with 135 charter members. They adopted statements of belief, and agreed to such general rules as seemed proper and needful for their immediate guidance, leaving to the future the making of such provisions as the work and its conditions might necessitate. As a result of this organization, a number of churches sprang into existence, reaching as far east as Chicago.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. E. J. Fleming, general church secretary, Church of the Nazarene, Kansas City, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

IV. As these two bodies came to know more of each other, it was felt that they should unite; and, after consultation by delegates from one body to the other, the following basis of union was prepared and unanimously adopted by both bodies. The first union assembly was held in Chicago, in October 1907.

Basis of Union.—It is agreed that the two churches are one in the doctrines considered essential to salvation, especially the doctrines of justification by faith and entire sanctification subsequent to justification, also by faith, and, as a result, the precious experience of entire sanctification as a normal condition of the churches. Both churches recognize that the right of church membership rests upon experience; and that persons who have been born of the Spirit are entitled to its privileges.

We are agreed on the necessity of a superintendency, which shall foster and care for churches already established, and whose duty it shall be to organize and encourage the organizing of churches everywhere.

We are agreed that authority given to superintendents shall not interfere with the independent action of a fully organized church, each church enjoying the right of selecting its own pastor, subject to such approval as the general assembly shall find wise to institute; the election of delegates to the various assemblies; the management of their own finances; and of all other things pertaining to their local life and work.

It is agreed that any church of the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America going into this organization which may feel it imperative with them to continue to hold their property in like manner as at present, shall be at liberty to do so.

It was agreed that the name of the united body should be, "The Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene."

V. In 1894, the first organization of the New Testament Church of Christ was effected by Rev. R. L. Harris, at Milan, Tenn., with 14 members. This church was deemed necessary to conserve the work of holiness, and soon spread throughout western Texas and Arkansas. Prominent among the leaders was Mrs. Mary Lee Harris (now Mrs. Cagle), the wife of Rev. R. L. Harris, who took up the work after the death of her husband.

In 1898, the first holiness churches were organized in Texas, by Rev. Thomas Rogers and Rev. Dennis Rogers, who came from California.

In 1900, the first Independent Holiness Church was organized, by Rev. C. B. Jernigan, at Van Alstyne, Tex., and the denomination grew and prospered until, in 1903, there were 20 church organizations.

The legal representatives of the Independent Holiness Church and the New Testament Church of Christ met at Rising Star, Tex., in November 1904, where a joint committee framed a manual and statement of doctrine and basis of union. The union was fully consummated at Pilot Point, Tex., in November 1905, and the united body adopted the name Holiness Church of Christ.

VI. At the general assembly of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, at Chicago, in 1907, in response to an invitation, several persons were present from the Holiness Church of Christ. Some of these were appointed to attend; but were not authorized to take any action with reference to organic union. The assembly invited them into counsel, and provisional arrangements were made for incorporating this Church into the general body, upon proper action on their part. Upon the invitation of the Holiness Church of Christ, the second general assembly convened at Pilot Point, Tex., at 2 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, October 8, 1908. On the following Tuesday morning, R. B. Mitchum moved: "That the union of the two churches be now consummated," and the motion was seconded by Rev. C. W. Ruth. Rev. John N. Short, J. B. Creighton, C. B. Jernigan, H. B. Hosley, P. F. Bresee, and others spoke favorably to the motion. The motion was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, amid great enthusiasm, at 10:40 a. m., Tuesday, October 13, 1908.

VII. In the year 1898, Rev. J. O. McClurkan and a few of God's children called a meeting of the holiness people of Tennessee and adjacent States to be held in Nashville. At this convention an association was formed known as the Pentecostal Alliance, which name was afterward changed to the Pentecostal Mission. From the beginning these people were evangelistic in spirit, having a burning desire to disseminate the doctrine and experience of sanctification; hence there came together in different sections of the Southland groups of holiness people, known as bands of the Pentecostal Mission. They were decidedly missionary in spirit, and soon were sending their representatives to "the regions

beyond." Throughout their career they have been characterized by this missionary zeal.

At different times the question of the union of the Pentecostal Mission with the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene had been discussed, and on February 13, 1915, this union was effected at Nashville, Tenn., thus uniting both the home and the foreign work of the Pentecostal Mission and the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.

VIII. In November 1901, the first stage in the present holiness church movement in the British Isles began, when the Rev. George Sharpe, who had been for over 13 years a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Ardrossan, Scotland. In September 1905 he was accepted as the minister of Parkhead Congregational Church, Glasgow, Scotland, where, after a strenuous, successful, and glorious ministry of 13 months, he was evicted for preaching Bible holiness.

On September 30, 1906, the first services of the first distinctively holiness church were held in the Great Eastern Roads Hall, Glasgow. The charter members numbered 80. Other churches were organized and became the Pentecostal Church of Scotland. Visits of Dr. E. F. Walker and Dr. H. F. Reynolds to Scotland, and a visit of Rev. George Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe to the fourth general assembly, at Kansas City, Mo., led the way to union with the Church of the Nazarene, which was consummated in November 1915.

IX. The general assembly of 1919, in response to memorials from 35 district assemblies, changed the name of the organization to "Church of the Nazarene."

X. For many years a holiness movement had been developing in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. It was originated by a group of Methodist laymen, and formally organized at Jamestown, N. Dak., in 1907, as The Laymen's Holiness Association. Rev. J. G. Morrison was its first president and leading evangelist. With him were associated Rev. Ira E. Hammer, Rev. S. C. Taylor, Rev. W. G. Bennett, and over 20 other evangelists and workers engaged in a widespread program of holiness evangelism and camp-meeting promotion. In 1922 more than 1,000 people who were identified with The Laymen's Holiness Association, under the leadership of these ministers, united with the Church of the Nazarene.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Church of the Nazarene is essentially in accord with historic Methodism. It stands for apostolic purity of doctrine, primitive simplicity of worship, and pentecostal power in experience, it being generally regarded that the primary dispensational truth is that Jesus Christ baptizes believers with the Holy Spirit, cleansing them from all sin and empowering them to witness the grace of God to men. This church stands particularly for this truth and experience, which the general assembly has expressed in the following terms:

We believe that entire sanctification is that act of God, subsequent to regeneration, by which believers are made free from original sin, or depravity, and brought into a state of entire devotement to God, and the holy obedience of love made perfect.

It is wrought by the baptism with the Holy Spirit, and comprehends in one experience the cleansing of the heart from sin and the abiding, indwelling presence of the Holy Spirit, empowering the believer for life and service.

Entire sanctification is provided by the blood of Jesus, is wrought instantaneously by faith, preceded by entire consecration; and to this work and state of grace the Holy Spirit bears witness.

This experience is also known by various terms representing its different phases, such as "Christian perfection," "perfect love," "heart purity," "the baptism with the Holy Spirit," "the fullness of the blessing," and "Christian holiness."

☞ The Church of the Nazarene recognizes that the right and privilege of men to church membership rests upon their being regenerate, and would require only such statements of belief as are essential to Christian experience and the maintenance of that condition. Whatever is not essential to life in Jesus Christ may be left to individual liberty of Christian thought. That which is essential to Christian life lies at the very basis of their associated life and fellowship in the church, and there can be no failure to believe this without forfeiting Christian life itself, and thus the right of all church affiliation.

While emphasizing the baptism with the Holy Spirit as a definite experience of divine grace, the Church of the Nazarene never has taught, nor does it now teach, or countenance teaching, that speaking in tongues is a manifestation attendant upon, or an evidence of, the baptism with the Holy Spirit.

While standing especially for the great dispensational truth that Jesus Christ baptizes believers with the Holy Spirit, cleansing them from all sin, the Church of the Nazarene also emphasizes the great cardinal doctrines of Christianity. Briefly stated, the Church of the Nazarene believes:

(1) In one God—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; (2) in the plenary inspiration of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and that they contain all truth necessary to faith and Christian living; (3) that man is born with a fallen nature, and is, therefore, inclined to evil, and that continually; (4) that the finally impenitent are hopelessly and eternally lost; (5) that the atonement through Jesus Christ is for the whole human race; and that whosoever repents and believes on the Lord Jesus Christ is justified and regenerated and saved from the dominion of sin; (6) that believers are to be sanctified wholly, subsequent to regeneration, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; (7) that the Holy Spirit bears witness to the new birth, and also to the entire sanctification of believers; (8) in the return of our Lord, in the resurrection of the dead, and in the final judgment.

Applicants for membership in the church are received on the confession of their faith in Christ and of their acceptance of the doctrines which the church holds essential to salvation, and their agreement to observe the rules and regulations that mark the conscience of the church.

The Church of the Nazarene believes in the Bible doctrine of divine healing, and urges its people to offer the prayer of faith for the healing of the sick. Providential means and agencies when necessary are not to be refused.

Its position upon temperance and prohibition is stated in the following terms:

The Holy Scriptures and human experience alike condemn the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes is a sin against God and the human race. Total abstinence from all intoxicants is the Christian rule for the individual, and total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants is the duty of civil government.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization is representative, thus avoiding the extremes of episcopacy on the one hand and the unlimited congregationalism on the other. Each local church is governed through a church board elected by the congregation. The churches are associated for such general purposes as belong to all alike, particularly for a world-wide missionary program. The churches in a particular area are united to form an assembly district, each local church being entitled to representation in the district assembly. There are 45 such districts which hold annual assemblies and elect district superintendents and district boards, license and ordain ministers, commission evangelists, and conduct such other work as may be connected with their area. The 45 districts elect both ministerial and lay delegates to the general assembly, which meets once in 4 years. The general assembly elects general superintendents and other general officers and boards to have oversight of general denominational activities.

Persons are licensed to the gospel ministry after having been examined by a district assembly regarding their spiritual, intellectual, and other fitness for such work. Further, ordination is by a council of the pastors and delegates, upon the completion of a 4-year course of study, or its equivalent in college work. Ministers from other denominations may be received on the vote of the district assembly to which the application has been referred.

WORK

The general work in which the 45 districts unite with the churches composing them is carried on under the head of home missions and evangelism, foreign missions, publication, ministerial relief, education, young people's societies, and Sunday schools.

The total amount of contributions for all purposes in 1936 is estimated at \$4,428,102, distributed as follows: Local interests, \$3,777,210; district interests, \$322,721; general interests, \$328,171.

The work conducted by the department of foreign missions includes missions in southern Africa, India, Palestine, Syria, China, Japan, Argentine and Peru, Central America, Mexico, Cape Verde Islands, and British West Indies. The report for 1936 shows 30 stations occupied by 90 American missionaries and 462 native workers; 152 organized churches with 9,737 members; 273 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 11,504 with 5,678 in average attendance; 85 schools with 1,823 pupils; 9 Bible training schools with 135 pupils enrolled; and 2 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, treating during the year about 36,738 patients. The value of property in the foreign field is estimated at \$431,789.

The educational work is combined under five colleges and two junior colleges in the United States. The schools have property valued at \$1,240,858.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 46

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons received into its local churches on the basis of faith in the divinity of Christ, repentance of past sins, and baptism by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3,815	931	2,884	24.4	75.6
Members , number.....	309,551	132,549	177,002	42.8	57.2
Average membership per church.....	81	142	61		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	124,099	51,586	72,513	41.6	58.4
Female.....	178,194	76,470	101,724	42.9	57.1
Sex not reported.....	7,258	4,493	2,765	61.9	38.1
Males per 100 females.....	69.6	67.5	71.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	748	464	284	62.0	38.0
13 years and over.....	23,693	14,725	8,968	62.1	37.9
Age not reported.....	285,110	117,360	167,750	41.2	58.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	3.1	3.1	3.1		
Church edifices , number.....	3,029	757	2,272	25.0	75.0
Value—number reporting.....	2,932	738	2,194	25.2	74.8
Amount reported.....	\$10,717,977	\$6,459,568	\$4,258,409	60.3	39.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$10,195,640	\$6,182,192	\$4,013,448	60.6	39.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$522,337	\$277,376	\$244,961	53.1	46.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,656	\$8,753	\$1,941		
Debt—number reporting.....	547	330	217	60.3	39.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,222,621	\$1,034,860	\$187,761	84.6	15.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	2,004	354	1,650	17.7	82.3
Parsonages , number.....	173	81	92	46.8	53.2
Value—number reporting.....	155	70	85	45.2	54.8
Amount reported.....	\$320,125	\$175,050	\$145,075	54.7	45.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,533	893	2,640	25.3	74.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,274,432	\$1,386,761	\$887,671	61.0	39.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,046,483	\$644,572	\$401,911	61.6	38.4
All other salaries.....	\$166,058	\$90,335	\$75,723	54.4	45.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,132	\$109,739	\$105,393	51.0	49.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,001	\$27,946	\$3,055	90.1	9.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$475,221	\$329,669	\$145,552	69.4	30.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$168,455	\$82,214	\$86,241	48.8	51.2
Home missions.....	\$117,878	\$66,781	\$51,097	56.7	43.3
Foreign missions.....	\$43,545	\$28,768	\$14,777	66.1	33.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$60	\$38	\$22	(?)	(?)
All other purposes.....	\$10,599	\$6,699	\$3,900	63.2	36.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$644	\$1,553	\$336		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,935	797	2,138	27.2	72.8
Officers and teachers.....	18,465	6,552	11,913	35.5	64.5
Scholars.....	191,150	82,652	108,498	43.2	56.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	5	3	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	67	54	13	(?)	(?)
Scholars.....	654	597	57	91.3	8.7

¹Based on membership with age classification reported. ²Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	38	23	15	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	148	95	53	64.2	35.8
Scholars.....	1,627	1,080	547	66.4	33.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	-----	2	-----	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	18	-----	18	-----	(2)
Scholars.....	64	-----	64	-----	(2)

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Churches of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3,815	6,226	5,570	2,649
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,411	656	2,921	-----
Percent.....	-38.7	11.8	110.3	-----
Members, number.....	309,551	433,714	317,937	159,658
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-124,163	115,777	158,279	-----
Percent.....	-28.6	36.4	99.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	81	70	57	60
Church edifices, number.....	3,029	5,127	4,342	1,974
Value—number reporting.....	2,932	5,089	4,342	1,962
Amount reported.....	\$10,717,977	\$16,402,158	\$5,644,096	\$2,555,372
Average value per church.....	\$3,656	\$3,223	\$1,300	\$1,302
Debt—number reporting.....	547	586	276	193
Amount reported.....	\$1,222,621	\$1,511,547	\$136,003	\$76,208
Parsonages, number.....	173	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	155	136	22	21
Amount reported.....	\$320,125	\$453,050	\$28,900	\$22,900
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3,533	5,975	2,168	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,274,432	\$3,961,310	\$679,191	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,046,483	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$166,058	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$215,132	\$3,223,000	\$434,596	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,001	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$475,221	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$168,455	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$117,878	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$43,545	\$596,343	\$106,449	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$60	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$10,599	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$141,967	\$138,146	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$644	663	\$313	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,935	4,403	3,408	1,225
Officers and teachers.....	18,465	20,595	15,213	5,112
Scholars.....	191,150	274,571	167,809	56,086

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Churches of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current

expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	8,815	931	2,884	309,551	132,549	177,002	124,099	178,194	7,258	69.6	2,935	18,465	191,150
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	3	1	2	84	22	62	33	51	---	---	2	2	24
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	31	31	---	16	15	---	---	1	1	20
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	51	51	---	19	32	---	---	1	7	30
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	7	3	4	206	104	102	83	123	---	67.5	4	21	84
New Jersey.....	3	2	1	80	51	29	31	49	---	---	1	2	20
Pennsylvania.....	30	12	18	1,222	476	746	523	699	---	74.8	17	47	478
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	116	32	84	9,479	4,194	5,285	4,125	5,354	---	77.0	66	367	3,583
Indiana.....	133	31	102	12,852	3,794	9,058	5,303	7,051	498	75.2	62	350	3,805
Illinois.....	75	28	47	4,438	1,846	2,592	1,757	2,586	95	67.9	34	169	1,599
Michigan.....	27	19	8	2,831	2,594	237	1,235	1,696	---	77.4	24	169	2,217
Wisconsin.....	4	1	3	852	43	809	20	32	800	---	2	5	53
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	1	---	11	11	---	4	7	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa.....	19	7	12	1,028	322	706	459	569	---	80.7	9	31	333
Missouri.....	176	27	149	10,078	2,833	7,245	3,965	6,036	77	65.7	124	652	6,596
South Dakota.....	1	1	---	12	12	---	5	7	---	---	1	7	8
Nebraska.....	13	2	11	438	18	420	189	249	---	75.9	7	46	181
Kansas.....	71	23	48	4,720	2,268	2,452	1,922	2,777	21	69.2	46	301	2,864
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	3	2	1	48	26	22	19	29	---	---	2	9	46
Dist. of Columbia.....	2	2	---	296	296	---	106	190	---	55.8	2	15	165
Virginia.....	11	3	8	505	130	375	194	311	---	62.4	9	50	398
West Virginia.....	133	17	116	8,499	2,400	6,099	3,324	4,933	242	67.4	81	414	5,004
North Carolina.....	11	3	8	785	103	682	360	425	---	84.7	9	61	531
South Carolina.....	7	6	1	453	338	115	177	276	---	64.1	6	29	393
Georgia.....	38	21	17	4,976	3,850	1,126	2,001	2,975	---	67.3	34	269	2,678
Florida.....	76	39	37	6,187	4,686	1,501	2,561	3,626	---	70.6	70	436	3,895
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	215	35	180	20,333	5,452	14,881	8,592	11,532	209	74.5	175	1,038	9,512
Tennessee.....	564	96	468	49,379	20,238	29,141	19,149	27,385	2,845	69.9	491	3,340	32,828
Alabama.....	249	57	192	20,358	8,201	12,157	8,050	11,353	955	70.9	216	1,325	14,324
Mississippi.....	87	17	70	6,261	1,457	4,804	2,762	3,499	---	78.9	80	429	4,051
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	270	37	233	16,557	4,768	11,789	6,811	9,736	10	70.0	219	1,337	12,755
Louisiana.....	52	19	33	2,548	1,068	1,480	1,066	1,482	---	71.9	30	143	1,261
Oklahoma.....	301	64	237	25,996	11,713	14,283	10,136	15,745	115	64.4	226	1,462	17,505
Texas.....	921	222	699	84,672	39,683	44,989	33,748	49,793	1,131	67.8	739	5,098	55,263
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	6	2	4	157	53	104	65	92	---	---	4	13	102
Idaho.....	6	4	2	299	191	108	133	166	---	80.1	3	18	190
Wyoming.....	2	2	---	37	---	37	18	19	---	---	2	7	29
Colorado.....	20	8	12	809	524	285	335	474	---	70.7	10	49	403
New Mexico.....	43	13	30	3,077	1,759	1,318	1,184	1,893	---	62.5	35	173	2,163
Arizona.....	8	5	3	516	432	84	193	248	75	77.8	5	22	335
Utah.....	1	---	1	5	---	5	3	2	---	---	---	---	---
Nevada.....	1	1	---	6	6	---	3	3	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	16	10	6	633	408	225	244	389	---	62.7	13	52	473
Oregon.....	19	8	11	1,206	673	533	477	594	135	80.3	11	69	438
California.....	72	48	24	6,540	5,424	1,116	2,699	3,791	50	71.2	62	430	4,513

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	3, 815	6, 226	5, 570	2, 649	309, 551	433, 714	317, 937	159, 658	748	23, 693	285, 110	3. 1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	4	6	7	84	117	153	137			84	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	7	4	1	2	206	182	16	44	8	62	136	
New Jersey.....	3	2			80	47				32	48	
Pennsylvania.....	30	45	32	13	1, 222	2, 135	1, 295	729	1	118	1, 103	. 8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	116	161	139	70	9, 479	11, 257	9, 004	4, 954	8	808	8, 663	1. 0
Indiana.....	133	236	210	112	12, 852	21, 419	16, 512	10, 259	10	1, 278	11, 564	. 8
Illinois.....	75	146	103	58	4, 438	10, 017	6, 726	3, 552			4, 438	
Michigan.....	27	21	17	8	2, 831	2, 156	1, 398	838	3	1, 230	1, 598	. 2
Wisconsin.....	4	3		1	852	73		8			852	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	19	53	30	23	1, 028	4, 302	1, 534	1, 477		25	1, 003	
Missouri.....	176	272	279	121	10, 078	19, 260	15, 160	7, 087	15	1, 129	8, 934	1. 3
South Dakota.....	1	5	3		12	164	39				12	
Nebraska.....	13	20	31	11	438	1, 269	1, 252	492			438	
Kansas.....	71	143	110	66	4, 720	8, 983	5, 573	3, 216			4, 720	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	3				48						48	
Virginia.....	11	19	13	4	505	700	841	120	1	147	357	. 7
West Virginia.....	133	208	182	50	8, 499	13, 660	10, 342	2, 594	64	1, 834	6, 601	3. 4
North Carolina.....	11	21	21	7	785	1, 013	951	295		13	772	
South Carolina.....	7	5			433	325					453	
Georgia.....	38	64	58	22	4, 976	4, 039	2, 671	1, 046	19	384	4, 573	4. 7
Florida.....	76	112	74	28	6, 187	6, 159	2, 865	1, 060		148	6, 039	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	215	367	330	151	20, 333	29, 539	24, 216	12, 451	55	1, 563	18, 715	3. 4
Tennessee.....	564	978	995	631	49, 379	72, 015	63, 521	41, 411	155	4, 949	44, 275	3. 0
Alabama.....	249	460	361	157	20, 358	30, 115	20, 943	9, 214	4	391	19, 963	1. 0
Mississippi.....	87	125	122	47	6, 261	6, 968	5, 994	3, 155	8	798	5, 455	1. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	270	626	514	190	16, 557	39, 678	26, 239	11, 006	3	274	16, 280	1. 1
Louisiana.....	52	45	38	10	2, 548	2, 240	1, 268	421	5	232	2, 311	2. 1
Oklahoma.....	301	559	481	166	25, 996	34, 645	21, 700	8, 074	43	2, 250	23, 703	1. 9
Texas.....	921	1, 286	1, 240	627	84, 672	98, 909	71, 542	34, 006	305	4, 612	79, 755	6. 2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	6	8	3		157	154	41				157	
Idaho.....	6	11	9	2	299	411	364	46			299	
Colorado.....	20	26	11	4	809	1, 477	588	114			809	
New Mexico.....	43	44	51	5	3, 077	2, 032	1, 333	129	39	1, 214	1, 824	3. 1
Arizona.....	8	21	7	4	516	816	239	52		13	503	
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	16	28	34	17	633	1, 069	1, 194	488	2	94	537	
Oregon.....	19	22	23	11	1, 206	1, 102	1, 133	408			1, 206	
California.....	72	68	35	23	6, 540	4, 438	1, 149	761		95	6, 445	
Other States.....	9	8	7	1	437	829	141	14			437	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches each in Wyoming and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, Utah, and Nevada.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	3, 815	3, 029	2, 932	\$10, 717, 977	547	\$1, 222, 621	155	\$320, 125
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	3	3	17, 500	1	800		
Pennsylvania.....	30	23	23	79, 056	6	9, 856	3	10, 300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	116	97	94	388, 735	16	43, 870	1	(¹)
Indiana.....	133	121	118	298, 075	10	6, 555	6	14, 000
Illinois.....	75	59	58	138, 730	7	7, 194		
Michigan.....	27	19	19	173, 550	9	49, 170		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	19	18	16	30, 000	2	900		
Missouri.....	176	136	131	303, 250	19	33, 235	3	3, 000
Nebraska.....	13	10	10	20, 000			1	(¹)
Kansas.....	71	67	65	171, 501	11	12, 710	3	2, 500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	11	10	9	16, 420	2	2, 030		
West Virginia.....	133	109	103	289, 348	12	32, 640	3	13, 000
North Carolina.....	11	9	8	31, 800			2	(¹)
South Carolina.....	7	6	6	24, 460	3	3, 895	1	(¹)
Georgia.....	38	34	33	166, 650	13	40, 974	2	(¹)
Florida.....	76	62	58	225, 000	14	43, 312	9	18, 100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	215	194	183	524, 502	19	23, 375		
Tennessee.....	564	454	444	1, 678, 475	63	159, 766	13	40, 100
Alabama.....	249	208	200	602, 995	29	70, 710	6	26, 000
Mississippi.....	87	64	61	150, 500	11	23, 997	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	270	190	184	335, 950	23	22, 567	6	10, 000
Louisiana.....	52	34	34	68, 650	6	10, 150	2	(¹)
Oklahoma.....	301	221	216	847, 429	46	90, 782	20	34, 525
Texas.....	921	755	734	3, 386, 051	174	403, 609	65	118, 800
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	6	6	10, 700	4	1, 896	1	(¹)
Colorado.....	20	8	8	21, 300	3	4, 120		
New Mexico.....	43	24	23	107, 850	7	14, 824	2	(¹)
Arizona.....	8	4	4	15, 800	2	1, 025		
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	16	10	10	23, 450	1	1, 000		
Oregon.....	19	13	13	33, 250	7	3, 472	2	(¹)
California.....	72	51	50	438, 400	25	96, 637	3	2, 500
Other States.....	29	10	8	98, 600	2	7, 550		27, 300

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in Maine and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Montana.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	3, 815	3, 533	\$2,274,432	\$1,046,483	\$186, 058	\$215, 132
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7	6	2, 458	1, 442	-----	111
New Jersey.....	3	3	1, 865	1, 200	-----	76
Pennsylvania.....	30	27	12, 844	4, 041	849	1, 941
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	116	112	57, 363	21, 066	4, 622	5, 129
Indiana.....	133	125	56, 535	26, 604	5, 756	6, 793
Illinois.....	75	67	28, 025	13, 265	2, 522	2, 486
Michigan.....	27	27	48, 325	17, 643	2, 509	5, 269
Wisconsin.....	4	3	515	-----	-----	155
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	19	17	5, 804	2, 095	461	981
Missouri.....	176	165	58, 195	23, 535	5, 388	7, 625
Nebraska.....	13	11	2, 214	889	174	107
Kansas.....	71	66	42, 306	22, 348	3, 557	2, 177
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	11	11	2, 918	631	328	902
West Virginia.....	133	122	54, 468	22, 679	4, 560	6, 114
North Carolina.....	11	11	5, 131	3, 050	240	850
South Carolina.....	7	6	3, 135	1, 736	146	501
Georgia.....	38	33	45, 958	24, 800	2, 094	2, 890
Florida.....	76	70	58, 773	30, 234	2, 546	4, 805
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	215	203	99, 593	52, 020	8, 255	9, 340
Tennessee.....	564	521	293, 372	119, 246	27, 351	29, 194
Alabama.....	249	231	126, 940	55, 549	6, 778	13, 750
Mississippi.....	87	82	34, 467	16, 578	2, 196	3, 152
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	270	246	78, 984	32, 887	7, 115	8, 079
Louisiana.....	52	47	19, 294	8, 958	874	2, 728
Oklahoma.....	301	273	207, 994	98, 703	15, 336	21, 194
Texas.....	921	864	741, 380	363, 817	51, 195	61, 032
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	4	1, 072	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	6	5	2, 549	1, 227	118	671
Colorado.....	20	16	8, 248	4, 238	461	389
New Mexico.....	43	38	33, 910	17, 555	2, 087	2, 492
Arizona.....	8	6	5, 691	2, 580	590	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	16	16	8, 508	4, 599	314	876
Oregon.....	19	18	7, 385	2, 995	670	976
California.....	72	70	108, 056	44, 895	6, 646	11, 838
Other States.....	16	11	10, 161	3, 378	320	509

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine and Maryland, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$31,001	\$475,221	\$168,455	\$117,878	\$43,545	\$80	\$10,599
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....		775	120				10
New Jersey.....		270	169	90	60		
Pennsylvania.....		4,577	865	522	45		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	350	19,527	3,629	2,114	876		50
Indiana.....	150	7,358	4,733	2,813	1,792		536
Illinois.....		6,116	1,974	1,143	519		
Michigan.....	5,885	10,985	2,156	1,973	778		1,127
Wisconsin.....		100		260			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	240	1,019	171	612	105		120
Missouri.....	626	12,293	3,834	4,006	658		230
Nebraska.....		508	93	380	63		
Kansas.....		7,280	3,471	2,755	718		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	250	580	90	62			75
West Virginia.....	710	11,300	4,680	3,481	664	17	263
North Carolina.....		491	335	85	80		
South Carolina.....		421	261	45	25		
Georgia.....	108	9,973	1,950	2,784	828		531
Florida.....		12,196	3,397	3,320	2,275		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	205	12,213	7,773	4,778	4,797	7	205
Tennessee.....	3,582	65,230	26,143	14,701	6,055		1,870
Alabama.....		32,975	9,621	6,437	1,550		280
Mississippi.....	456	7,518	2,388	1,568	425	21	165
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	275	13,121	7,848	7,584	1,505		570
Louisiana.....	1,250	2,653	912	1,335	381		203
Oklahoma.....	5,373	38,214	15,470	7,974	4,405		1,325
Texas.....	9,401	152,700	55,396	36,764	8,311	15	2,749
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		479	100	370	113		10
Idaho.....		483	20	30			
Colorado.....		1,295	753	959	153		
New Mexico.....	2,140	5,306	1,868	1,883	424		155
Arizona.....		1,881	247	368	25		
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....		1,445	265	704	180		125
Oregon.....		1,939	266	326	213		
California.....		28,181	6,710	4,887	4,899		
Other States.....		3,819	747	765	623		

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In their early history the churches which gathered under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, and Barton W. Stone emphasized the distinctively apostolic character of the individual church, not merely as a worshiping congregation and a working force, but as an autonomous ecclesiastical body. As set forth in the Declaration and Address, by Thomas Campbell, they deplored human creeds and systems and protested against considering anything as a matter of faith and duty for which there could not be produced a "Thus saith the Lord," either in expressed terms, approved example, or necessary inference. They also held that they should follow "after the example of the primitive church exhibited in the New Testament without any additions whatever of human opinions or inventions of men." With this basis of action they adopted as the keynote of their movement, "Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are silent."

As the churches increased in membership and wealth, however, there arose what seemed to some to be a desire for popularity and for such "human inventions" as had been deplored in the beginning of the movement. Chief among these "inventions" were a general organization of the churches into a missionary society, with a "money basis" of membership, and the use of mechanical instrumental music in the worship of the church. The agitation for the organization of a missionary society began soon after 1840 and continued until the American Christian Missionary Society was formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849. Although this movement received Alexander Campbell's approval, yet the literature of that period abundantly shows that he was not the real leader behind the effort nor the same man mentally who had previously opposed such inventions of men. Many of his brethren were dissatisfied with this departure from the original ground and held firmly to the earlier position, quoting his own language in speaking of the apostolic Christians:

Their churches were not fractured into missionary societies, Bible societies, and educational societies; nor did they dream of organizing such. * * * They knew nothing of the hobbies of modern times. In their church capacity alone they moved. * * * They viewed the Church of Jesus Christ as the scheme of salvation to ameliorate the world. As members of it they considered themselves bound to do all they could for the glory of God and the good of men. They dared not transfer to a missionary society a cent or a prayer, lest in so doing they should rob the Church of its glory and exalt the inventions of men above the wisdom of God.

A society with a "money basis" and a delegated membership, it was urged, was the beginning of apostasy from New Testament Christianity. The article in the constitution of the missionary society which gave more offense than any other, because, in the view of some, it established a "money basis" and created a "moneyed aristocracy," read as follows: "The society shall be composed of annual delegates, life members, and life directors. Any church may appoint a delegate for an annual contribution of \$10; and \$20 paid at one time shall be requisite to constitute a member for life." Various and earnest efforts were made at different times to dissuade them from this "departure from New Testament Christianity," but without avail.

The question as to the use of instrumental music in the services of the church became an issue as early as 1859, when a melodeon was placed in the church at Midway, Ky. Much opposition was aroused, and the claim was made that instrumental music in the church services "ministered to pride and worldliness, was without the sanction of New Testament precept and example, and was consequently unscriptural and sinful."

Other matters in regard to which there was controversy were the introduction of the "modern pastor" and the adoption of "unscriptural means of raising money."

It was inevitable that such divergencies of opinion should result in the formation of opposing parties, and these parties were variously called "Conservatives"

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Leslie G. Thomas, Churches of Christ, Dickson, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

and "Progressives," or "Antis" and "Digressives." Actual division, however, came slowly. Many who sympathized with the Progressives continued to worship and work with the Conservatives because they had no other church facilities; and on the other hand, many Conservatives associated with the Progressives for a similar reason.

In the census report for 1890 both parties were reported together under the title, "Disciples of Christ." In the report for 1906 the Conservatives were reported separately as "Churches of Christ," but the results were not altogether satisfactory, as it was difficult to draw the line between them and the Disciples of Christ. There is now a clear distinction between the two groups, and the statistics for 1936 are far more complete.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and polity the Churches of Christ are, in some respects, in accord with the Disciples of Christ. They reject all human creeds and confessions, consider the Scriptures a sufficient rule of faith and practice, emphasize the "divine Sonship of Jesus" and the "divine personality of the Holy Spirit," and regard the Lord's Supper as a memorial service rather than as a sacrament, to be observed each Lord's Day. The church, with such officers as belonged to it in apostolic times, is considered a divine institution. Each local church is independent; it elects its own officers, calls its own ministers, and conducts its own affairs. Membership is on the general basis of faith in Christ, repentance, and baptism (immersion). The ministerial office is not emphasized, and there are no ministerial associations. Each minister is a member of the church which he serves, and is subject to its discipline. In general, the doctrine of nonresistance is advocated.

WORK

The opposition to missionary societies on the part of the Churches of Christ does not imply any lack of interest in missionary work, which has been fully developed since the division. They are rapidly establishing new churches in different parts of the United States, and are carrying on missionary work in Japan, China, Korea, Persia, Brazil, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, India, Africa, Mexico, and other parts of the world.

The educational institutions of the Churches of Christ include 7 Bible, or Christian, colleges, with 184 teachers, 2,206 students, and property valued at \$2,610,974. There are also several academies and professional schools; 7 orphanages, with 833 children, and property valued at \$496,001; and 2 homes for the aged (1 takes children, too, and is not included in the orphanages), with 50 inmates and property valued at \$500,000. These institutions are located in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, and California.

They publish eight monthly, two semimonthly, and three weekly journals devoted exclusively to religious instruction.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 66

CHURCHES OF GOD

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each of the Churches of God,
as follows:

Church of God
Church of God (Headquarters, Anderson, Ind.)
The (Original) Church of God
Church of God (Salem, W. Va.)
(Tomlinson) Church of God

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCH OF GOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons, including children, who are enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and evidence of a Christian life.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,081	336	745	31.1	68.9
Members, number.....	44,818	18,564	26,254	41.4	58.6
Average membership per church.....	41	55	35		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,803	5,713	8,090	41.4	58.6
Female.....	30,943	12,851	18,092	41.5	58.5
Sex not reported.....	72		72		
Males per 100 females.....	44.6	44.5	44.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,198	546	652	45.6	54.4
13 years and over.....	38,896	16,175	22,721	41.6	58.4
Age not reported.....	4,724	1,843	2,881	39.0	61.0
Percent under 13 years ²	3.0	3.3	2.8		
Church edifices, number.....	719	232	487	32.3	67.7
Value—number reporting.....	683	217	466	31.8	68.2
Amount reported.....	\$954,962	\$452,226	\$502,736	47.4	52.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$766,483	\$356,288	\$410,195	46.5	53.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$188,479	\$95,938	\$92,541	50.9	49.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,398	\$2,084	\$1,079		
Debt—number reporting.....	197	89	108	45.2	54.8
Amount reported.....	\$141,842	\$79,356	\$62,486	55.9	44.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	270	80	190	29.6	70.4
Parsonages, number.....	203	83	120	40.9	59.1
Value—number reporting.....	177	74	103	41.8	58.2
Amount reported.....	\$134,495	\$69,850	\$64,645	51.9	48.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,011	323	688	31.9	68.1
Amount reported.....	\$568,030	\$302,349	\$265,681	53.2	46.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$303,285	\$159,703	\$143,582	52.7	47.3
All other salaries.....	\$30,920	\$15,447	\$15,473	50.0	50.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,387	\$17,524	\$20,863	45.7	54.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$49,055	\$28,156	\$20,899	57.4	42.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$53,670	\$33,788	\$19,882	63.0	37.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$8,446	\$5,210	\$3,236	61.7	38.3
Home missions.....	\$11,812	\$5,945	\$5,867	50.3	49.7
Foreign missions.....	\$11,668	\$5,308	\$6,360	45.5	54.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$33,348	\$17,009	\$16,339	51.0	49.0
All other purposes.....	\$27,439	\$14,259	\$13,180	52.0	48.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$562	\$936	\$386		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	884	305	579	34.5	65.5
Officers and teachers.....	6,668	2,542	4,126	38.1	61.9
Scholars.....	52,206	22,259	29,947	42.6	57.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	75	35	40	-----	-----
Scholars.....	519	300	219	57.8	42.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	7	19	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	122	35	87	28.7	71.3
Scholars.....	1,114	461	653	41.4	58.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	34	7	27	-----	-----
Scholars.....	288	40	248	13.9	86.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. In 1916 this body was reported under the name of Churches of God, General Assembly.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,081	644	202
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	437	442	-----
Percent.....	67.9	218.8	-----
Members, number.....	44,818	23,247	7,784
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	21,571	15,463	-----
Percent.....	92.8	198.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	41	36	39
Church edifices, number.....	719	379	122
Value—number reporting.....	683	373	122
Amount reported.....	\$954,962	\$718,329	\$73,283
Average value per church.....	\$1,398	\$1,926	\$601
Debt—number reporting.....	197	119	31
Amount reported.....	\$141,842	\$85,885	\$6,639
Parsonages, number.....	203	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	177	50	4
Amount reported.....	\$134,495	\$58,075	\$3,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	1,011	471	149
Amount reported.....	\$568,030	\$290,981	\$32,090
Pastors' salaries.....	\$303,285	\$241,505	\$22,715
All other salaries.....	\$30,920		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$38,387		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$49,055		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$53,670	\$44,972	\$5,807
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$8,446		
Home missions.....	\$11,812		
Foreign missions.....	\$11,668		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$33,348	\$4,504	\$3,568
All other purposes.....	\$27,439		
Not classified.....	-----	\$618	\$215
Average expenditure per church.....	\$562		
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	884	429	142
Officers and teachers.....	6,668	2,644	740
Scholars.....	52,206	21,377	6,475

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 3 census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 081	336	745	44, 818	18, 564	26, 254	13, 803	30, 943	72	44. 6	884	6, 668	52, 206
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	6	4	2	154	131	23	60	94	---	---	5	29	161
New Hampshire.....	1	1	---	7	7	---	2	5	---	---	1	6	15
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	10	10	---	3	7	---	---	1	6	15
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	1	---	1	8	---	8	1	7	---	---	1	8	16
Pennsylvania.....	30	14	16	1, 210	557	653	425	785	---	54. 1	29	262	1, 574
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	31	18	13	1, 741	1, 380	361	570	1, 171	---	48. 7	28	222	2, 009
Indiana.....	8	3	5	586	222	364	153	407	26	37. 6	7	56	372
Illinois.....	32	18	14	1, 598	1, 137	461	466	1, 119	13	41. 6	28	237	1, 964
Michigan.....	12	8	4	570	471	99	193	377	---	51. 2	12	85	708
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	---	1	7	---	7	2	5	---	---	2	15	70
Iowa.....	2	2	---	80	80	---	30	50	---	---	1	135	1, 001
Missouri.....	20	7	13	839	351	488	278	561	---	49. 6	19	335	2, 701
North Dakota.....	10	1	9	415	107	308	155	260	---	59. 6	9	53	283
South Dakota.....	5	1	4	270	67	203	111	159	---	69. 8	5	37	323
Kansas.....	6	5	1	176	133	43	53	123	---	43. 1	5	41	245
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	2	2	90	33	57	33	57	---	---	3	22	83
Maryland.....	8	3	5	356	227	129	115	241	---	47. 7	6	58	325
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	32	32	---	12	20	---	---	1	1	40
Virginia.....	38	8	30	1, 159	377	782	331	828	---	40. 0	29	191	1, 611
West Virginia.....	81	10	71	3, 004	677	2, 327	907	2, 097	---	43. 3	57	436	3, 450
North Carolina.....	88	31	57	3, 378	1, 533	1, 845	1, 031	2, 347	---	43. 9	80	605	6, 242
South Carolina.....	53	19	34	3, 289	1, 893	1, 396	1, 049	2, 240	---	46. 8	49	366	4, 949
Georgia.....	107	29	78	4, 029	1, 417	2, 612	1, 223	2, 806	---	43. 6	70	479	3, 479
Florida.....	107	39	68	4, 245	2, 216	2, 029	1, 260	2, 985	---	42. 2	94	788	5, 345
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	70	12	58	2, 640	725	1, 915	751	1, 889	---	39. 8	47	336	2, 725
Tennessee.....	84	25	59	4, 230	1, 640	2, 590	1, 204	3, 026	---	39. 8	72	577	4, 686
Alabama.....	95	20	75	4, 071	1, 010	3, 061	1, 293	2, 778	---	46. 5	83	586	4, 172
Mississippi.....	44	4	40	1, 659	188	1, 471	574	1, 052	33	54. 6	33	229	1, 320
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	22	3	19	716	62	654	200	516	---	38. 8	13	111	503
Louisiana.....	21	5	16	705	202	503	208	497	---	41. 9	19	140	831
Oklahoma.....	19	8	11	899	377	522	282	617	---	45. 7	17	148	956
Texas.....	51	21	30	1, 990	848	1, 142	596	1, 394	---	42. 8	41	286	1, 934
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	2	1	106	71	35	41	65	---	---	3	19	133
Wyoming.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	5	15	---	---	1	7	40
New Mexico.....	6	2	4	180	109	71	52	128	---	40. 6	5	34	190
Arizona.....	2	2	---	53	53	---	15	38	---	---	1	7	50
Utah.....	1	---	1	15	---	15	3	12	---	---	1	4	20
PACIFIC:													
California.....	9	6	3	281	201	80	116	165	---	70. 3	7	46	367

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,081	644	202	44,818	23,247	7,784	1,198	38,896	4,724	3.0
NEW ENGLAND: ²										
Maine.....	6	-----	-----	154	-----	-----	3	151	-----	1.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
Pennsylvania.....	30	8	-----	1,210	157	-----	36	1,067	107	3.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	31	20	3	1,741	847	58	36	1,510	195	2.3
Indiana.....	8	4	1	586	299	57	7	160	419	4.2
Illinois.....	32	24	1	1,598	1,257	136	13	1,507	78	.9
Michigan.....	12	6	-----	570	198	-----	30	540	-----	5.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri.....	20	15	-----	839	434	-----	15	742	82	2.0
North Dakota.....	10	2	-----	415	109	-----	6	361	48	1.6
South Dakota.....	5	-----	-----	270	-----	-----	12	239	19	4.8
Kansas.....	6	2	-----	176	78	-----	5	165	6	2.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	4	-----	-----	90	-----	-----	3	68	19	-----
Maryland.....	8	7	2	356	137	128	22	290	44	7.1
Virginia.....	38	27	13	1,159	647	344	33	1,026	100	3.1
West Virginia.....	81	42	7	3,004	1,226	146	120	2,696	188	4.3
North Carolina.....	88	33	8	3,378	949	285	64	2,966	348	2.1
South Carolina.....	53	24	2	3,289	925	89	109	2,961	219	3.6
Georgia.....	107	68	27	4,029	2,435	978	135	3,714	180	3.5
Florida.....	107	84	44	4,245	2,948	1,294	66	3,727	452	1.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	70	37	6	2,640	1,394	203	24	2,234	382	1.1
Tennessee.....	84	75	39	4,230	3,391	2,288	97	3,246	887	2.9
Alabama.....	95	57	27	4,071	2,153	918	86	3,547	438	2.4
Mississippi.....	44	32	11	1,659	1,255	510	42	1,436	181	2.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	22	25	1	716	823	38	42	605	69	6.5
Louisiana.....	21	9	3	705	379	149	19	668	18	2.8
Oklahoma.....	19	8	-----	899	216	-----	56	843	-----	6.2
Texas.....	51	28	3	1,990	907	84	88	1,815	87	4.6
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	3	1	-----	106	23	-----	-----	66	40	-----
New Mexico.....	6	3	2	180	17	46	10	150	20	6.3
PACIFIC:										
California.....	9	1	1	281	28	(²)	8	210	63	3.7
Other States.....	³ 11	2	1	232	15	33	11	186	35	5.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Membership included in figures for "Other States."³ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Iowa and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Utah, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,081	719	683	\$954, 982	197	\$141, 842	177	\$134, 495
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	6	3	3	3, 000	2	437	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	30	16	15	32, 075	6	7, 782	3	1, 400
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	31	11	11	35, 689	7	4, 956	-----	-----
Indiana.....	8	4	4	3, 280	1	560	-----	-----
Illinois.....	32	25	25	46, 310	8	5, 345	7	4, 600
Michigan.....	12	5	5	14, 650	2	3, 900	2	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	20	13	12	10, 225	3	2, 107	2	(1)
North Dakota.....	10	7	7	7, 825	3	705	1	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	4	3	3	8, 220	2	657	-----	-----
Maryland.....	8	6	5	12, 450	3	3, 562	1	(1)
Virginia.....	38	25	22	25, 240	5	4, 554	1	(1)
West Virginia.....	81	39	35	61, 263	10	8, 335	5	5, 300
North Carolina.....	88	65	64	91, 216	22	12, 013	20	18, 800
South Carolina.....	53	39	39	117, 121	16	21, 744	6	6, 600
Georgia.....	107	83	83	58, 930	14	21, 530	9	3, 650
Florida.....	107	93	89	161, 808	31	16, 356	37	34, 700
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	70	34	31	26, 875	9	2, 067	5	1, 425
Tennessee.....	84	59	57	93, 979	16	15, 491	10	12, 000
Alabama.....	95	67	58	45, 765	11	2, 003	20	11, 275
Mississippi.....	44	28	28	13, 235	2	630	7	2, 850
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	22	11	11	5, 225	2	177	3	800
Louisiana.....	21	19	17	12, 150	2	265	7	5, 875
Oklahoma.....	19	12	11	16, 518	5	2, 370	7	3, 665
Texas.....	51	39	37	33, 163	13	2, 776	22	10, 705
PACIFIC:								
California.....	9	5	4	6, 500	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	31	8	7	12, 250	2	1, 520	2	10, 850

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Iowa, 1; South Dakota, 1; Kansas, 2; New Mexico, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,081	1,011	\$568,030	\$303,285	\$30,920	\$38,387
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	6	6	3,771	1,892	78	200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	30	29	30,107	13,859	1,684	1,785
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	31	30	31,938	17,322	1,462	1,494
Indiana.....	8	8	5,267	3,537	128	55
Illinois.....	32	31	22,190	11,040	1,099	1,017
Michigan.....	12	12	14,232	8,442	634	485
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	20	20	8,892	6,104	192	514
North Dakota.....	10	10	5,830	3,889	89	220
South Dakota.....	5	5	3,672	2,473	248	88
Kansas.....	6	6	2,303	1,003	121	93
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	4	3	1,331	486	137	113
Maryland.....	8	8	9,166	4,766	546	563
Virginia.....	38	34	11,633	5,771	548	172
West Virginia.....	81	76	37,934	21,254	3,230	1,341
North Carolina.....	88	84	66,278	37,130	3,992	3,074
South Carolina.....	53	52	61,215	27,431	5,134	1,388
Georgia.....	107	94	34,942	17,969	1,715	5,006
Florida.....	107	103	70,700	38,670	2,890	9,417
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	70	62	20,850	11,181	1,409	1,322
Tennessee.....	84	79	42,350	22,164	1,834	3,808
Alabama.....	95	88	26,714	15,067	1,265	2,538
Mississippi.....	44	42	6,714	4,309	340	533
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	22	17	2,931	1,828	201	268
Louisiana.....	21	19	5,499	3,154	268	410
Oklahoma.....	19	16	8,313	4,023	725	425
Texas.....	51	49	18,654	10,992	569	1,252
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	2,109	1,168	76	150
New Mexico.....	6	6	2,865	1,523	-----	337
PACIFIC:						
California.....	9	8	4,888	2,795	261	263
Other States.....	11	11	4,742	2,043	45	56

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Iowa and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Utah, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$49,055	\$53,670	\$8,446	\$11,812	\$11,668	\$33,348	\$27,439
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	246	1,163	3	19	10	43	117
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	5,390	3,031	87	444	331	1,036	2,460
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1,384	4,894	427	697	466	1,806	1,986
Indiana.....	520	579	16	77	42	185	128
Illinois.....	3,128	2,635	40	477	106	1,100	1,548
Michigan.....	163	2,080	151	241	291	1,015	730
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	310	678	70	166	129	569	160
North Dakota.....	541	300	35	133	97	311	215
South Dakota.....		427	11	87	84	201	53
Kansas.....	600	273	6	26	14	97	70
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	199	315	14	9	5	23	30
Maryland.....	557	1,908	73	137	64	239	313
Virginia.....	1,087	1,098	197	309	473	753	1,225
West Virginia.....	3,051	2,566	477	563	559	2,467	2,426
North Carolina.....	6,259	5,264	1,054	1,694	1,362	3,611	2,838
South Carolina.....	9,372	6,904	1,464	1,385	2,309	4,016	1,812
Georgia.....	1,726	2,361	638	588	1,036	2,140	1,763
Florida.....	4,252	4,755	1,346	1,195	787	3,834	3,554
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	1,018	2,044	811	465	308	1,372	920
Tennessee.....	4,233	3,636	604	801	792	3,066	1,412
Alabama.....	688	1,371	281	933	1,360	1,752	1,459
Mississippi.....	10	206	144	262	219	431	260
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....		48	51	50	50	311	124
Louisiana.....	325	438	40	101	76	443	244
Oklahoma.....	1,241	871	147	356	99	320	106
Texas.....	1,293	1,458	158	399	311	1,412	810
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	192	245	11	53	11	92	111
New Mexico.....	250	366		42	54	99	194
PACIFIC:							
California.....		912	50	46	82	235	244
Other States.....	1,020	844	40	57	141	369	127

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The denomination known as the Church of God had its origin in the conviction of a number of people, in different denominations in Tennessee, that existing bodies with which they were acquainted were not strictly in accord with their views of Scripture, and in the belief that their wishes for a body conforming to their own views must be satisfied. The first organization was formed in August 1886 in Monroe County, Tenn., under the name "Christian Union." In 1902 there was a reorganization under the name "Holiness Church," and in January 1907 a third meeting, at Union Grove, Bradley County, Tenn., adopted the name "Church of God," with a membership of 150, representing 5 local churches

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. H. Walker, general overseer of the Church of God, Cleveland, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. From that time the body has grown until it is represented in 45 States and has churches in 11 foreign countries. The international headquarters in 1936 were in Cleveland, Tenn.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this body is Arminian and in accord with the Methodist bodies. It recognizes no creed as authoritative, but relies upon the Bible "as a whole rightly divided" and as the final court of appeals. It emphasizes sanctification as an experience subsequent to regeneration; also the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking in other tongues, subsequent to sanctification. Conditions of membership are profession of faith in Christ, experience of being "born again," bearing the fruits of a Christian life, and recognition of the obligation to accept and practice all the teachings of the church. The sacraments observed are the Lord's Supper, foot washing, and water baptism by immersion.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The ecclesiastical organization is described as "a blending of congregational and episcopal, ending in theocratical," by which is meant that every question is to be decided by God's Word. The pastor of the local church is the chief ruler, and after conference with the board of deacons or councillors for the purpose of ascertaining facts and general sentiment, he announces the decision of the board of deacons or councillors, after which a vote is taken to determine the sentiment of the church concerning the question.

The officers of the churches are bishops, deacons, evangelists, and exhorters. Bishops and deacons must be at least 25 years of age, having experienced sanctification and the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking with other tongues as the spirit gives utterance; and they must prove themselves to have lived what they profess. There is no age limit for the evangelists and exhorters. All are required to have a fair general education, good judgment, wisdom, and ability to speak.

When a reasonable number of churches have been organized in a State an annual State assembly is held, not legislative in character, but rather educational and for the advancement and interest of the church in that State. A general assembly convenes annually, and is composed of representatives from all States, provinces, and countries; and this is recognized as the supreme council.

The foreign mission work of the church is under the direction of a mission board, with the general overseer as ex officio chairman. The home mission work is under the direction of the State overseer, or superintendent and his council.

A general Bible school is being maintained for the education and the training of the ministers together with a Bible training correspondence department. A number of branch Bible schools are located in the various States of the Union.

The church operates an orphanage and children's home at its headquarters at Cleveland, Tenn. This home is under the supervision of the general overseer and the orphanage committee.

The Church of God Evangel is the official organ of the church and is a weekly periodical.

The Lighted Pathway, a monthly periodical, is the official organ of the Young People's Endeavor.

The church owns and operates a publishing house, printing its own Sunday school literature, periodicals, and commercial printing.

The church maintains compensation for aged disabled ministers, also aid for widows of deceased ministers. The direction of this matter is in the hands of the 12 councillors with the general overseer as ex officio chairman.

CHURCH OF GOD

(HEADQUARTERS, ANDERSON, IND.)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this body consists of those persons who profess union with Christ alone and who worship together in the local congregations, besides a number of scattered adherents.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 032	531	501	51.5	48.5
Members , number.....	56, 911	39, 128	17, 783	68.8	31.2
Average membership per church.....	55	74	35		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	21, 242	14, 456	6, 786	68.1	31.9
Female.....	33, 281	22, 636	10, 645	68.0	32.0
Sex not reported.....	2, 388	2, 036	352	85.3	14.7
Males per 100 females.....	63.8	63.9	63.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8, 059	6, 056	2, 003	75.1	24.9
13 years and over.....	42, 793	29, 250	13, 543	68.4	31.6
Age not reported.....	6, 059	3, 822	2, 237	63.1	36.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	15.8	17.2	12.9		
Church edifices , number.....	832	436	396	52.4	47.6
Value—number reporting.....	795	420	375	52.8	47.2
Amount reported.....	\$3, 687, 312	\$2, 979, 441	\$707, 871	80.8	19.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3, 381, 576	\$2, 731, 341	\$650, 235	80.8	19.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$305, 736	\$248, 100	\$57, 636	81.1	18.9
Average value per church.....	\$4, 638	\$7, 094	\$1, 888		
Debt—number reporting.....	305	216	89	70.8	29.2
Amount reported.....	\$742, 361	\$690, 099	\$52, 262	93.0	7.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	356	146	210	41.0	59.0
Parsonages , number.....	201	119	82	59.2	40.8
Value—number reporting.....	187	111	76	59.4	40.6
Amount reported.....	\$373, 475	\$273, 850	\$99, 625	73.3	26.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	942	502	440	53.3	46.7
Amount reported.....	\$942, 568	\$722, 240	\$220, 328	76.6	23.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$448, 620	\$336, 155	\$112, 465	74.9	25.1
All other salaries.....	\$43, 926	\$34, 864	\$9, 062	79.4	20.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$85, 455	\$63, 554	\$21, 901	74.4	25.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$104, 523	\$87, 509	\$17, 014	83.7	16.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135, 034	\$107, 578	\$27, 456	79.7	20.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$16, 198	\$11, 944	\$4, 254	73.7	26.3
Home missions.....	\$16, 681	\$11, 532	\$5, 149	69.1	30.9
Foreign missions.....	\$20, 974	\$14, 707	\$6, 267	70.1	29.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28, 080	\$20, 560	\$7, 520	73.2	26.8
All other purposes.....	\$43, 077	\$33, 837	\$9, 240	78.6	21.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 001	\$1, 439	\$501		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	953	496	457	52.0	48.0
Officers and teachers.....	10, 899	6, 654	4, 245	61.1	38.9
Scholars.....	82, 277	55, 500	26, 777	67.5	32.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	73	51	22	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	587	412	175	70.2	29.8
Scholars.....	4,670	3,540	1,130	75.8	24.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	43	27	16	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	179	107	72	59.8	40.2
Scholars.....	1,583	1,129	454	71.3	28.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	46	35	11	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	102	82	20	80.4	19.6

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,032	932
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	100	-----
Percent.....	10.7	-----
Members, number.....	56,911	38,249
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	18,662	-----
Percent.....	48.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	55	41
Church edifices, number.....	832	717
Value—number reporting.....	795	697
Amount reported.....	\$3,687,312	\$3,541,102
Average value per church.....	\$4,638	\$5,080
Debt—number reporting.....	305	314
Amount reported.....	\$742,361	\$726,126
Parsonages, number.....	201	-----
Value—number reporting.....	187	123
Amount reported.....	\$373,475	\$414,950
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	942	817
Amount reported.....	\$942,568	\$1,115,121
Pastors' salaries.....	\$448,620	\$895,891
All other salaries.....	\$43,926	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$85,455	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$104,523	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135,034	\$177,601
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$16,198	
Home missions.....	\$16,681	
Foreign missions.....	\$20,974	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,080	\$41,629
All other purposes.....	\$43,077	
Not classified.....	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,001	\$1,365
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	953	819
Officers and teachers.....	10,899	6,469
Scholars.....	82,277	61,448

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (headquarters, Anderson, Ind.) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location

in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value of edifices.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 032	531	501	56, 911	39, 128	17, 783	21, 242	33, 281	2, 388	63. 8	953	10, 899	82, 277
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	5	5	---	242	242	---	84	158	---	53. 2	4	42	236
Rhode Island.....	4	3	1	86	56	30	22	64	---	---	3	30	115
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	17	13	4	894	785	109	289	605	---	47. 8	17	173	1, 038
New Jersey.....	7	7	---	255	255	---	107	148	---	72. 3	7	70	436
Pennsylvania.....	52	30	22	2, 373	1, 661	712	898	1, 450	25	61. 9	48	573	4, 151
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	80	54	26	8, 472	7, 433	1, 039	3, 118	4, 384	970	71. 1	75	1, 208	12, 172
Indiana.....	69	45	24	6, 118	4, 996	1, 122	2, 254	3, 494	370	64. 5	65	941	8, 698
Illinois.....	54	28	26	2, 822	1, 905	917	1, 067	1, 685	70	63. 3	48	566	4, 127
Michigan.....	62	40	22	3, 434	2, 613	821	1, 279	1, 945	210	65. 8	59	660	4, 513
Wisconsin.....	13	6	7	452	255	197	166	286	---	58. 0	12	131	698
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	13	6	7	538	324	214	217	321	---	67. 6	10	104	702
Iowa.....	9	7	2	443	401	42	165	278	---	59. 4	8	109	654
Missouri.....	39	15	24	2, 109	1, 091	1, 018	773	1, 301	35	59. 4	37	409	2, 871
North Dakota.....	7	1	6	168	44	124	78	90	---	---	6	79	246
South Dakota.....	5	2	3	171	59	112	73	98	---	---	5	37	285
Nebraska.....	17	9	8	714	405	309	205	369	140	55. 6	15	192	942
Kansas.....	38	26	12	2, 071	1, 580	491	768	1, 253	50	61. 3	36	421	2, 937
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	9	1	8	623	150	473	272	351	---	77. 5	9	139	1, 207
District of Columbia.....	3	3	---	255	255	---	114	141	---	80. 9	3	43	170
Virginia.....	20	7	13	888	462	426	362	526	---	68. 8	19	181	1, 610
West Virginia.....	35	14	21	1, 989	1, 172	817	749	1, 196	44	62. 6	30	387	3, 157
North Carolina.....	18	6	12	760	348	402	292	458	---	63. 8	16	148	1, 246
South Carolina.....	23	10	13	646	422	224	243	403	---	60. 3	20	161	1, 007
Georgia.....	10	7	3	466	393	73	167	299	---	55. 9	9	88	495
Florida.....	17	9	8	802	442	360	323	479	---	67. 4	17	145	1, 057
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	48	11	37	2, 857	1, 231	1, 626	1, 093	1, 689	75	64. 7	44	454	4, 198
Tennessee.....	32	11	21	1, 269	607	662	514	705	50	72. 9	32	266	2, 031
Alabama.....	41	17	24	1, 702	936	766	614	1, 088	---	56. 4	35	302	2, 080
Mississippi.....	39	7	32	1, 171	296	875	415	741	15	56. 0	32	248	1, 482
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	12	5	7	491	258	233	193	298	---	64. 8	12	118	813
Louisiana.....	31	10	21	1, 096	481	615	375	592	129	63. 3	27	208	1, 500
Oklahoma.....	62	28	34	2, 842	1, 625	1, 217	934	1, 798	110	51. 9	57	687	5, 163
Texas.....	25	13	12	887	550	337	293	519	75	56. 5	24	210	1, 340
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	6	1	5	253	81	172	82	171	---	48. 0	6	52	336
Idaho.....	10	3	7	290	153	137	118	172	---	68. 6	10	80	428
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	26	10	16	12	14	---	---	2	10	47
Colorado.....	16	9	7	894	612	282	325	569	---	57. 1	16	180	1, 261
Arizona.....	4	3	1	226	213	13	104	122	---	85. 2	4	53	378
Utah.....	1	1	---	12	12	---	4	8	---	---	1	2	5
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	19	12	7	1, 092	807	285	409	663	20	61. 7	19	208	1, 397
Oregon.....	17	11	6	997	751	246	393	604	---	65. 1	16	208	1, 317
California.....	41	34	7	3, 025	2, 756	269	1, 279	1, 746	---	73. 3	38	516	3, 731

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States	1,032	932	56,911	38,249	8,059	42,793	6,059	15.8
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	5	3	242	134	23	219	-----	9.5
Rhode Island.....	4	1	86	5	23	63	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17	16	894	563	83	811	-----	9.3
New Jersey.....	7	3	255	120	55	124	76	30.7
Pennsylvania.....	52	38	2,373	1,564	286	1,888	199	13.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	80	70	8,472	4,085	1,594	5,859	1,019	21.4
Indiana.....	69	69	6,118	3,801	1,069	4,487	562	19.2
Illinois.....	54	56	2,822	3,059	409	2,153	260	16.0
Michigan.....	62	52	3,434	2,322	433	2,589	412	14.3
Wisconsin.....	13	11	452	344	23	429	-----	5.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	13	17	538	466	55	418	65	11.6
Iowa.....	9	5	443	324	82	269	92	23.4
Missouri.....	39	45	2,109	1,821	249	1,541	319	13.9
North Dakota.....	7	4	168	116	22	90	56	19.6
South Dakota.....	5	10	171	314	10	161	-----	5.8
Nebraska.....	17	15	714	623	49	511	154	8.8
Kansas.....	38	45	2,071	1,376	252	1,631	188	13.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	9	8	623	397	72	251	300	22.3
District of Columbia.....	3	2	255	104	63	192	-----	24.7
Virginia.....	20	27	888	824	138	737	13	15.8
West Virginia.....	35	35	1,989	1,197	160	1,685	144	8.7
North Carolina.....	18	18	750	527	21	614	115	3.3
South Carolina.....	23	28	646	693	31	459	156	6.3
Georgia.....	10	15	466	466	125	325	16	27.8
Florida.....	17	21	802	727	107	665	30	13.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	48	44	2,857	1,773	485	2,029	343	19.3
Tennessee.....	32	17	1,269	536	149	903	217	14.2
Alabama.....	41	24	1,702	811	180	1,381	141	11.5
Mississippi.....	39	24	1,171	558	96	932	143	9.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	31	491	631	49	406	36	10.8
Louisiana.....	31	22	1,096	677	113	834	149	11.9
Oklahoma.....	62	34	2,842	1,750	364	2,237	241	14.0
Texas.....	25	18	887	925	91	663	133	12.1
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	2	253	34	19	220	14	7.9
Idaho.....	10	6	290	162	67	190	33	26.1
Colorado.....	16	18	894	599	117	717	60	14.0
Arizona.....	4	3	226	112	11	215	-----	4.9
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	19	22	1,092	1,039	182	872	38	17.3
Oregon.....	17	25	997	923	127	609	261	17.3
California.....	41	26	3,025	1,704	575	2,392	58	19.4
Other States.....	23	2	38	43	-----	22	16	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100² Includes: Wyoming, 2, and Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,032	832	795	\$3,687,312	305	\$742,361	187	\$373,475
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17	9	9	160,189	4	17,350	2	(1)
New Jersey.....	7	4	4	31,500	3	18,100	2	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	52	37	35	202,500	14	24,201	6	29,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	80	64	60	599,882	37	188,909	10	31,000
Indiana.....	69	60	60	492,475	33	136,201	7	19,250
Illinois.....	54	38	38	209,350	16	34,397	6	6,450
Michigan.....	62	48	47	151,515	23	30,705	11	29,500
Wisconsin.....	13	6	6	29,800	3	6,500	3	4,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	13	10	10	25,700	2	2,600	6	13,000
Iowa.....	9	6	6	21,000	1	940	2	(1)
Missouri.....	39	31	30	80,850	7	4,647	9	10,800
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	15,700	3	900	1	(1)
South Dakota.....	5	4	4	8,400	1	170	1	(1)
Nebraska.....	17	14	12	26,400	6	6,950	4	6,900
Kansas.....	38	34	33	108,550	16	26,767	17	22,250
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	9	9	8	85,600	5	22,398	3	9,500
Virginia.....	20	15	15	68,810	5	4,850	4	15,500
West Virginia.....	35	31	31	158,940	12	31,125	3	13,200
North Carolina.....	18	16	14	52,650	6	17,447	3	3,500
South Carolina.....	23	23	21	33,700	8	2,124	2	(1)
Georgia.....	10	10	9	27,500	2	800	1	(1)
Florida.....	17	13	13	36,500	4	4,417	6	8,400
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	48	39	37	242,750	11	37,790	3	14,400
Tennessee.....	32	28	27	63,410	4	1,503	3	7,000
Alabama.....	41	34	34	84,886	4	2,133	5	5,350
Mississippi.....	39	30	29	27,995	6	1,889	6	5,300
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	12	12	16,195	4	2,125	2	(1)
Louisiana.....	31	29	29	57,790	8	5,750	10	12,150
Oklahoma.....	62	50	44	102,325	15	18,625	14	17,775
Texas.....	25	24	22	56,425	6	5,582	7	9,600
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	5	5	8,625	3	1,035	2	(1)
Idaho.....	10	9	6	9,850	2	1,065	1	(1)
Colorado.....	16	13	12	37,400	5	9,200	6	7,450
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	19	13	12	58,200	4	11,276	3	5,000
Oregon.....	17	15	15	65,600	6	8,274	4	4,300
California.....	41	35	32	158,100	13	22,925	13	26,000
Other States.....	19	7	7	70,250	3	30,691	2	35,600

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 2; District of Columbia, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States	1,032	942	\$942, 568	\$448, 620	\$43, 926	\$85, 455
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	5	5	4, 803	920	266	253
Rhode Island.....	4	3	1, 109	350		20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	17	15	21, 272	6, 125	1, 671	922
New Jersey.....	7	7	8, 336	3, 986	184	1, 314
Pennsylvania.....	52	47	60, 521	28, 322	2, 535	7, 836
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	80	76	133, 652	58, 639	9, 264	9, 054
Indiana.....	69	69	99, 482	42, 579	5, 248	7, 123
Illinois.....	54	50	51, 637	24, 044	3, 385	7, 277
Michigan.....	62	57	54, 105	29, 472	2, 362	3, 264
Wisconsin.....	13	13	9, 255	4, 116	117	882
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	13	11	9, 229	5, 457	336	494
Iowa.....	9	6	7, 239	4, 551	195	332
Missouri.....	39	35	31, 503	17, 251	1, 538	2, 336
North Dakota.....	7	6	2, 681	1, 220	62	150
South Dakota.....	5	5	2, 493	1, 063	220	118
Nebraska.....	17	15	12, 484	6, 662	285	1, 583
Kansas.....	38	37	33, 658	19, 341	700	3, 159
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	9	9	16, 528	6, 810	935	1, 103
District of Columbia.....	3	3	5, 104	1, 118	172	95
Virginia.....	20	19	14, 643	6, 308	614	1, 030
West Virginia.....	35	32	41, 499	19, 472	1, 283	5, 767
North Carolina.....	18	17	11, 426	5, 220	542	897
South Carolina.....	23	21	7, 659	3, 353	378	955
Georgia.....	10	10	6, 104	3, 626	150	1, 175
Florida.....	17	17	14, 970	8, 165	472	3, 901
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	48	43	38, 864	13, 804	1, 647	4, 579
Tennessee.....	32	26	15, 605	8, 310	773	1, 492
Alabama.....	41	32	17, 569	8, 398	1, 015	2, 214
Mississippi.....	39	36	9, 173	4, 816	397	725
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12	12	6, 328	2, 989	25	1, 535
Louisiana.....	31	28	12, 827	6, 757	452	1, 816
Oklahoma.....	62	52	46, 936	24, 708	2, 371	3, 853
Texas.....	25	23	16, 266	10, 708	289	1, 440
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	4	3, 801	1, 660	18	290
Idaho.....	10	9	4, 304	2, 189	50	964
Wyoming.....	2	1	14, 218	7, 192	490	710
Colorado.....	16	14				
Arizona.....	4	4	3, 956	2, 013	127	217
Utah.....	1	1				
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	19	17	18, 517	10, 164	624	1, 553
Oregon.....	17	16	19, 741	9, 291	416	304
California.....	41	39	53, 071	27, 451	2, 318	2, 723

¹ Amount for Wyoming combined with figures for Colorado, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Utah combined with figures for Arizona, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$104, 523	\$135, 038	\$16, 198	\$16, 681	\$20, 974	\$28, 080	\$43, 077
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts	1, 014	875	228	50	39	186	972
Rhode Island		300	65	50	37		287
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	4, 258	4, 525	418	424	453	718	1, 758
New Jersey	226	1, 659	174	47	117	432	197
Pennsylvania	7, 212	6, 769	1, 045	636	838	2, 308	3, 020
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	15, 552	22, 356	1, 818	1, 299	3, 453	4, 085	8, 132
Indiana	15, 836	17, 255	1, 284	852	2, 632	4, 071	2, 602
Illinois	3, 443	6, 077	1, 056	892	2, 076	1, 606	1, 781
Michigan	4, 160	7, 875	1, 048	817	1, 514	1, 233	2, 360
Wisconsin	727	1, 756	111	129	553	324	538
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	744	1, 086	66	39	184	286	537
Iowa	475	1, 080	10	113	166	237	80
Missouri	1, 845	4, 608	444	316	404	1, 078	1, 683
North Dakota	200	432	20	222	107	203	65
South Dakota	230	402	1	100	295	56	8
Nebraska	260	2, 132	43	313	566	325	315
Kansas	3, 650	4, 045	368	592	661	642	500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	1, 877	3, 592	492	85	214	523	897
District of Columbia	1, 960	996	118	149	118	20	358
Virginia	2, 199	1, 641	456	303	148	509	1, 435
West Virginia	3, 954	6, 888	714	360	489	1, 245	1, 327
North Carolina	1, 025	1, 533	390	323	60	75	1, 361
South Carolina	963	838	176	285	125	358	228
Georgia	271	478	85	88	68	35	128
Florida	315	925	313	408	199		272
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	10, 640	3, 596	1, 677	364	388	928	1, 241
Tennessee	1, 432	1, 148	238	295	280	422	1, 215
Alabama	1, 661	2, 897	229	207	288	229	431
Mississippi	805	760	398	445	240	229	358
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	274	1, 111	2	75	68	139	110
Louisiana	635	1, 942	53	306	156	125	585
Oklahoma	5, 389	5, 079	976	689	675	1, 380	1, 816
Texas	550	2, 012	267	315	142	293	250
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	583	663	127	160	90	40	170
Idaho	252	629	5	38	28	37	112
Wyoming	2, 382	1, 074	248	550	838	489	245
Colorado							
Arizona	50	1, 087	40		10	206	206
Utah							
PACIFIC:							
Washington	653	2, 892	268	553	200	969	641
Oregon	3, 363	1, 862	7	2, 667	353	688	790
California	3, 458	8, 159	720	1, 125	1, 700	1, 351	4, 066

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The name Church of God is used by a number of small religious groups in the United States, and this fact makes for confusion. This particular group sometimes attempts to differentiate itself from the others using this name by inserting

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. Earl L. Martin, professor of theology and Bible in the Anderson College and Theological Seminary, Anderson, Ind.

the name of its headquarters (Anderson, Ind.), but regards such insertion as no part of the name. At Anderson, Ind., are the offices of its general boards, its college and seminary, its publishing plant, and other promotional organizations. The group uses the name Church of God, which it holds as the Scriptural designation of the church, not in a denominational or exclusive sense, but in an inclusive sense, as the name of the church to which all true Christians belong, and that a recognition of this fact would be a big step forward in the direction of Christian unity, and the name Church of God would then be applied to all Christians in all the world.

From the beginning this group has regarded itself as a movement within the church rather than another denomination or church among churches, working, as it holds, for the restoration of the New Testament standard of faith and life, particularly in the matter of church or Christian unity.

The movement began about 1880 when D. S. Warner, of the Church of God, Winebrenerian movement, began to work in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and other Midwestern States, and soon found others in various sections of the United States who were possessed of like beliefs and ideals. They believed that the church was too much restricted by human organization and ecclesiasticism and demanded that the church be more directly under the rule of God. The movement was strongly evangelistic and spread rapidly into many States. Considerable emphasis was put upon the doctrine of holiness, and in this the church held many things in common with the various holiness movements of that period, though in other respects differing from them.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Church of God would be classed orthodox and evangelical. The members, in common with many groups of Christians, hold: The divine inspiration of the Scriptures; that the Bible is a book at once divine and human; that it grew out of human life in touch with God. They believe in the Holy Trinity; that Christ is the Son of God; that the Holy Spirit is a person, in His indwelling presence in the heart of man, sanctifying and giving power for life and service; that the Holy Spirit gives gifts for the work of God in the world, but that none or all of these gifts are evidences of the presence of the Holy Spirit; that sin separates men from God; in the forgiveness of sin on the basis of the atonement of Christ and by repentance and faith on the part of the person; in the doctrine and experience of holiness; in a personal second coming of Christ, that this coming has no connection with a millennial reign, but that the kingdom of God is here and now; in the final judgment, the general resurrection of the dead, with reward of the righteous and punishment of the wicked.

Generally, they practice baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing, but do not regard their practice as an essential basis of fellowship. Perhaps their most distinctive doctrine is that concerning the nature of the church and the unity of Christian people; that the church is the body of Christ, made up of all Christians, and that all Christians are one in Christ Jesus, but the denominationalism and the sectarian system are a hindrance to the expression of this unity, hence are unscriptural. They believe that God is working in this time to restore the New Testament ideal of this church; and that this restoration is based upon the fact of spiritual experience rather than of creedal agreement.

ORGANIZATION

The local churches of the movement, numbering nearly 2,000, are congregational in form of church government, and though they hold the ideal of God governing His church, they recognize that He does it through human instrumentality, and that this government may be expressed in any one of the many forms. Membership in the local churches is not on a formal basis, and there are no membership lists kept, in accordance with the belief that being a Christian constitutes one a member of the Church of God. In the business affairs of the local church other qualifications must be met. The ministers of the various States meet in State or regional conventions, but such associations are purely voluntary, and in no way are invested with authority over local churches, but act in an advisory capacity. The General Ministerial Assembly meets annually in connection with the annual convention and camp meeting in June at Anderson, Ind., which has jurisdiction over the business and cooperative aspects of the work, but not in doctrinal matters or over the local churches. Ministers are ordained by other ministers.

THE (ORIGINAL) CHURCH OF GOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The (Original) Church of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes all persons who have been formally received into any of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	58	15	43	-----	-----
Members , number.....	2,269	843	1,426	37.2	62.8
Average membership per church.....	39	56	33	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	765	283	482	37.0	63.0
Female.....	1,504	560	944	37.2	62.8
Males per 100 females.....	50.9	50.5	51.1	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	107	28	79	26.2	73.8
13 years and over.....	2,134	815	1,319	38.2	61.8
Age not reported.....	28	-----	28	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ²	4.8	3.3	5.7	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	35	10	25	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	31	9	22	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$61,750	\$25,400	\$36,350	41.1	58.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$61,050	\$25,400	\$35,650	41.6	58.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$700	-----	\$700	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,992	\$2,822	\$1,652	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	11	6	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,569	\$6,375	\$1,194	84.2	15.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	3	12	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,200	-----	\$2,200	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	14	40	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,477	\$8,224	\$7,253	53.1	46.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,464	\$4,100	\$4,364	48.4	51.6
All other salaries.....	\$204	\$25	\$179	12.3	87.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$289	\$225	\$64	77.9	22.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$644	\$290	\$354	45.0	55.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3313	\$1,700	\$1,613	51.3	48.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$255	\$220	\$35	86.3	13.7
Home missions.....	\$258	\$250	\$8	96.9	3.1
Foreign missions.....	\$207	\$100	\$107	48.3	51.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$761	\$384	\$377	50.5	49.5
All other purposes.....	\$1,082	\$930	\$152	86.0	14.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$287	\$587	\$181	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	41	13	28	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	311	117	194	37.6	62.4
Scholars.....	2,699	1,118	1,581	41.4	58.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The (Original) Church of God for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	58	50	Expenditures:		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	54	11
Number.....	8		Amount reported.....	\$15,477	\$5,348
Percent ¹			Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,464	
Members, number	2,269	1,869	All other salaries.....	\$204	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$289	
Number.....	400		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$644	
Percent.....	21.4		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,313	
Average membership per church.....	39	37	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$255	
Church edifices, number	35	22	Home missions.....	\$258	
Value—number reporting.....	31	21	Foreign missions.....	\$207	
Amount reported.....	\$61,750	\$37,415	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$761	
Average value per church.....	\$1,992	\$1,782	All other purposes.....	\$1,082	
Debt—number reporting.....	11	4	Average expenditure per church.....	\$287	\$496
Amount reported.....	\$7,569	\$3,684			
Parsonages, number	2		Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	Churches reporting, number.....	41	11
Amount reported.....	\$2,200	\$400	Officers and teachers.....	311	69
			Scholars.....	2,699	644

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The (Original) Church of God by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	58	15	43	2,269	843	1,426	765	1,504	50.9	41	311	2,699
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2		2	161		161	70	91		2	14	100
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1		1	28		28	8	20				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Michigan.....	1		1	27		27	14	13		1	3	15
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	2		207	207		70	137	51.1	2	17	233
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2		2	87		87	31	56		1	13	150
North Carolina.....	5	2	3	120	52	68	27	93		5	29	225
South Carolina.....	1	1		55	55		20	35		1	10	100
Georgia.....	1	1		10	10		2	8		1	9	65
Florida.....	3		3	98		98	32	66		1	5	45
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2	1	1	76	46	30	21	55		2	14	120
Tennessee.....	5	2	3	501	332	169	159	342	46.5	4	48	535
Alabama.....	17	3	14	374	54	320	131	243	53.9	9	60	443
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	16	3	13	525	87	438	180	345	52.2	12	89	668

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States	58	50	2,269	1,869	107	2,134	28	4.8
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	2	5	161	178		161		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....		2		57				
New York.....	1		28		11	17		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....		1		12				
Michigan.....	1	1	27	31	15	12		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	2	4	207	441	1	206		5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	2	2	87	60	1	86		
North Carolina.....	5	7	120	116	4	116		3.3
South Carolina.....	1		55		3	52		
Georgia.....	1	1	10	38		10		
Florida.....	3	2	98	47	5	93		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	2	2	76	54		76		
Tennessee.....	5	8	501	540	7	477	17	1.4
Alabama.....	17	11	374	197	18	345	11	5.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	16	4	525	98	42	483		8.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	58	35	31	\$61,750	11	\$7,589
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	5	3	3	2,050	1	150
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	17	5	5	2,700	1	12
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	16	11	10	5,900	5	682
Other States.....	20	16	13	51,100	4	6,725

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	58	54	\$15,477	\$8,464	\$204	\$289	\$644	\$3,313	\$255	\$258	\$207	\$761	\$1,062
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
North Carolina.....	5	4	381	47	---	53	50	189	---	---	---	---	42
Florida.....	3	3	760	500	---	---	---	135	---	---	---	50	75
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	5	4	2,892	1,612	36	---	---	285	100	200	---	59	600
Alabama.....	17	16	1,400	290	6	---	4	912	10	8	---	110	60
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	16	16	1,810	524	62	153	210	745	25	---	4	87	---
Other States.....	12	11	8,234	5,491	100	83	380	1,047	120	50	203	455	305

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maine, Missouri, Virginia, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Michigan, South Carolina, and Georgia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The (Original) Church of God was organized August 19, 1886, near Birchwood, Tenn. (in what was at that time James County, but at present is Hamilton County), by Rev. R. Spurling, with 13 members.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Joseph L. Scott, D. D., editor, publisher, and general manager of The (Original) Church of God, Chattanooga, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

The name Church of God was chosen because it was a Bible name and, so far as was known, had never been applied to any other denomination.

From the place of organization, the church spread first into the State of North Carolina, where it went through the trials and difficulties common to all new denominations. However, it multiplied and spread farther into several other States, to the Bahama Islands, to Japan, and to South America.

In 1917 a difference of opinion arose among the members in regard to the fundamental principles and teachings of the church and it divided into factions. Later, one faction withdrew. The faction which claimed to adhere to the original teachings and doctrines of the church adopted the word "original," as part of the title and legally inserted it into the name of the denomination, which has since been known as The (Original) Church of God, incorporated in 1922.

DOCTRINE

This denomination stands for the whole Bible, rightly divided. It believes in and teaches repentance, justification, regeneration as defined by Martin Luther; sanctification as set forth by John Wesley; divine healing for the body, not exclusively, but does believe in praying for the sick; the premillennial second coming of Jesus; eternal life for the righteous; and eternal punishment, with no liberation or annihilation, for the wicked.

This church invites all persons who avow faith in Christ and live a Christian life to become members. Christian fruits are taken as an evidence of Christian living for "By their fruits ye shall know them." The only reason for exclusion is a known violation of God's word, for each member is accountable to God. Conscience binding creeds are regarded as being contrary to the Scripture and love.

It accepts pentecostal experience, when, under divine power of the Holy Ghost, it speaks in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance, as the disciples did on the Day of Pentecost. (Acts 2: 4.)

All Christians who are eligible to vote, have a right to vote, remembering to obey all laws that are not sinful to obey and if anyone is elected to an office to let God rule in his heart and office.

The ordinances of the church are baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, tithing, and freewill offerings.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

This church, in its organization, is founded on the practices of the apostolic church of God. Like the early churches, each individual organization takes a local name, such as the Church of God at Corinth, etc. They have local government, each church with its pastor, officers, and members having authority to transact its own business, such as dealing with its own members, finances, and church property.

It recognizes the orders of the ministry as given in the New Testament—apostles, exhorters, evangelists, bishops (elder bishops), and teachers as given in Eph. 4: 11–14. Any local church may recommend a person whom it believes to be called of God and qualified for the ministry, and after an examination by the presbytery, he may be ordained or licensed to preach.

A general convention meets annually in the autumn at Chattanooga, Tenn. It is a delegated body in which all the churches are represented.

In connection with the usual work of evangelization, the church has a general office and publishing house, located at Chattanooga, Tenn. This city is also the location of the official headquarters of the denomination. Here a church manual, various tracts and other church literature, as well as the official organ, The (Original) Church of God Sunday School Weekly, are published.

CHURCH OF GOD (SALEM, W. VA.)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The disciples (members) shall consist of all faithful men and women whom the Lord has seen fit to add unto the Church of God, who keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, as upheld in the constitution of this church.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	39	15	24		
Members , number.....	1,154	475	679	41.2	58.8
Average membership per church.....	30	32	28		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	399	167	232	41.9	58.1
Female.....	755	308	447	40.8	59.2
Males per 100 females.....	52.8	54.2	51.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	65	5	60		
13 years and over.....	1,089	470	619	43.2	56.8
Percent under 13 years.....	5.6	1.1	8.8		
Church edifices , number.....	12	5	7		
Value—number reporting.....	10	3	7		
Amount reported.....	\$9,600	\$6,200	\$3,400	64.6	35.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$7,350	\$4,500	\$2,850	61.2	38.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,250	\$1,700	\$550	75.6	24.4
Average value per church.....	\$960	\$2,067	\$486		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	5			
Amount reported.....	\$1,372	\$1,372		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	4		4		
Parsonages , number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$2,500	\$2,500		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	13	18		
Amount reported.....	\$14,130	\$10,943	\$3,187	77.4	22.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,975	\$2,397	\$578	80.6	19.4
All other salaries.....	\$248	\$208	\$40	83.9	16.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$194	\$74	\$120	38.1	61.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,620	\$1,620		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,988	\$2,900	\$88	97.1	2.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$184	\$169	\$15	91.8	8.2
Home missions.....	\$73	\$67	\$6		
Foreign missions.....	\$366	\$146	\$220	39.9	60.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$4,643	\$2,782	\$1,861	59.9	40.1
All other purposes.....	\$839	\$580	\$259	69.1	30.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$456	\$842	\$177		
Sabbath schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	25	9	16		
Officers and teachers.....	182	57	125	31.3	68.7
Scholars.....	754	309	445	41.0	59.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for 1936 for the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.) by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 3 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 ²	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	39	15	24	1,154	475	679	399	755	52.8	65	1,089	5.6	25	182	754
NEW ENGLAND:															
Vermont.....	1	---	1	5	---	5	2	3	---	---	5	---	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	1	---	1	60	---	60	21	39	---	---	60	---	1	6	57
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:															
New York.....	1	---	1	20	---	20	7	13	---	---	20	---	1	3	7
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	24	13	11	6	18	---	---	24	---	1	6	24
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Michigan.....	3	1	2	99	48	51	43	56	---	18	81	---	1	5	18
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:															
Missouri.....	6	2	4	175	82	93	61	114	53.5	6	169	3.4	6	42	134
Kansas.....	1	1	---	66	66	---	23	43	---	---	66	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:															
West Virginia.....	4	3	1	81	53	28	29	52	---	---	81	---	2	12	49
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Tennessee.....	3	1	2	224	77	147	60	164	36.6	1	223	.4	3	20	159
Alabama.....	2	---	2	53	---	53	24	29	---	31	22	---	2	12	54
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:															
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	54	5	49	12	42	---	6	48	---	2	11	35
Oklahoma.....	4	1	3	75	4	71	22	53	---	---	75	---	1	35	25
Texas.....	3	---	3	52	---	52	26	26	---	2	50	---	1	4	25
MOUNTAIN:															
Idaho.....	1	1	---	17	17	---	8	9	---	---	17	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:															
Oregon.....	2	1	1	100	61	39	38	62	---	1	99	1.0	2	15	121
California.....	2	2	---	49	49	---	17	32	---	---	49	---	2	11	46

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	39	31	\$14, 130	\$2, 975	\$248	\$194	\$1, 620	\$2, 988	\$184	\$73	\$366	\$4, 643	\$839
Michigan.....	3	3	601					51			85	315	150
Missouri.....	6	4	804	100				22	5		15	205	457
West Virginia.....	4	3	1, 828	360					19		118	1, 311	20
Tennessee.....	3	3	2, 996	1, 000	160		1, 500	25	50	31	31	189	10
Arkansas.....	3	3	244	48	40						30	106	20
Oklahoma.....	4	3	1, 027			52	120	29				826	
Other States.....	16	12	6, 630	1, 467	48	142		2, 861	110	42	87	1, 691	182

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Oregon, and California; and 1 each in New York and Idaho.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Church of God (seventh day) was organized in separate church organizations in this country soon after the landing of the Pilgrims, who came here from London, England, in 1620, at which time there were known to be seven local churches in London.

In the year 1664 Stephen Mumford settled at Newport, R. I., having come from England, and in 1671 a church was organized there with William Hiscox chosen and ordained the elder. He served as pastor of the church until his death (1704) when William Gibson became pastor, serving till 1717. He was in turn succeeded by Joseph Crandall who held the pastorate until 1737. He was succeeded by Joseph Maxen and he was followed by William Bliss, who remained pastor until his death in 1808.

During this same period there were Churches of God established at the following cities in Pennsylvania: Newton, Pennepeck, Jottingham, and French Creek. These churches fraternized with the Churches of God in Rhode Island and others in New Jersey. Some of the New Jersey churches were at Piscataway and Cohansey. These are the oldest Sabbatarian churches in America. The Church History of New England, 1783 to 1796, chapter 11, section 10, mentions Stephen Mumford and his faith in connection with the Ten Commandments being the Christian standard of a sinless life and of keeping Saturday instead of Sunday.

The oldest Sabbatarian Christian Church in America was connected with the oldest in London—the Mill Yard Church—and on the old church records of this church is found a copy of a letter dated December 21, 1680, addressed to the church in Newport, R. I., which proves their connection. There is much other evidence in the records of both churches besides, which is set forth verbatim on page 271 of The History of the True Church by Dugger and Dodd.

In the year 1705 a church was organized at Piscataway, N. J., and according to a letter from Samuel Hubbard, one of the charter members of the Newport, R. I., church, there was another church organized that year at Noodles Island, now East Boston, Mass.

Thomas Ward, a prominent lawyer of Newport, R. I., in 1689 was an outstanding member of the Rhode Island church. Richard Ward, Governor of Rhode Island, 1741–42, was a member of the church also. Col. Jobe Bennett in 1763 was the treasurer of this church and that year served on a committee in drafting the constitution for the Brownsville University.

¹ This statement was furnished by Elder A. N. Dugger, general overseer, the Church of God (Salem, W. Va.), Salem, W. Va.

One of the outstanding Churches of God in the early days of American history was the church at Shrewsbury, N. J. Elder Davis was pastor of that church early in the seventeenth century, and other churches in New Jersey were organized as this church branched out. For instance, the church at Piscataway was organized in 1705 and at Hopewell at about the same time. The records of this church are still to be found, and in Randolph's History of the Seventh Day Baptists it is also mentioned as one of the early Sabbatarian churches in this country. It was the Shrewsbury, N. J., church that went westward and settled in Salem, W. Va., in 1789. It was called New Salem, Va., then and is now Salem, W. Va. At this time there were churches organized at Lost Creek, W. Va., and at South Fork of Hughes River, W. Va.

Between the years 1845 and 1860 State conferences were formed and started functioning in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other States. Two gospel tents were paid for and operated in the State of Iowa in evangelical meetings and tents were also in operation in other State conferences during the summer months.

In the year 1861 a general conference convened at Battle Creek, Mich., and voted to change the name, adopting the name Seventh-day Adventist, for various reasons set forth by Mrs. E. G. White, a supposed prophetess of the denomination. Because of the undaunted faith in the leadership of their prophetess, many of their leaders recommended the change in all parts of the country and the great majority of the ministers followed the decision of the church, but there was a remnant who refused to sanction this name in the place of the Scriptural name, "Church of God" mentioned just 12 times in the New Testament. Consequently they called an assembly at Battle Creek, Mich., the following year and launched a paper called the Remnant of Israel, printed monthly. This was later changed to a weekly and the name changed to the Sabbath Advocate, and later to The Bible Advocate, which is the present name of the publication. The church headquarters were transferred from Battle Creek Mich., to Marion, Iowa, and the paper issued from there for a number of years, then it was moved to Stanberry, Mo. The name was changed from Sabbath Advocate to the Bible Advocate since being printed at Stanberry, Mo.

The reorganization.—In the fall a general meeting was called of many ministers and leaders of the church to consider a reorganization of the body patterning it more in accordance with the Bible organization. The meeting was called to convene at Salem, W. Va., on November 4, 1933. Ministers and local elders of congregations in many parts of the world were invited to attend or submit names of ministers favoring the reorganization policy, and consequently there were 145 names submitted together with the company assembled. These names were used in choosing officers, respectively, for the different offices according to the Scriptural organization. There were 12 men chosen as spiritual leaders, known as apostles (I Cor. 12: 28), and 70 for the elders, and then 7 business stewards (Acts 6: 1 to 6).

It was unanimously voted at this gathering to move our world headquarters to Jerusalem, Palestine, and all foreign fields to consider this the world headquarters, as a work had previously been started at Jerusalem.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of this body shall in all cases be according to the Holy Bible, and inasmuch as the Scriptures clearly teach the following points of doctrine, the same are listed as essentials of our faith: The Bible is inspired as no other writing is, and is complete, infallible, and expresses God's will to man; Jehovah alone is God, the Creator of the heaven, earth, the sea, and all therein; Jesus of Nazareth was the only begotten Son of God, conceived of the Holy Spirit, born of the Virgin Mary, and is our Lord, Savior, and Redeemer; Jesus proved his Messiahship by remaining in the tomb exactly 3 days and 3 nights, rising in the end of the Sabbath; the Holy Spirit is the Comforter, which abides in the believer; Satan is a personality and is an adversary of God and the children of God; man was created perfect originally, but through disobedience fell, bringing imperfection, death, and God's wrath upon mankind; the Christian's life must be patterned after the example of the perfect man Christ Jesus; the inspired Bible name for God's called out assembly is the "Church of God"; the apostolic organization and government is the only one taught in the Bible for the Church of God; experimental religion, or religion personally experienced by the one regenerated by its power, is the only safe one to trust in; repentance must be preached; conversion is essential to salvation; sanctification is commanded for the people of God; immersion is for the remission of sins; there is efficacy in the prayer of the right-

eous; prayer and anointing will save the sick; laying on of hands is to be practiced; the Lord's Supper is to be observed annually, on the beginning of the Passover, the 14th of Nisan, and after the example of Jesus; we ought to wash one another's feet; we should observe the seventh day of the week, from even to even, as the Sabbath of the Lord; the paying of the tithe of all increase is a continued obligation; all carnal warfare, and the participation therein, is condemned; the law of the clean and unclean is still to be observed in this age; the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, alcoholic stimulants, narcotics, tobacco, and any habit-forming drug, is condemned; the perfection and continuallity of the law of God, the Ten Commandments, should be taught; sin is the transgression of the law; justification from sin is through Christ alone; the return of Jesus Christ will be literal, visible, personal, and is imminent; the throne of David will be established at Jerusalem in the person of Jesus Christ; the institution of the kingdom of heaven is at the return of Jesus; judgment is upon the house of God during the gospel age; the righteous are resurrected and rewarded at the coming of Jesus; the meek shall inherit the earth and dwell therein forever; there shall be a final regathering of the dispersed nation of fleshly Israel; the dead are unconscious; the wicked dead are resurrected to final judgment, and not to probation; the wicked are eternally destroyed; the third angel's message is a present-day message, and will continue to the advent of Jesus; and the seven last plagues are literal, and fall at the termination of this gospel age.

ORGANIZATION

This body retains the apostolic form of the primitive church and consists of: The Twelve, The Seventy, The Seven, the elders, the overseers, the helpers, and the disciples.

The Twelve have the oversight over the body of believers as a whole; The Seventy give themselves to the evangelistic ministry of the Word; The Seven have general oversight and management of the business of the church; the elders give themselves to the ministry of the Word and to prayers; the overseer under the supervision of The Twelve has general care over the church as a whole and has assistant overseers to care for the affairs of the church in States, territories, or various countries, as the need may require; the helpers give themselves to the advancement of the work and the truth, as the Lord has given them talents and opportunities; and the disciples give themselves wholly into the Lord's hands to use as He will.

(TOMLINSON) CHURCH OF GOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the (Tomlinson) Church of God for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who accept the Bible as the Word of God and promise to follow the discipline of the church.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	441	142	299	32.2	67.8
Members , number	18,351	7,759	10,592	42.3	57.7
Average membership per church	42	55	35		
Membership by sex:					
Male	6,061	2,535	3,526	41.8	58.2
Female	12,140	5,184	6,956	42.7	57.3
Sex not reported	150	40	110	26.7	73.3
Males per 100 females	49.9	48.9	50.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	823	505	318	61.4	38.6
13 years and over	17,508	7,234	10,274	41.3	58.7
Age not reported	20	20			
Percent under 13 years ²	4.5	6.5	3.0		
Church edifices , number	239	77	162	32.2	67.8
Value—number reporting	226	73	153	32.3	67.7
Amount reported	\$410,559	\$207,503	\$203,056	50.5	49.5
Constructed prior to 1936	\$376,648	\$180,552	\$196,096	47.9	52.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$33,911	\$26,951	\$6,960	79.5	20.5
Average value per church	\$1,817	\$2,843	\$1,327		
Debt —number reporting	68	34	34		
Amount reported	\$104,229	\$39,735	\$64,494	38.1	61.9
Number reporting "no debt"	112	26	86	23.2	76.8
Parsonages , number	51	20	31		
Value—number reporting	40	16	24		
Amount reported	\$41,400	\$19,650	\$21,750	47.5	52.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	391	127	264	32.5	67.5
Amount reported	\$179,268	\$97,388	\$81,880	54.3	45.7
Pastors' salaries	\$86,143	\$45,675	\$40,468	53.0	47.0
All other salaries	\$7,472	\$4,629	\$2,843	62.0	38.0
Repairs and improvements	\$12,961	\$8,194	\$4,767	63.2	36.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$17,362	\$8,398	\$8,964	48.4	51.6
All other current expenses, including interest	\$19,840	\$12,714	\$7,126	64.1	35.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$3,684	\$2,764	\$920	75.0	25.0
Home missions	\$7,569	\$2,944	\$4,625	38.9	61.1
Foreign missions	\$6,017	\$2,981	\$3,036	49.5	50.5
To general headquarters for distribution	\$11,301	\$5,517	\$5,784	48.8	51.2
All other purposes	\$6,919	\$3,572	\$3,347	51.6	48.4
Average expenditure per church	\$458	\$767	\$310		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	352	118	234	33.5	66.5
Officers and teachers	2,536	1,006	1,530	39.7	60.3
Scholars	17,083	7,810	9,273	45.7	54.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	24	15	9	-----	-----
Scholars.....	164	122	42	74.4	25.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	3	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	13	25	-----	-----
Scholars.....	240	44	196	18.3	81.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Scholars.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the (Tomlinson) Church of God by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	441	142	299	18,351	7,759	10,592	6,061	12,140	150	49.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	4	2	2	1,455	24	1,431	606	849	-----	71.4
New Jersey.....	1	1	-----	14	14	-----	5	9	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	9	1	8	337	39	298	126	211	-----	59.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	6	5	1	282	248	34	107	175	-----	61.1
Indiana.....	7	5	2	281	255	26	101	180	-----	56.1
Illinois.....	4	4	-----	185	185	-----	46	139	-----	33.1
Michigan.....	1	1	-----	45	45	-----	22	23	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	3	3	-----	129	129	-----	53	76	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	2	-----	2	61	-----	61	26	35	-----	-----
Iowa.....	3	3	-----	100	100	-----	24	76	-----	-----
Missouri.....	18	4	14	599	118	481	223	376	-----	59.3
North Dakota.....	2	-----	2	38	-----	38	21	17	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	4	-----	4	71	-----	71	33	38	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	3	3	-----	94	94	-----	32	62	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	1	1	-----	50	50	-----	15	35	-----	-----
Virginia.....	38	8	30	1,205	411	794	334	871	-----	38.3

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Con.										
West Virginia.....	15	2	13	440	41	399	90	274	76	32.8
North Carolina.....	38	18	20	1,171	628	543	345	794	32	43.5
South Carolina.....	8	5	3	767	715	52	238	529	-----	45.0
Georgia.....	44	18	26	2,045	1,219	826	672	1,373	-----	48.9
Florida.....	18	8	10	696	445	251	233	463	-----	50.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	37	8	29	1,878	825	1,053	612	1,264	2	48.4
Tennessee.....	40	10	30	2,172	1,071	1,101	715	1,457	-----	49.1
Alabama.....	15	5	10	497	183	314	152	345	-----	44.1
Mississippi.....	32	6	26	1,200	111	1,089	409	791	-----	51.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	20	-----	20	384	-----	384	117	267	-----	43.8
Louisiana.....	6	3	3	226	119	107	65	121	40	53.7
Oklahoma.....	12	5	7	513	211	302	151	362	-----	41.7
Texas.....	26	4	22	627	76	551	210	417	-----	50.4
MOUNTAIN:										
Idaho.....	2	-----	2	34	-----	34	11	23	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	11	-----	11	330	-----	330	116	214	-----	54.2
Colorado.....	3	3	-----	265	265	-----	90	175	-----	51.4
New Mexico.....	3	2	1	44	39	5	20	24	-----	-----
Arizona.....	2	1	1	24	7	17	4	20	-----	-----
PACIFIC:										
Oregon.....	1	1	-----	7	7	-----	1	6	-----	-----
California.....	2	2	-----	85	85	-----	36	49	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholar- s
United States.....	441	18,351	823	17,508	20	4.5	352	2,536	17,093
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	4	1,455	12	1,443	-----	.8	3	18	125
New Jersey.....	1	14	-----	14	-----	-----	1	4	11
Pennsylvania.....	9	337	23	314	-----	6.8	9	71	420
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	6	282	7	275	-----	2.5	6	58	364
Indiana.....	7	281	35	246	-----	12.5	4	28	340
Illinois.....	4	185	1	184	-----	.5	2	17	140
Michigan.....	1	45	1	44	-----	-----	1	8	45
Wisconsin.....	3	129	12	117	-----	9.3	3	29	70
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	2	61	1	60	-----	-----	2	11	88
Iowa.....	3	100	7	93	-----	7.0	3	20	151
Missouri.....	18	599	20	579	-----	3.3	13	102	642
North Dakota.....	2	38	-----	38	-----	-----	2	10	70
South Dakota.....	4	71	6	65	-----	-----	3	19	89
Nebraska.....	3	94	-----	94	-----	-----	3	18	88
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	1	50	-----	50	-----	-----	1	8	80
Virginia.....	38	1,205	40	1,165	-----	3.3	32	221	1,795
West Virginia.....	15	440	15	425	-----	3.4	10	65	407
North Carolina.....	38	1,171	35	1,136	-----	3.0	31	225	1,459
South Carolina.....	8	767	31	736	-----	4.0	6	58	910
Georgia.....	44	2,045	132	1,913	-----	6.5	36	274	1,822
Florida.....	18	696	4	692	-----	.6	16	124	708

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	37	1,878	176	1,702	-----	9.4	25	178	1,485
Tennessee.....	40	2,172	55	2,097	20	2.6	38	282	1,989
Alabama.....	15	497	15	482	-----	3.0	9	65	381
Mississippi.....	32	1,200	39	1,161	-----	3.3	25	158	880
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	20	384	20	364	-----	5.2	15	100	425
Louisiana.....	6	226	3	223	-----	1.3	5	33	191
Oklahoma.....	12	513	8	505	-----	1.6	10	72	442
Texas.....	26	627	31	596	-----	4.9	20	126	620
MOUNTAIN:									
Idaho.....	2	34	-----	34	-----	-----	2	15	59
Wyoming.....	11	330	23	307	-----	7.0	9	60	250
Colorado.....	3	265	65	200	-----	24.5	2	26	350
New Mexico.....	3	44	1	43	-----	-----	2	12	60
Arizona.....	2	24	1	23	-----	-----	1	7	42
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	7	2	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	2	85	2	83	-----	-----	2	14	85

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	441	239	226	\$410,559	68	\$104,239	40	\$41,400
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	9	4	4	5,200	2	863	1	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	18	8	8	3,650	2	675	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	38	22	22	21,575	3	302	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	38	19	19	21,775	9	2,477	3	3,050
South Carolina.....	8	4	4	29,500	2	2,095	2	(¹)
Georgia.....	44	35	34	30,578	11	5,354	9	16,500
Florida.....	18	13	13	19,700	3	991	4	4,450
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	37	20	19	19,591	3	1,713	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	40	25	22	48,402	8	17,246	5	1,300
Alabama.....	15	8	7	6,425	1	612	1	(¹)
Mississippi.....	32	22	20	9,325	1	150	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	20	10	8	1,295	1	19	2	(¹)
Louisiana.....	6	4	4	2,700	-----	-----	1	(¹)
Oklahoma.....	12	7	7	6,000	3	894	4	1,150
Texas.....	26	9	9	3,275	2	388	1	(¹)
MOUNTAIN:								
Wyoming.....	11	9	8	11,260	5	1,720	1	(¹)
Other States.....	69	20	2² 18	170,308	12	68,730	5	14,950

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Maryland, Idaho, and Arizona.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- prove- ments
United States.....	441	391	\$179, 288	\$86, 143	\$7, 472	\$12, 961
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	4	3	7, 335	87		10
Pennsylvania.....	9	9	4, 037	2, 354	156	115
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6	5	4, 739	1, 741	519	
Indiana.....	7	5	2, 519	808	80	57
Illinois.....	4	4	3, 706	2, 250	111	300
Wisconsin.....	3	3	535			67
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	3	3	558	152		25
Missouri.....	18	16	4, 679	2, 556	55	139
South Dakota.....	4	4	841	508	34	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	38	37	15, 136	8, 659	294	1, 025
West Virginia.....	15	11	2, 726	1, 188	60	60
North Carolina.....	38	34	13, 550	7, 148	573	1, 579
South Carolina.....	8	8	16, 894	6, 465	340	597
Georgia.....	44	41	20, 821	12, 636	882	519
Florida.....	18	15	11, 328	5, 086	1, 652	2, 418
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	37	33	10, 521	5, 368	449	1, 131
Tennessee.....	40	37	19, 736	9, 600	973	1, 623
Alabama.....	15	12	3, 362	1, 913		348
Mississippi.....	32	27	6, 005	3, 019	95	975
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	20	15	1, 995	649	43	230
Louisiana.....	6	5	1, 142	555	111	145
Oklahoma.....	12	12	3, 766	2, 317	75	40
Texas.....	26	21	5, 960	2, 044	8	97
MOUNTAIN:						
Wyoming.....	11	10	4, 734	2, 776	162	150
New Mexico.....	3	3	451	119		
Other States.....	20	18	12, 192	6, 145	800	1, 271

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, and California; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$17,362	\$19,840	\$3,684	\$7,569	\$8,017	\$11,301	\$8,919
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,000	3,223	100	280	280	355	-----
Pennsylvania.....	452	253	12	166	122	313	94
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		1,488	-----	236	178	350	227
Indiana.....		1,348	-----	23	23	170	10
Illinois.....	75	564	10	210	16	121	49
Wisconsin.....		140	-----	157	5	143	23
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	38	132	-----	30	30	31	120
Missouri.....	536	444	2	229	230	359	129
South Dakota.....	78	54	6	55	37	27	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	397	1,074	200	892	526	1,213	856
West Virginia.....	630	304	5	75	84	207	113
North Carolina.....	1,750	910	158	249	228	544	411
South Carolina.....	1,950	2,337	1,325	387	1,171	1,308	1,014
Georgia.....	2,708	1,054	562	911	537	672	340
Florida.....	267	1,003	114	98	73	314	303
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	99	774	200	782	326	933	459
Tennessee.....	1,850	1,874	212	546	531	1,324	1,203
Alabama.....	378	382	53	39	140	68	41
Mississippi.....	55	42	35	537	379	543	325
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	226	94	70	211	217	127	128
Louisiana.....		29	14	82	82	89	35
Oklahoma.....	405	186	60	118	128	299	138
Texas.....	1,375	572	123	592	114	826	209
MOUNTAIN:							
Wyoming.....	538	33	64	376	186	307	142
New Mexico.....		66	5	4	23	41	193
Other States.....	555	1,460	354	284	351	617	355

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY AND DOCTRINE

To distinguish this Church of God from others of a similar name it has been the custom of this body to add the name of the general overseer to the title, thus—(Tomlinson) Church of God. The name of the general overseer is no part of the name of the church and the name of the church remains as the Bible gives it—Church of God.

There are no creeds connected with the (Tomlinson) Church of God, but only the whole Bible, rightly divided, with the New Testament as the only rule of faith and practice. This principle was followed until the year 1922, when a division occurred in the Church of God as a result of an attempt to abrogate the constitution which had been adopted in 1921. This division was very grievous to all concerned, and loyal members discarded the constitution and continued with the original principles and government. Since that time the growth of the body holding to the original doctrine, faith, and practice has been quite healthy and successful.

ORGANIZATION

A General Assembly was called in 1906 to correspond with the early Church Assembly at Jerusalem. It has been the practice to hold an annual assembly and feast ever since that time. These feasts, which continue for 7 days, are held in Cleveland, Tenn., and many members from foreign countries attend, as well as persons from nearly every State in the United States.

According to the latest estimates there are 177 bishops, 163 deacons, 707 male evangelists, and 467 female evangelists, and approximately 1,000 local churches.

The purpose of this organization is the spread of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, to every creature in the whole wide world, and fulfill the prophecies of Scripture for the last days, and make special preparation for the return of the same Christ who went away while His followers watched as He ascended. Then will come the fulfillment of the story of the angels who sang at His birth—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Luke 2: 14.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by A. J. Tomlinson, general overseer, (Tomlinson) Church of God, Cleveland, Tenn.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 57

CHURCHES OF GOD
HOLINESS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CHURCHES OF GOD, HOLINESS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Churches of God, Holiness, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who are baptized by immersion on profession of belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ and of adherence to New Testament teachings.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	35	23	12		
Members , number.....	5, 872	5, 162	710	87. 9	12. 1
Average membership per church.....	168	224	59		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2, 252	1, 989	263	88. 3	11. 7
Female.....	3, 370	2, 923	447	86. 7	13. 3
Sex not reported.....	250	250		100. 0	
Males per 100 females.....	66. 8	68. 0	58. 8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1, 495	1, 222	273	81. 7	18. 3
13 years and over.....	4, 377	3, 940	437	90. 0	10. 0
Percent under 13 years.....	25. 5	23. 7	38. 5		
Church edifices , number.....	17	12	5		
Value—number reporting.....	17	12	5		
Amount reported.....	\$116, 900	\$108, 500	\$8, 400	92. 8	7. 2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$110, 900	\$102, 500	\$8, 400	92. 4	7. 6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6, 000	\$6, 000		100. 0	
Average value per church.....	\$6, 876	\$9, 042	\$1, 680		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	5			
Amount reported.....	\$39, 500	\$39, 500		100. 0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	3	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	22	12		
Amount reported.....	\$27, 413	\$24, 579	\$2, 834	89. 7	10. 3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 341	\$10, 076	\$1, 265	88. 8	11. 2
All other salaries.....	\$236	\$150	\$86	63. 6	36. 4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 440	\$2, 225	\$215	91. 2	8. 8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 875	\$2, 875		100. 0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 582	\$5, 467	\$115	97. 9	2. 1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 373	\$1, 036	\$337	75. 5	24. 5
Home missions.....	\$923	\$725	\$198	78. 5	21. 5
Foreign missions.....	\$680	\$525	\$155	77. 2	22. 8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 796	\$1, 415	\$381	78. 8	21. 2
All other purposes.....	\$167	\$85	\$82	50. 9	49. 1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$806	\$1, 117	\$236		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	20	12		
Officers and teachers.....	205	132	73	64. 4	35. 6
Scholars.....	2, 312	1, 729	583	74. 8	25. 2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	9			
Officers and teachers.....	55	55			
Scholars.....	525	525		100. 0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Churches of God, Holiness, for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	35	29	Expenditures:		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	34	26
Number.....	6		Amount reported.....	\$27,413	\$35,878
Percent ¹			Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,341	
Members, number	5,872	2,278	All other salaries.....	\$236	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,440	\$27,878
Number.....	3,594		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,875	
Percent.....	157.8		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,582	
Average membership per church.....	168	79	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,373	
Church edifices, number	17	16	Home missions.....	\$923	
Value—number reporting.....	17	16	Foreign missions.....	\$680	\$8,000
Amount reported.....	\$116,900	\$159,700	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,796	
Average value per church.....	\$6,876	\$9,981	All other purposes.....	\$167	
Debt—number reporting.....	5	7	Average expenditure per church.....	\$806	\$1,380
Amount reported.....	\$39,500	\$71,375	Sunday schools:		
Parsonages, number			Churches reporting, number.....	32	27
Value—number reporting.....		2	Officers and teachers.....	205	174
Amount reported.....		\$16,700	Scholars.....	2,312	1,246

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Churches of God, Holiness, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re-ported	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	35	23	12	5,872	5,162	710	2,252	3,370	250	66.8	32	205	2,312
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	—	950	950	—	270	430	250	62.8	2	18	183
New Jersey.....	1	1	—	100	100	—	30	70	—	—	1	5	25
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	178	163	15	90	88	—	—	1	4	20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	—	157	157	—	75	82	—	—	1	5	25
Illinois.....	2	1	1	192	165	27	92	100	—	92.0	2	11	60
Michigan.....	1	1	—	45	45	—	15	30	—	—	1	5	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	1	—	1	24	—	24	12	12	—	—	1	6	25
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	—	1	20	—	20	7	13	—	—	1	5	15
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	300	300	—	100	200	—	50.0	1	9	125
Virginia.....	2	1	1	415	400	15	153	262	—	58.4	2	15	185
West Virginia.....	1	—	1	19	—	19	7	12	—	—	1	7	67
North Carolina.....	1	1	—	63	63	—	15	48	—	—	1	3	20
South Carolina.....	8	3	5	1,415	875	540	568	847	—	67.1	8	57	891
Georgia.....	6	5	1	1,773	1,723	50	731	1,042	—	70.2	6	38	531
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	2	2	—	121	121	—	47	74	—	—	2	11	55
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	1	—	100	100	—	40	60	—	—	1	6	60

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States	35	29	5,872	2,278	1,495	4,377	25.5
New York.....	3	—	950	—	151	799	15.9
North Carolina.....	1	4	63	135	6	57	(¹)
South Carolina.....	8	7	1,415	631	544	871	38.4
Georgia.....	6	3	1,773	749	388	1,385	21.9
Other States.....	² 17	15	1,671	763	406	1,265	24.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	35	17	17	\$116,900	5	\$39,500
South Carolina.....	8	5	5	8,900		
Georgia.....	6	4	4	49,500	1	20,000
Other States.....	21	8	18	58,500	4	19,500

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES												
		Churches reporting	Total amount		Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	35	34	\$27,413	\$11,341	\$236	\$2,440	\$2,875	\$5,582	\$1,373	\$923	\$680	\$1,798	\$167	
New York.....	3	3	5,239	2,075	---	200	450	1,624	185	260	110	335	---	
South Carolina.....	8	8	2,930	1,115	---	550	150	---	295	220	130	470	---	
Georgia.....	6	6	8,625	3,225	75	1,000	1,400	1,640	550	165	225	320	25	
Other States.....	18	17	10,619	4,926	161	690	875	2,318	343	278	215	671	142	

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The organization known as Churches of God, Holiness, dates back to the year 1914, when Rev. K. H. Burruss began preaching the gospel of entire sanctification to a little group of eight people at Atlanta, Ga. It was not until July 1916, however, that the denomination was organized at Atlanta, by Rev. Burruss, at which time large churches were established both at Atlanta and at Norfolk, Va., as the result of great revivals held in those cities. The denomination continued to prosper until, by the year 1922, 35 churches had been established. These churches were located in 11 States and in Cuba, the Canal Zone, and British West Indies. In the year 1922 the churches were brought into a national organization, which is now known as the National Convention of the Churches of God, Holiness.

The headquarters of this denomination are at Atlanta, Ga.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926.

DOCTRINE

This denomination believes not only in the inspiration of the Scriptures but that the New Testament is the standard by which all doctrine must be tested, and that all rules of government for the churches are to be found therein. Furthermore, it holds that the New Testament "gives safe and clearly applied instructions on all methods of labor, sacred and secular, and all conduct of life even to the innermost thoughts of the heart and impulses of the soul." It acknowledges belief in the Trinity, in justification, sanctification, and regeneration, and it holds that the gift of the Holy Ghost is an act subsequent to conversion. It teaches both present and ultimate perfection. A belief in the possibility of divine healing is a necessary qualification for membership. However, it is clearly stated in the discipline of the denomination that physicians and medicines are not denounced in the Bible, but are approved for those who desire them.

The ordinances of the church are baptism and the Lord's Supper. The form of baptism is "burial in water and rising again." Although the washing of feet is a practice which this denomination approves, "as obeying the Lord," it is not a regularly observed ordinance of the church.

ORGANIZATION

The highest ecclesiastical body of this denomination, called the National Convention, is a delegated body whose province it is to elect the national president. The State convention is next in rank and is held annually. A State overseer, whose duty it is "to see that all churches under his jurisdiction shall be disciplined according to the New Testament Scriptures," is appointed by the national president or bishop, who also assigns all pastors to the local churches. The deacons are assistants to the pastor and hold office as long as their conduct justifies it. There are five auxiliaries to the National Convention, the Christian Women's Willing Workers, the Young People's Union, the Sunday school, the Purity Club, and the Gospel Spreading Committee.

The official church paper is the Bethlehem Star.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 22

CONGREGATIONAL
AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational and Christian Churches for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

This body represents the merging of two separate bodies, namely, the Congregational Churches and the Christian Church (General Convention of the Christian Church). Each retains full self-government but are united to further a common Christian work.

The membership of the Congregational Churches comprises those persons who have been received into the local churches by vote of the members, while that of the Christian Church (General Convention) consists of those persons who have been received into fellowship in the local churches upon their voluntary pledge to live a Christian life.

As these two denominations were reported separately prior to 1936, no comparative data are available.

The data given for 1936 are exclusive of 298 federated churches, each consisting of a Congregational and Christian unit combined more or less closely with a unit of some other denomination. These federated churches reported a total membership of 54,666, of whom 17,008 belonged to the Congregational and Christian denomination.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5,300	1,863	3,437	35.2	64.8
Members , number.....	976,388	633,746	342,642	64.9	35.1
Average membership per church.....	184	340	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	375,028	242,760	132,268	64.7	35.3
Female.....	581,233	377,477	203,756	64.9	35.1
Sex not reported.....	20,127	13,509	6,618	67.1	32.9
Males per 100 females.....	64.5	64.3	64.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	19,657	12,224	7,433	62.2	37.8
13 years and over.....	737,665	476,978	260,687	64.7	35.3
Age not reported.....	219,066	144,544	74,522	66.0	34.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	2.6	2.5	2.8		
Church edifices , number.....	5,121	1,799	3,322	35.1	64.9
Value—number reporting.....	4,984	1,772	3,212	35.6	64.4
Amount reported.....	\$149,755,041	\$116,956,780	\$32,798,261	78.1	21.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$147,423,884	\$114,998,349	\$32,425,535	78.0	22.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,331,157	\$1,958,431	\$372,726	84.0	16.0
Average value per church.....	\$30,047	\$66,003	\$10,211		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,290	535	755	41.5	58.5
Amount reported.....	\$10,906,080	\$10,021,612	\$884,468	91.9	8.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	2,316	615	1,701	26.6	73.4
Parsonages , number.....	3,001	1,082	1,919	36.1	63.9
Value—number reporting.....	2,582	945	1,637	36.6	63.4
Amount reported.....	\$12,016,499	\$6,567,044	\$5,449,455	54.7	45.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,031	1,817	3,214	36.1	63.9
Amount reported.....	\$16,110,465	\$11,658,947	\$4,451,518	72.4	27.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,429,942	\$3,364,451	\$2,065,491	62.0	38.0
All other salaries.....	\$2,198,688	\$1,863,840	\$334,848	84.8	15.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,185,728	\$743,850	\$441,878	62.7	37.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$844,363	\$719,926	\$124,437	85.3	14.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,367,000	\$3,372,155	\$994,845	77.2	22.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$322,390	\$250,848	\$71,542	77.8	22.2
Home missions.....	\$249,023	\$195,520	\$53,503	78.5	21.5
Foreign missions.....	\$202,687	\$156,716	\$45,971	77.3	22.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$888,738	\$681,178	\$207,560	76.6	23.4
All other purposes.....	\$421,906	\$310,463	\$111,443	73.6	26.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,202	\$6,417	\$1,385		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,815	1,776	3,039	36.9	63.1
Officers and teachers.....	70,345	36,625	33,720	52.1	47.9
Scholars.....	526,907	302,969	223,938	57.5	42.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	791	246	545	31.1	68.9
Officers and teachers.....	5,898	2,229	3,669	37.8	62.2
Scholars.....	46,827	20,809	26,018	44.4	55.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	184	93	91	50.5	49.5
Officers and teachers.....	882	522	360	59.2	40.8
Scholars.....	9,798	5,836	3,962	59.6	40.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	19	8	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	400	338	62	84.5	15.5
Scholars.....	3,805	3,294	511	86.6	13.4

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Congregational and Christian Churches by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males
United States	5, 300	1, 863	3, 437	976, 388	633, 746	342, 642	375, 023	561, 233	20, 127	64. 5
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	227	36	191	22, 458	9, 601	12, 857	7, 228	15, 057	173	48. 0
New Hampshire.....	168	28	140	22, 363	11, 084	11, 279	7, 657	14, 455	251	53. 0
Vermont.....	150	15	135	20, 713	7, 100	13, 613	7, 481	13, 232	-----	56. 5
Massachusetts.....	559	296	263	166, 411	128, 282	38, 129	61, 636	102, 825	1, 950	59. 9
Rhode Island.....	38	26	12	11, 123	9, 658	1, 465	4, 147	6, 976	-----	59. 4
Connecticut.....	296	83	213	87, 790	48, 636	39, 154	32, 744	49, 751	5, 295	65. 8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	302	131	171	70, 164	51, 008	19, 156	26, 876	42, 148	1, 140	63. 8
New Jersey.....	64	43	21	16, 946	13, 317	3, 629	6, 637	9, 994	315	66. 4
Pennsylvania.....	114	72	42	19, 251	16, 375	2, 876	7, 705	10, 641	905	72. 4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	314	114	200	66, 346	43, 193	23, 153	26, 121	38, 161	2, 064	68. 4
Indiana.....	171	42	129	21, 164	8, 592	12, 572	8, 553	12, 004	607	71. 3
Illinois.....	297	140	157	67, 389	50, 791	16, 598	26, 826	39, 531	1, 032	67. 9
Michigan.....	217	66	151	41, 942	28, 610	13, 332	15, 943	25, 760	239	61. 9
Wisconsin.....	186	66	120	34, 961	24, 203	10, 758	13, 648	21, 210	103	64. 3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	161	63	98	25, 481	17, 298	8, 183	10, 258	15, 196	27	67. 5
Iowa.....	204	65	139	38, 745	21, 742	17, 003	15, 045	22, 778	922	66. 1
Missouri.....	45	24	21	10, 323	8, 615	1, 708	4, 234	6, 089	-----	69. 5
North Dakota.....	144	9	135	9, 515	2, 388	7, 127	4, 098	5, 325	92	77. 0
South Dakota.....	169	13	156	14, 595	4, 207	10, 388	6, 074	8, 521	-----	71. 3
Nebraska.....	136	35	101	21, 378	10, 192	11, 186	9, 109	12, 269	-----	74. 2
Kansas.....	93	32	61	15, 582	9, 080	6, 502	6, 076	9, 279	227	65. 5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	2	1	1	666	625	41	328	338	-----	97. 0
Maryland.....	7	5	2	510	402	108	198	312	-----	63. 5
District of Columbia.....	7	7	-----	3, 730	3, 730	-----	1, 347	2, 383	-----	56. 5
Virginia.....	108	24	74	16, 069	7, 527	8, 542	6, 042	7, 921	2, 106	76. 3
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	484	173	311	190	294	-----	64. 6
North Carolina.....	255	60	195	28, 284	7, 801	20, 483	11, 663	16, 410	211	71. 1
South Carolina.....	2	2	-----	277	277	-----	119	158	-----	75. 3
Georgia.....	45	16	29	4, 000	2, 116	1, 884	1, 652	2, 348	-----	70. 4
Florida.....	42	18	24	4, 402	3, 161	1, 241	1, 760	2, 642	-----	66. 6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	10	6	4	1, 487	1, 279	208	473	463	551	102. 2
Tennessee.....	22	8	14	1, 651	1, 121	530	665	986	-----	67. 4
Alabama.....	82	15	67	6, 249	1, 902	4, 347	2, 540	3, 708	1	93. 8
Mississippi.....	3	1	2	173	57	116	62	111	-----	55. 9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	3	2	1	611	550	61	246	365	-----	67. 4
Louisiana.....	28	11	17	1, 652	816	836	654	998	-----	65. 5
Oklahoma.....	23	7	16	2, 342	1, 071	1, 271	987	1, 355	-----	72. 8
Texas.....	20	14	6	1, 989	1, 537	452	815	1, 164	10	70. 0
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	63	12	51	5, 926	3, 326	2, 600	2, 402	3, 524	-----	61. 2
Idaho.....	31	6	25	2, 579	1, 277	1, 302	981	1, 587	11	61. 8
Wyoming.....	20	5	15	2, 496	1, 220	1, 276	1, 035	1, 461	-----	70. 8
Colorado.....	73	33	40	11, 995	9, 102	2, 893	5, 048	6, 947	-----	72. 7
New Mexico.....	8	4	4	802	479	323	331	471	-----	70. 3
Arizona.....	8	6	2	1, 257	1, 050	207	530	727	-----	72. 9
Utah.....	6	4	2	966	877	89	312	654	-----	47. 7
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	129	45	84	15, 003	10, 454	4, 549	5, 799	9, 204	-----	63. 0
Oregon.....	46	24	22	6, 720	5, 298	1, 422	2, 624	4, 096	-----	64. 1
California.....	198	117	81	49, 428	42, 546	6, 882	18, 129	29, 404	1, 895	61. 7

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholar- s
United States	5,300	976,388	19,657	737,665	219,066	2.6	4,815	70,345	528,907
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	227	22,458	73	19,022	3,363	0.4	193	2,164	14,602
New Hampshire.....	168	22,363	285	16,817	5,261	1.7	148	1,672	11,031
Vermont.....	150	20,713	96	15,443	5,174	.6	130	1,347	7,654
Massachusetts.....	559	166,411	1,091	131,221	34,099	.8	520	10,392	78,708
Rhode Island.....	38	11,123	30	8,106	2,987	.4	36	629	5,381
Connecticut.....	296	87,790	207	68,145	19,438	.3	274	4,590	31,684
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	302	70,164	1,062	54,712	14,390	1.9	272	4,380	30,908
New Jersey.....	64	16,946	988	14,433	1,525	6.4	57	1,192	8,702
Pennsylvania.....	114	19,251	592	12,097	6,562	4.7	111	1,818	14,887
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	314	66,346	1,742	46,498	18,106	3.6	294	5,131	41,243
Indiana.....	171	21,164	654	16,077	4,433	3.9	163	2,196	14,443
Illinois.....	297	67,389	1,034	50,943	15,412	2.0	276	4,930	38,805
Michigan.....	217	41,942	904	32,888	8,150	2.7	206	3,227	26,197
Wisconsin.....	186	34,961	641	31,591	2,729	2.0	170	2,458	17,862
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	161	25,481	364	18,456	6,661	1.9	146	1,902	13,739
Iowa.....	204	38,745	753	30,591	7,401	2.4	185	2,715	20,053
Missouri.....	45	10,323	291	8,075	1,957	3.5	42	774	5,281
North Dakota.....	144	9,515	390	6,130	2,995	6.0	118	1,021	6,285
South Dakota.....	169	14,595	740	10,299	3,556	6.7	136	1,417	9,911
Nebraska.....	136	21,378	707	16,539	4,132	4.1	123	1,788	13,545
Kansas.....	93	15,582	837	11,058	3,687	7.0	90	1,324	10,039
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	2	666	112	554	-----	16.8	2	34	336
Maryland.....	7	510	10	500	-----	2.0	6	84	563
District of Colum- bia.....	7	3,730	59	2,403	1,268	2.4	7	162	975
Virginia.....	108	16,069	597	8,358	7,114	6.7	95	1,071	10,048
West Virginia.....	4	484	5	306	173	1.6	4	54	317
North Carolina.....	255	28,284	1,578	16,384	10,322	8.8	234	2,183	17,308
South Carolina.....	2	277	12	265	-----	4.3	2	20	95
Georgia.....	45	4,000	166	2,845	989	5.5	32	238	1,554
Florida.....	42	4,402	62	3,053	1,287	2.0	36	424	2,851
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	10	1,487	98	710	679	12.1	10	137	1,465
Tennessee.....	22	1,651	70	1,465	116	4.6	21	175	1,167
Alabama.....	82	6,249	79	4,328	1,842	1.8	66	472	3,133
Mississippi.....	3	173	10	106	57	8.6	3	17	255
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	3	611	9	602	-----	.1	3	36	175
Louisiana.....	28	1,652	46	826	780	5.3	25	126	1,041
Oklahoma.....	23	2,342	83	1,089	1,170	7.1	22	263	2,089
Texas.....	20	1,989	58	1,732	199	3.2	20	192	1,438
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	63	5,926	278	4,277	1,371	6.1	50	548	4,071
Idaho.....	31	2,579	55	1,925	599	2.8	29	303	2,286
Wyoming.....	20	2,496	99	2,150	247	4.4	20	244	1,854
Colorado.....	73	11,995	589	8,838	2,568	6.2	67	1,076	8,734
New Mexico.....	8	802	40	656	106	5.7	7	63	480
Arizona.....	8	1,257	15	861	381	1.7	8	77	709
Utah.....	6	966	1	781	184	.1	6	64	470
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	129	15,003	345	10,094	4,564	3.3	120	1,454	11,807
Oregon.....	46	6,720	197	5,496	1,027	3.5	41	594	4,086
California.....	198	49,428	1,503	37,920	10,005	3.8	189	3,167	26,640

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	5,300	5,121	4,984	\$149,755,041	1,290	\$10,908,080	2,582	\$12,016,499
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	227	224	214	3,091,016	33	117,053	116	415,550
New Hampshire.....	168	164	155	3,829,876	24	79,148	109	437,386
Vermont.....	150	150	145	2,873,445	20	63,229	78	348,820
Massachusetts.....	559	547	531	31,361,873	137	1,152,914	329	2,004,226
Rhode Island.....	38	38	37	2,084,525	12	73,800	15	103,800
Connecticut.....	296	295	291	16,670,256	55	385,744	226	1,665,774
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	302	289	282	14,292,440	83	1,332,757	161	967,348
New Jersey.....	64	63	63	3,334,127	36	259,600	35	287,000
Pennsylvania.....	114	114	113	3,282,550	38	511,066	46	264,550
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	314	302	300	10,018,266	71	1,063,042	117	523,590
Indiana.....	171	167	158	1,889,980	18	111,983	49	146,385
Illinois.....	297	279	269	11,714,852	76	1,258,214	155	894,500
Michigan.....	217	216	214	6,438,879	65	582,933	126	466,450
Wisconsin.....	186	181	177	4,578,970	56	537,137	111	509,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	161	152	149	3,023,416	56	182,086	76	276,250
Iowa.....	204	202	198	4,120,750	45	367,854	128	416,625
Missouri.....	45	44	42	1,609,003	13	108,826	17	102,195
North Dakota.....	144	134	129	821,700	38	45,190	67	166,650
South Dakota.....	169	160	154	1,217,064	43	55,387	83	208,925
Nebraska.....	136	134	132	2,385,068	31	268,315	92	265,650
Kansas.....	93	91	88	1,706,648	25	155,992	52	157,670
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	7	5	4	53,500	2	21,200	2	(¹)
District of Columbia.....	7	7	7	1,368,000	4	107,000	3	37,000
Virginia.....	108	102	99	1,502,078	14	132,084	15	53,000
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	69,500	1	285	2	(¹)
North Carolina.....	255	250	239	1,186,472	25	70,178	20	72,125
Georgia.....	45	42	42	329,795	8	12,018	10	13,850
Florida.....	42	39	39	1,196,700	14	164,321	24	152,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	9	8	194,500	3	13,565	3	11,000
Tennessee.....	22	16	16	266,661	9	52,184	6	22,500
Alabama.....	82	72	70	237,900	12	7,803	10	17,750
Mississippi.....	3	3	3	51,600	1	100		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	3	3	3	54,375	1	790	2	(¹)
Louisiana.....	28	25	25	70,211	4	5,418	6	11,950
Oklahoma.....	23	22	22	194,465	9	30,317	10	25,515
Texas.....	20	20	19	331,800	8	23,897	10	36,900
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	63	57	56	467,300	17	46,965	24	70,600
Idaho.....	31	29	29	211,200	12	36,791	16	47,000
Wyoming.....	20	20	20	297,350	9	18,829	12	54,000
Colorado.....	73	69	69	1,193,565	22	78,063	36	111,000
New Mexico.....	8	5	5	58,500	1	5,500	3	12,500
Arizona.....	8	8	8	92,000	2	2,480	5	20,800
Utah.....	6	5	5	87,500	3	4,890	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	129	117	113	1,755,471	37	152,146	49	114,700
Oregon.....	46	46	46	815,742	17	45,590	21	54,290
California.....	198	196	188	7,080,902	77	1,160,346	101	380,975
Other States.....	4	4	2 4	243,250	3	1,050	2	67,850

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Delaware, 2, and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	5,300	5,031	\$16,110,465	\$5,429,942	\$2,198,688	\$1,185,798
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	227	210	437,017	193,591	38,820	36,585
New Hampshire.....	168	159	427,185	177,999	41,606	38,793
Vermont.....	150	147	334,370	129,626	19,194	25,851
Massachusetts.....	559	555	3,156,647	986,772	488,298	237,239
Rhode Island.....	38	37	235,436	55,354	36,830	21,143
Connecticut.....	296	296	1,728,707	517,853	295,894	133,418
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	302	287	1,412,710	417,349	215,423	100,369
New Jersey.....	64	61	357,095	114,614	58,750	19,999
Pennsylvania.....	114	111	346,364	119,935	46,368	31,734
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	314	298	943,140	288,271	127,984	64,111
Indiana.....	171	165	213,318	84,483	17,610	19,297
Illinois.....	297	284	1,201,851	360,909	176,903	89,714
Michigan.....	217	208	662,284	237,032	100,671	55,944
Wisconsin.....	186	186	507,922	204,310	64,910	32,660
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	161	156	413,607	150,802	41,608	20,592
Iowa.....	204	196	446,437	184,539	42,995	40,948
Missouri.....	45	42	207,828	60,203	30,861	11,911
North Dakota.....	144	130	101,884	50,552	6,156	5,859
South Dakota.....	169	148	143,267	80,293	7,934	8,607
Nebraska.....	136	131	270,536	103,200	23,576	14,372
Kansas.....	93	89	187,752	77,075	16,026	10,565
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	7	7	6,004	3,131	990	605
District of Columbia.....	7	7	69,966	15,445	15,496	1,997
Virginia.....	108	97	136,608	39,391	10,020	6,733
West Virginia.....	4	4	8,173	4,080	1,160	1,025
North Carolina.....	255	199	162,118	55,468	13,233	16,670
Georgia.....	45	42	29,324	12,254	2,425	2,555
Florida.....	42	41	100,772	47,460	13,129	6,359
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	18,316	6,410	2,471	1,085
Tennessee.....	22	20	35,487	12,279	1,703	1,905
Alabama.....	82	79	35,311	14,138	3,578	5,108
Mississippi.....	3	3	2,565	558	204	117
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	3	3	5,894	3,345	921	313
Louisiana.....	28	27	14,380	3,343	332	587
Oklahoma.....	23	22	30,682	15,021	1,703	1,905
Texas.....	20	18	32,216	16,276	2,839	1,174
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	63	57	74,089	39,190	5,406	3,141
Idaho.....	31	29	30,724	17,446	1,160	2,092
Wyoming.....	20	20	37,587	19,076	2,065	4,481
Colorado.....	73	66	152,344	61,996	21,157	11,103
New Mexico.....	8	8	13,230	9,340	1,245	406
Arizona.....	8	8	21,522	6,600	1,961	2,271
Utah.....	6	6	22,070	3,361	1,145	314
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	129	121	247,064	87,671	36,263	14,650
Oregon.....	46	45	105,779	45,069	8,875	10,625
California.....	198	193	964,101	289,131	148,693	67,796
Other States.....	4	13	18,782	7,701	2,107	1,000

¹Includes: Delaware, 1, and South Carolina, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$844, 363	\$4, 367, 000	\$322, 390	\$249, 023	\$202, 687	\$888, 738	\$421, 906
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	18, 432	94, 878	7, 126	6, 943	4, 192	21, 261	15, 189
New Hampshire.....	11, 679	102, 664	8, 088	5, 626	3, 105	26, 073	11, 552
Vermont.....	24, 484	86, 682	3, 352	4, 024	6, 501	20, 794	13, 862
Massachusetts.....	100, 048	897, 353	75, 061	62, 311	63, 249	161, 549	84, 767
Rhode Island.....	8, 826	76, 222	4, 085	2, 983	2, 296	23, 071	4, 626
Connecticut.....	69, 059	472, 683	41, 285	40, 977	28, 421	90, 392	38, 735
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	114, 681	368, 551	41, 059	24, 881	12, 915	76, 089	41, 393
New Jersey.....	9, 804	84, 276	6, 917	18, 531	13, 936	22, 825	7, 443
Pennsylvania.....	10, 701	103, 375	8, 172	3, 368	3, 457	10, 522	8, 732
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	63, 860	299, 427	16, 347	8, 965	11, 031	44, 967	18, 177
Indiana.....	26, 393	49, 497	3, 248	887	1, 201	6, 642	4, 060
Illinois.....	66, 787	353, 043	23, 503	11, 154	8, 281	64, 606	46, 950
Michigan.....	31, 369	156, 186	13, 426	7, 638	5, 246	42, 512	12, 260
Wisconsin.....	27, 603	126, 244	5, 540	3, 535	2, 230	32, 437	8, 453
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	23, 354	130, 687	5, 440	5, 148	3, 550	22, 768	9, 658
Iowa.....	13, 056	125, 196	4, 661	3, 355	3, 173	20, 577	7, 937
Missouri.....	6, 040	59, 470	4, 958	914	3, 620	19, 108	10, 743
North Dakota.....	2, 096	24, 514	2, 114	1, 832	790	5, 039	2, 932
South Dakota.....	2, 317	24, 722	2, 216	2, 229	1, 295	9, 426	4, 228
Nebraska.....	33, 428	64, 978	2, 379	2, 374	2, 249	12, 948	11, 032
Kansas.....	9, 915	51, 898	4, 524	1, 446	2, 425	8, 744	5, 134
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	128	804	93	33	65	155	-----
District of Columbia.....	1, 158	24, 528	4, 783	182	155	6, 141	81
Virginia.....	21, 161	34, 222	3, 236	3, 745	2, 319	7, 757	8, 024
West Virginia.....	-----	1, 220	25	35	30	538	60
North Carolina.....	7, 170	36, 283	4, 106	7, 011	3, 370	8, 830	9, 977
Georgia.....	420	9, 047	588	606	281	555	593
Florida.....	1, 900	22, 438	802	1, 730	824	3, 716	2, 414
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	825	6, 777	225	86	87	300	50
Tennessee.....	1, 503	14, 160	2, 370	403	197	835	132
Alabama.....	1, 466	8, 321	538	243	263	1, 174	482
Mississippi.....	50	1, 485	25	41	35	50	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	355	567	75	50	50	56	162
Louisiana.....	176	9, 161	130	147	105	340	59
Oklahoma.....	1, 025	4, 702	258	1, 398	245	2, 222	2, 203
Texas.....	1, 285	6, 675	1, 399	811	447	666	644
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	3, 708	15, 633	820	783	844	3, 099	1, 465
Idaho.....	1, 175	6, 719	353	362	283	874	260
Wyoming.....	1, 956	6, 912	1, 041	242	173	1, 397	244
Colorado.....	5, 501	35, 211	2, 314	2, 309	1, 948	7, 863	2, 942
New Mexico.....	250	882	235	280	190	293	109
Arizona.....	1, 144	8, 203	134	250	249	559	151
Utah.....	7, 312	8, 098	181	222	72	240	1, 125
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	14, 442	66, 234	1, 819	2, 751	2, 294	17, 998	2, 942
Oregon.....	5, 127	25, 111	1, 744	1, 609	1, 341	5, 259	1, 019
California.....	90, 994	255, 642	11, 077	4, 273	3, 657	74, 553	18, 285
Other States.....	200	5, 418	518	300	-----	918	620

CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES¹

In 1931 the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States and the General Convention of the Christian Church (headquarters, Dayton, Ohio) united to form the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches. This national merger was followed by combinations in States and districts and as occasion called for it and congregations desired it local churches united to form "Congregational Christian" churches.

Both bodies having been wholly democratic it was not difficult to come together on that basis. Each church is free in its own life. It is a part of a group of churches which is also free in its sphere. These groups, or the churches in them, unite in State or district organizations which again are self-determining. Finally these groups join together to form the democratically constituted national body which exercises no authority but furnishes mutual counsel, inspiration, and instrumentalities for common Christian work.

A church may continue to be known as a "Christian" church or a "Congregational" church. A local group may continue as a "Congregational" association or a "Christian" conference, and in either case be part and parcel of the fellowship bodies of the "Congregational and Christian Churches."

Something of the history and doctrine of the separate bodies is given, followed by a statement of the organization and work of the united body. In the latter it will be seen that the national missionary work has been completely combined.

HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reformation in England developed along three lines: Anglicanism, Puritanism, and Separatism. The Anglicans held to the old English Church, minus the papacy and the distinctively papal features. The Puritans, including the Presbyterians and some Anglicans, held to a National Church but called for a thoroughgoing reformation which would provide an educated, spiritually minded ministry and would recognize the right of the members to a voice in the selection of their ministers, the management of the local church, and the adoption of its creed or confession. They believed, however, that they should remain within the church and thus secure its reformation. The Separatists held that the whole system of the establishment was an anti-Christian imitation of the true church and could not be reformed, and that the only proper thing for a Christian to do was to withdraw himself from it.

Such sentiments could scarcely be tolerated in that age, especially after the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1559, the year after the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, and church after church which professed them was broken up. One pastor, Robert Browne, with his congregation, emigrated to Holland in 1581, whence he issued pamphlets so bitter in their attack upon the ecclesiastical government of the realm, that two men charged with distributing them were hanged, and the books were burned. In 1593 three others, Barrowe, Greenwood, and Perry, paid for their treasonable sentiments with their lives.

The movement, however, could not be suppressed, and in 1604 (the first year in the reign of James I) the man to whose influence is chiefly due the development of Separatism into Congregationalism came to a little congregation already organized at Scrooby. John Robinson was ordained in the Church of England, but he became acquainted with Browne's writings and accepted their principles without their virulence. For him, too, exile became inevitable, and, together with a number of friends and followers, he went first to Amsterdam and then to Leyden. Here they met with a friendly reception, but, after a few years, decided to remove to America, where they could practice their religion unmolested and at the same time live and rear their children as Englishmen. After many delays

¹ The statement on history, doctrine, and organization for these two bodies has been furnished by Rev. Charles E. Burton, secretary, General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

and discouragements, the first band of Pilgrim Separatists, 102 persons, under the leadership of Brewster, Bradford, and Winslow, landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, and founded there the first Congregational Church upon American soil, Robinson remaining in Leyden. They were followed after a few years by the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. So long as they were in England the differences between the two bodies were accentuated, but after their arrival in America the many points on which they agreed became more apparent, and the essential elements of both Separatism and Puritanism were combined in Congregationalism. This, indeed, was not accomplished at once. The modern conception of religious liberty was not yet realized. Certain members of the Salem Church, who preferred to use the prayer book and withdrew from the Puritan service for that purpose, were promptly sent to England as nonconformists, and an extreme Separatist, Ralph Smith, was dismissed to find a welcome farther south. Little by little, however, the two united, and it is significant that the strongest influence for such union appears to have been that of two laymen, Governor Endicott, of Salem, and Dr. Fuller, of Plymouth.

During the decade from 1630 to 1640, the Puritan immigration increased rapidly, and with each accession new churches were formed, as the companies not infrequently brought their own pastors with them, and in two cases a full church organization. By 1640 there were 33 churches in New England, all but 2 being of pronounced Congregational type. These two at first preferred the Presbyterian system, but did not retain it long. A notable result was that Congregationalism soon became practically a State religion, and church influence was everywhere supreme, although it did not find expression in ecclesiastical courts. In two colonies, Massachusetts Bay and New Haven, the franchise was limited, until 1664 and 1665, to church members, and throughout the older Congregational colonies of New England, sooner or later, the salaries of pastors were secured by public tax, until into the nineteenth century. Any action affecting the general religious as well as the social or civil life of the community was taken by the civil legislature, such as the calling of the Cambridge Synod, in 1646, to draw up a plan of ecclesiastical polity, and the expulsion of the Salem "nonconformists" and of Roger Williams; Williams was expelled not so much for his religious opinions, however, as for his attacks on the government.

The withdrawal of the Massachusetts charter in 1684 replaced Congregationalism by Episcopacy, but a new charter in 1691 restored the former conditions to a considerable degree. The old ecclesiastical tests once abolished, however, were not renewed, and, while Congregationalism was still dominant, it was not supreme.

With the beginning of the eighteenth century other forms of church life developed in New England. Episcopalians, Baptists, and Quakers protested against being taxed for the support of Congregational churches, and little by little there ceased to be a state church. Thus the voluntary, democratic system of Separatist Plymouth overcame the ecclesiasticism of Puritan Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, although this result was not attained until after the Revolutionary War.

In this development of their early history, however, it was manifest that the churches considered fellowship fully as important as autonomy, and that the strict separatism, which in England developed into independency, found little favor. Separatist Plymouth was represented, unofficially indeed, at the formation of the first Puritan Church at Salem; and, as the different communities grew, they formed associations or consociations for mutual conference, and in 1648 the "Cambridge Platform" was drawn up, a general summary of doctrine and of the relation of the churches, which, while having no absolute authority, was recognized as substantially expressing the views of the churches.

The Congregationalists took the initiative in the remarkable revival known as "The Great Awakening," which was started in 1734 by the preaching of Jonathan Edwards and was developed under the eloquence of Whitefield. They had a prominent share in the political discussions preceding the Revolution, in its inception and conduct, and in the subsequent national development, sending such men as John Hancock and the Adamses to take part in the councils of the new nation, although they were not considered to represent the Congregational churches as a religious body.

The history of Congregationalism during the century succeeding the Revolutionary War centers about certain movements: A plan of union with the Presbyterians, the rise of missionary enterprise, the Unitarian separation, and what may be termed the development of denominational consciousness, manifesting itself in the extension of Congregational churches toward the West, the organization of a National Council, and efforts to secure some harmonious, if not uniform, statement of Congregational belief.

As the Congregationalists of New England gradually extended westward, they came into intimate relations with the Presbyterians of the Middle States, and these relations were all the closer because of the doctrinal affinity between the teaching of the Edwardses, father and son, and the type of theology represented by Princeton College, of which Jonathan Edwards, Sr., was president. Furthermore, the Congregational churches in Connecticut were in many respects in harmony with the Presbyterian idea, with the result that, before the close of the eighteenth century, delegates were interchanged between the Presbyterian General Assembly and several Congregational associations. These relations were still further strengthened by the call of Jonathan Edwards, Jr., to the presidency of Union College, and his taking a seat in the Presbyterian General Assembly. It was natural that this intermingling of the two denominations should result in more or less confusion, and, in some cases, in friction between churches in the same region, especially in the newer communities where churches were being formed. In order to avoid this a "Plan of Union" was adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly and by the Connecticut Association, in 1801, and accepted later by other associations, providing that "missionaries should be directed to 'promote mutual forbearance' between the adherents of the respective polities where they should labor; that churches of Congregational or Presbyterian preferences should continue to conduct their discipline in accordance with their chosen polity, even where mutual councils were provided for; and in mixed churches a standing committee might be chosen, one member of which should have the privilege of sitting in a presbytery, while another should have a vote in a Congregational association."

While the plan was, in its inception, eminently fair to both parties, and worked out advantageously for each along certain lines, one result was the practical elimination of Presbyterianism from New England, and of Congregationalism from the new communities to the West, except as various Congregational settlements were established, as in the Western Reserve, in Ohio. On the other hand, the plan assisted materially in the development of the Congregational missionary movement. When the division into Old School and New School in the Presbyterian Church was accomplished in 1837, the Old School Assembly dropped the plan, while the New School continued it for 15 years, until the Congregationalists withdrew.

From the very beginning of the Plymouth colony, missionary work for the Indians was emphasized, and John Eliot, the Mayhews, the younger Edwards, and David Brainerd accomplished much, although there was no general missionary movement among the churches. With the increase of westward migration and the organization, during the first years of the nineteenth century, of churches in Ohio, especially in the Western Reserve, missionary interest in the home field developed. The General Association of Connecticut, as early as 1774, voted to send missionaries to the West and North, that is, to New York and Vermont. The Revolutionary War interrupted, but in 1798 the same association organized itself as a missionary society "to Christianize the heathen in North America and to support and promote Christian knowledge within the new settlements of the United States." This was followed by similar organizations in other New England States; by the Vermont Religious Tract Society in 1808; and by the Connecticut and Massachusetts Bible Societies in 1809.

The missionary movement, however, with which the Congregational churches, as a whole, were first identified was that which culminated in the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1810. The Presbyterians and other religious bodies at first joined the Congregationalists in this movement, and for many years carried on their entire foreign missionary work through that board. As denominational consciousness developed, the others withdrew, one by one, to form their own organizations, leaving the older society entirely in the hands of the Congregationalists.

The foreign missionary enterprise once thoroughly organized, home missions again received attention. In 1826 the American Home Missionary Society was formed, on much the same interdenominational basis as the American Board. This arrangement continued until 1861, when it became a distinctively Congregational society, and later changed its name to the Congregational Home Missionary Society. The American Missionary Association was organized in 1846, and was at first almost as much a foreign as a home society, although more specifically interested in Negro fugitives and American Indians. In 1853, as it became apparent that in the outlying sections the newer churches would require aid, not merely for their services but for their houses of worship, there was formed the American Congregational Union, subsequently known as the Congregational Church Building Society. Even earlier than any of these was the American Edu-

cation Society, organized in 1815 to assist in the preparation of students for the ministry, which passed through the same experiences as the Home Missionary Society.

The influences which resulted in the separation between the Trinitarian and the Unitarian wings of the Congregational body became manifest early in the eighteenth century, with the development of opposition to, or dissatisfaction with, the sterner tenets of Calvinism. The excesses connected with The Great Awakening, and the rigid theology of the Edwardses, and particularly of their successors, Hopkins and Emmons, contributed to this divergence. The selection in 1805 of Henry Ware, a liberal, as professor of divinity in Harvard College, drew the lines between the two parties more clearly, and the college was now classed as avowedly Unitarian. Mutual exchange of pulpits still continued to a greater or less extent, and, while there was much discussion, there was no separate organization.

In 1819 William Ellery Channing, in a famous sermon in Baltimore, set forth the Unitarian conception so forcibly that separation became inevitable. Then a difficulty arose, occasioned by the distinction between the church as an ecclesiastical body, and the society, in which the ownership of the property was vested. In some cases the church and the society were in agreement in their theological views; but in others, the society differed from the church, and, according to the courts, was entitled to the property. A period of confusion and of legal strife existed until about 1840, when the line of demarcation became complete. The section most affected was eastern Massachusetts, all but two of the Boston churches going over to the Unitarians. Congregational authorities give the total number of churches lost to them as less than 100, while Unitarians claim an accession of 150. Both are probably correct, as in many cases the churches were split, so that, while one side gained, the other did not lose. For many years the bitterness of the conflict continued, but of late years it has been steadily diminishing.

With the increase in the number of Congregational churches and the new conditions in the recently settled sections of the West, it became evident that some form of mutual fellowship more comprehensive than the local or State associations was needed. Under the leadership of Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, J. P. Thompson, of New York, and others, a council or convention met at Albany in 1852, this being the first gathering representative of American Congregationalism since the Cambridge Synod of 1648. At this council 463 pastors and messengers from 17 States considered the general situation, and their deliberations resulted in the abrogation of the "Plan of Union," hearty endorsement of the missionary work, a call for aid for the churches in the West, and the inauguration of a denominational literature. Under the fostering care of such men as H. M. Dexter and A. H. Quint, the development of a denominational life went on, and the next step was the calling of a National Council at Boston in 1865, whose principal work was the drawing up of a statement as to "the system of truths which is commonly known among us as Calvinism." So advantageous was this gathering considered that a sentiment arose in favor of a regular system of councils, and after conference between the different associations, there was called at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1871, the first of the National Councils, at first triennial, now biennial, which have done much to consolidate denominational life.

Of these councils the one held at Kansas City, Mo., in 1913, was particularly important as marking the definite recognition of the Congregational Churches as an organized religious body with specific purposes and definite methods. The purposes were set forth in what has been known as a Congregational platform, including a preamble and statements of faith, polity, and wider fellowship. This platform did not in any respect modify the essential autonomy of the individual church in its expression of faith or in its method of action. It did, however, associate more fully than had been done at any previous time these individual churches in what may be termed an organic unity based upon a fundamental union in faith, common purpose in action, and mutual fellowship.

The same spirit has been manifest in various lines of development, especially those looking toward coordinated action of different religious bodies. Congregationalists have been prominent in the organization and development of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, have cooperated most cordially and effectively in the preparations for a World Conference on Faith and Order, and have entered most heartily into the various movements for interdenominational cooperation.

Through its Commission on Interchurch Relations, the denomination endeavors to promote the idea of church unity in every feasible way, particularly by cultivating the closest possible relations with other Christian groups with which Congregationalists have a normal affiliation.

During the year 1924 the Evangelical Protestant Church of North America, a body of independent and congregationally administered churches, voted to become Congregational, and in 1925 this body was received into the National Council of Congregational Churches as the Evangelical Protestant Conference of Congregational Churches.

DOCTRINE

The principle of autonomy in the Congregational Churches involves the right of each church to frame its own statement of doctrinal belief; the principle of fellowship of the churches assumes that a general consensus of such beliefs is both possible and essential to mutual cooperation in such work as may belong to the churches as a body. As a result, although there is no authoritative Congregational creed, acceptance of which is a condition of ecclesiastical fellowship, there have been several statements of this consensus, which, while receiving no formal ecclesiastical endorsement, have been widely accepted as fair presentations of the doctrinal position of the Congregational Churches. The first of these, called the "Cambridge Platform," drawn up by a synod summoned by the Massachusetts Legislature, simply registered general approval of the Westminster Confession. Certain phraseology in that confession, however, proved unacceptable to many churches, and the Massachusetts revision, in 1680, of the Savoy Confession, and the Saybrook Platform of 1708, embodied the most necessary modifications but still approved the general doctrinal features of the Westminster Confession. The first National Council in 1865 adopted the "Burial Hill Declaration," but in the changing conditions this was not entirely satisfactory, and in 1880 the National Council appointed a commission to prepare "a formula that shall not be mainly a reaffirmation of former confessions, but that shall state in precise terms in our living tongue the doctrines that we hold today."

The commission, composed of 25 representative men, finished its work in 1883. The statement, or creed, was never formally adopted, but was issued to the world "to carry such weight of authority as the character of the commission and the intrinsic merit of its exposition of truth might command"; it has furnished the doctrinal basis for a great many of the churches, and in the main represented their general belief.

With the development of denominational life, there came a demand for a somewhat more definite platform, and the platform adopted by the National Council of 1913 has served this purpose, and has been accepted with practical unanimity by the denomination. It is as follows:

"Preamble.—The Congregational Churches of the United States, by delegates in National Council assembled, reserving all the rights and cherished memories belonging to this organization under its former constitution, and declaring the steadfast allegiance of the churches composing the council to the faith which our fathers confessed, which from age to age has found its expression in the historic creeds of the church universal and of this communion, and affirming our loyalty to the basic principles of our representative democracy, hereby set forth the things most surely believed among us concerning faith, polity, and fellowship.

"Faith.—We believe in God the Father, infinite in wisdom, goodness, and love; and in Jesus Christ, His Son, our Lord and Savior, who for us and our salvation lived and died and rose again and liveth evermore; and in the Holy Spirit, who taketh of the things of Christ and revealeth them to us, renewing, comforting, and inspiring the souls of men. We are united in striving to know the will of God, as taught in the Holy Scriptures, and in our purpose to walk in the ways of the Lord, made known or to be made known to us. We hold it to be the mission of the Church of Christ to proclaim the Gospel to all mankind, exalting the worship of the true God, and laboring for the progress of knowledge, the promotion of justice, the reign of peace, and the realization of human brotherhood. Depending, as did our fathers, upon the continued guidance of the Holy Spirit to lead us into all truth, we work and pray for the transformation of the world into the kingdom of God; and we look with faith for the triumph of righteousness and the life everlasting.

"Polity.—We believe in the freedom and responsibility of the individual soul and the right of private judgment. We hold to the autonomy of the local church and its independence of all ecclesiastical control. We cherish the fellowship of the churches united in district, State, and national bodies, for counsel and cooperation in matters of common concern.

"The wider fellowship.—While affirming the liberty of our churches, and the validity of our ministry, we hold to the unity and catholicity of the Church of Christ, and will unite with all its branches in hearty cooperation; and will earnestly seek, so far as in us lies, that the prayer of our Lord for His disciples may be answered, that they all may be one."

HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The period following the War of the Revolution was characterized by a general spiritual declension. This again was succeeded by a revival period during which, especially in what were then the western and southern sections, denominational lines were frequently ignored, and members of different churches united both in evangelistic and sacramental services. In some cases there were efforts to enforce ecclesiastical discipline, which resulted in revolt, while in others entirely independent movements were started, not so much antagonistic to, as independent of, ecclesiastical organization.

The pioneer in this movement was the Rev. James O'Kelley, a Methodist minister in Virginia. He opposed very earnestly the development of the superintendency into an episcopacy, especially so far as it gave the bishops absolute power in the matter of appointments to charges. He presented his cause in the general conference and elsewhere, but failed to bring about the change he desired, and in 1792, with a number of others, withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church. A little later they organized under the name of "Republican Methodists," but in 1794 resolved to be known as "Christians" only, taking the Bible as their guide and discipline, and accepting no test of church fellowship other than Christian character.

A little later a similar movement arose among the Baptists of New England. Dr. Abner Jones, of Vermont, became convinced that "sectarian names and human creeds should be abandoned, and that true piety alone, and not the externals of it, should be made the test of Christian fellowship and communion." On this basis he organized a church at Lyndon, Vt., in 1800. He was soon joined by Elias Smith, a Baptist minister of Portsmouth, N. H., and by many others.

In 1800 the "Great Revival," as it came to be known, was started in the Cumberland Valley of Tennessee and Kentucky. It was confined to no denomination and in the preaching no attention was given to the doctrines which had divided the churches. In the Presbyterian Church, especially, this seeming neglect of fundamental doctrines was viewed with concern, and resulted in charges being preferred against two ministers, Richard McNemar and John Thompson, for preaching doctrines contrary to the confession of faith. As a consequence, these men, with a number of others, among whom were John Dunlavy, Robert Marshall, and Barton W. Stone, withdrew from the Synod of Kentucky and, in 1803, organized the Springfield Presbytery. Shortly afterwards this body was dissolved, and its members adopted practically the same position as that held by James O'Kelley in the South and by Abner Jones in New England.

General meetings, the first step toward organization, were held in New England as early as 1809, but it was not until 1819 that the first general conference met at Portsmouth, N. H., on the call of Frederick Plummer, of Pennsylvania, and Edward B. Rollings, of New Hampshire. The conference met again at Windham, Conn., in 1820, and regularly until 1832, when it was dissolved; but the following year, by the action of several conferences, a general convention was organized. In 1834, by direction of the convention, the Christian General Book Association was formed, and thereafter met once in 4 years in connection with the convention, the same persons being delegates to both bodies. This form of organization continued until after 1860, when the two bodies became entirely separated. In 1886 the general convention, then called the "American Christian Convention," and the publication board, then called the "Christian Publishing Association," were again made identical in membership.

In the year 1829 Alexander Campbell and his followers separated from the Baptists of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Their teaching spread rapidly to Kentucky, and in 1832 Barton W. Stone, one of the most prominent of the original leaders of the Christians in that section, united with them, on the condition that the Bible alone should be the basis of the union. A large number of the Christians in Kentucky and Ohio followed Mr. Stone in this action, but even in these States the greater part remained with the original body, while the eastern and southern churches were not affected. Out of this movement, however, some confusion of names has arisen, since many of the churches of the Disciples are still known as "Christian" churches.

In the report for 1890 the denomination was listed as "Christians (Christian Connection)," and the same name was used in 1906. This did not prove entirely satisfactory, and after some conference the name "Christian Church (American Christian Convention)" the title already officially chosen by the church, was

adopted for the 1916 report, as identifying the denomination with its general business organization. This title was in 1922 changed to "Christian Church (General Convention of the Christian Church)."

In 1854, on account of the adoption of resolutions condemning slavery, the southern delegates to the general convention withdrew and formed a separate organization, which continued until 1890, when the delegates from the South resumed their seats in the convention.

DOCTRINE

The principles upon which its first churches were organized continue to characterize the denomination. No general organization has ventured to set forth any "creed" or statement of doctrine other than the Bible itself. Christian character is the only test of church fellowship, and, while their interpretation of the teachings of the Bible is generally in accord with that of most evangelical denominations, they do not bar any follower of Christ from membership because of difference in theological belief. This same liberty extends to the ordinances of the church. Baptism is not made a requisite to membership, although it is often urged upon believers as a duty. While immersion is generally practiced, no one mode is insisted upon. The churches practice open communion and labor to promote the spirit of unity among all Christians.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CONGREGATIONAL AND CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

ORGANIZATION

While the polity of the Congregational and Christian Churches is based upon certain definite principles, as set forth in its historical development it represents adaptation to conditions rather than accord to a theory of church government. The local church is the unit and every church member, irrespective of sex or position, except as limited by State law, has an equal voice in its conduct and is equally subject to its control. For orderly worship and effective administration certain persons are set apart or ordained to particular services, but such ordination or appointment carries with it no ecclesiastical authority. The church officers are the pastor, a board of deacons, a clerk, and a treasurer, usually a board of trustees, and heads of various departments of church work. In most churches there is a church committee which considers various topics relating to the conduct of the church, meets persons desiring to unite with it, and presents these matters in definite form for action by the church as a whole. Early in Congregational history there was a distinction between elders and deacons corresponding very closely to that in the Presbyterian Church. That distinction has disappeared, and the offices of elders, or spiritual guides, and of deacons, or persons having charge of the temporalities of the church, have been united in the diaconate.

For fellowship, mutual assistance, and common Christian work, the churches gather in local associations or conferences, and in State conferences, in which each church is represented by pastor and lay delegates. Membership in the General Council includes ministerial and lay delegates elected by the State conferences. Membership in an association is regarded as essential to good and regular standing of churches and ministers in the denomination. No association or conference, or national council has any ecclesiastical authority beyond that of withdrawing fellowship. That is vested solely in the council of the vicinage called by the local church for a specific case, and its existence terminates with the accomplishment of its immediate purpose. The result is that there is no appeal from one court to another, although an aggrieved party may call a new council, which, however, has no more authority than its predecessor.

Ordination to the ministry is generally by a council of churches called by the church of which the candidate is a member, or over which he is to be installed as a pastor. More and more, in practice, such councils are made up of the members of the district association of which the church is a constituent part. Doctrinal tests are less rigidly applied than in the past, practical Christian fellowship being emphasized rather than creed subscription. In the early history of the churches the minister was a member of the church, selected by the church, and ordained to the service by a council of associate churches, while his ministerial

standing ceased with the end of his pastorate. Gradually, however, this standing became recognized as having a permanent character, although the minister, whether pastor or not, still remained a member of his church, and subject to its order. For purposes of fellowship, ministerial associations have been formed, and these have furnished the basis of ministerial standing; but of late there has been a tendency, all but universal, to vest such standing in a church association, conference, or convention.

Admission to church membership is usually conditioned on the declared and evident purpose to lead the Christian life, rather than on the acceptance of particular doctrine, and participation in the Lord's Supper is free to all followers of Christ. Infant baptism is customary, and the form of all baptism is optional, although sprinkling is the form most commonly used.

WORK

The missionary and general educational activities of the Congregational and Christian Churches are conducted through two national organizations, each of which is recognized as an agency of the General Council of the churches, whose members are voting members of each of the missionary organizations. Provision for securing the participation of those especially interested in either cause is secured through permitting each organization to elect a limited number of delegates at large, in addition to the council membership. Unity of control and administration is thus secured.

As a result of this arrangement, there are two organizations serving the denomination. The first has the total foreign missionary field in its care; the second, the entire home field, including Sunday school planting and church building, the task of conducting schools and colleges among backward or exceptional populations, the function of religious education and publication, including in its scope the whole life of the church, and the provision of ministerial pensions and relief. The promotion of income for all departments of missionary work is assigned to a common agency called the Missions Council, appointed by the boards themselves.

The foreign missionary work of the Congregational and Christian Churches is carried on through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Until 1926 there were three auxiliary women's boards, representing different sections of the country; the oldest, the Woman's Board of Missions, being the pioneer of similar societies in other denominations, and in the Christian Churches, the Foreign Department of the Board of Missions with its related women's organization. These have now merged with the American board. In 1936 the American board carried on missions in East, South, and West Central Africa, in Turkey, Syria, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Pacific islands, Mexico, and Bulgaria. The report of the year shows 3,002 places of service, occupied by 481 American missionaries and 6,465 native workers. There were 804 churches reported, with 107,629 members; 23 theological and training schools, 9 colleges, 48 secondary schools, and 1,033 other schools, with a total of 84,537 students; 26 hospitals and 44 dispensaries, which gave a total of 654,291 treatments. The amount contributed during 1936 for the foreign work, including legacies, was \$802,661, and the income from various funds, \$290,522, making a total of \$1,093,183. In addition to this, \$181,184 was contributed for the work by the native churches. In regard to the total value of property belonging to the Congregational denomination in foreign countries, or the total amount of endowment for all its institutions, there are at present no figures available. The value of the property is estimated at about \$7,500,000.

In 1936 several societies working in the United States combined their work under the Board of Home Missions with five divisions as follows:

The church extension division is charged with the missionary work among the white races of continental United States, whether of native or foreign extraction, and carries on its work in close coordination with a number of State conferences, each of which is represented on the board of the general society. The report for the year 1936 shows a total of some 1,400 missionaries employed by the general society and the constituent State societies, while the number of churches and preaching stations cared for was about 1,600. Of these churches and missions, many held services in foreign tongues: German, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Armenian, Assyrian, Cuban, Hawaiian, Italian, French, Filipino, Spanish, Welsh, Finnish, Slovak, Portuguese, Indian, Mexican, Bohemian, Chinese, and Japanese. The largest mission work for those of foreign extraction was carried on among the German, Swedish, Finnish, and Welsh people. Total receipts for the year were

as follows: National society, \$277,709; constituent State societies, \$684,568; making a total of \$962,277.

The American Missionary Association division carries on work among the Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and the various races in Puerto Rico. It established at Hampton, Va., during the Civil War, the first day school among the freedmen, and after the close of the war extended its work rapidly. Such outstanding institutions as Atlanta University and Fisk University were founded by the association. Dillard University, Talladega, Tougaloo, Tillotson, and Le-Moyne Colleges are still directly under its auspices. The Congregational churches among Negroes in the South have been fostered by the association. It also supports and supervises Congregational church and educational work among the Sioux, Mandan, Rhee, and Gros Ventres Indians of North Dakota and South Dakota. On the accession of Puerto Rico, the association took up work in that island. The report for 1936 shows 428 missionaries and teachers, 110 churches aided, and 18 colleges and schools, of which 14 are for Negroes, with a total enrollment of 4,384 students. The total income of the association for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1936, was \$687,675. The churches contributed \$84,406 of this; the remainder came from legacies, individuals, and income from invested funds.

The church building division assists congregations in the erection of church buildings and parsonages. In 83 years this society has helped to complete 6,701 churches and 1,816 parsonages. Its receipts during that time have amounted to \$13,-980,464, and it has helped to secure church property worth over \$40,000,000. During 1936 the number of churches aided was 54, and the amount contributed for this work was \$54,783. Other miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$249,643, making a total of \$304,326.

The Christian education division, formerly the Congregational Education Society, the successor of the American Education Society, with which two kindred societies, organized for the establishment of Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico, were afterwards incorporated, includes in its present work leadership in the denominational program of Christian training in home, church, and school, including missionary education and world fellowship, student and young people's work, adult education, leadership training and recruiting for Christian leadership, student work under university pastors; summer conferences, vacation and week-day schools; aids ministerial students; and seeks to make available to schools and colleges the resources of the denomination through administrative counsel and advice and, when possible, through financial support. The contributions for this work in 1936 were \$62,891, which, supplemented from other sources, gave a total of \$100,978. This does not, however, cover the entire amount contributed by the Congregationalists toward educational work, there being no separate record of contributions for the erection of new schools and the providing of endowments.

Ministerial relief division.—The Board of Ministerial Relief was organized in 1887 and later developed as the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief, "to secure, hold, manage, and distribute funds for the relief of needy Congregational ministers and the needy families of deceased Congregational ministers." The receipts of this division during the year 1936 were \$260,691.

The annuity fund for Congregational ministers, which in 1936 completed its twenty-third year, is organized under the contributory pension system to secure an annuity at the age of 65 for those ministers who become members. Its total assets at the close of 1936 were \$6,610,274. In addition there is held in trust for the annuity fund, by the corporation for the General Council, an endowment fund of \$5,506,825. The retirement fund for lay workers makes similar provision for unordained church workers.

The totals for all the missionary societies for 1936 show contributions to the amount of \$2,001,157, exclusive of income from funds of \$1,367,088.

In philanthropy, the Congregational churches have given largely to institutions under the care of almost every denominational or undenominational enterprise in the country, but there are very few distinctively Congregational hospitals, orphanages, asylums, or homes, and of these there is no available record.

Pilgrim Press division.—Publishing interests are chiefly cared for under this division which carries on the publication of Sunday school literature and of other periodicals and books, mainly of a religious nature. It also issues the leading denominational paper, *Advance*. The missionary societies publish their own monthly, *The Missionary Herald*, representing the home and foreign work.

In 1853 the American Congregational Association was organized in Boston for the purpose of collating such literature as might serve to illustrate Congregational

history and of promoting the general interests of the Congregational churches. It owns a building, the Congregational House, in Boston, and has a library of great value.

The modern movement for the organization of young people for Christian work was started by a Congregational minister, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, who formed the first Christian Endeavor Society in Portland, Maine, in 1881. Similar societies were soon established in other churches, and in 1885 a general interdenominational organization was effected, under the name United Society of Christian Endeavor. This has spread not only throughout the United States, but throughout the world, and has also given the impulse for a number of kindred denominational societies, such as the Epworth League, the Baptist Young People's Union, etc. In 1936 there were in the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States 3,480 young people's societies, with 178,046 members.

The interest of the Congregational and Christian Churches in educational matters is shown by the fact that Harvard, founded in 1636, and Yale in 1701, were established as Congregational colleges, as were also Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, and Amherst in the East, and Oberlin, Grinnell, Beloit, Carleton, Drury, and others in the West. At present more than 40 colleges and 18 academies in the United States owe their origin to Congregationalists. In 1936 these employed 5,608 instructors, had an enrollment of 40,046 students, had 2,500,000 volumes in their libraries, and held productive funds amounting to \$344,294,241. There were also 8 theological seminaries, Andover, now part of Andover-Newton Seminary, being the oldest, with a total of 94 professors, 56 instructors and lecturers, and 1,068 students.

The Council for Social Action deals with social questions and the Laymen's Fellowship interests laymen in all phases of church life. Both are related to the Board of Home Missions. The women are organized by States for comprehensive work.

For the better coordination of the various lines of denominational activity there have been established a number of commissions of the General Council whose duty it is to recommend to the council such action as commends itself to their judgment. These commissions are four in number, namely: On evangelism, on interchurch relations, on the ministry, and on stewardship. In addition, there are the delegates to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 31

CONGREGATIONAL
HOLINESS CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

CONGREGATIONAL HOLINESS CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who profess conscious regeneration, and who are also in harmony with the articles of faith of the denomination.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	22	34	-----	-----
Members , number.....	2,167	1,072	1,095	49.5	50.5
Average membership per church.....	39	49	32	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	732	401	331	54.8	45.2
Female.....	1,200	671	529	55.9	44.1
Sex not reported.....	235	-----	235	-----	100.0
Males per 100 females.....	61.0	59.8	62.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28	8	20	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1,994	1,019	975	51.1	48.9
Age not reported.....	145	45	100	31.0	69.0
Percent under 13 years ²	1.4	0.8	2.0	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	43	17	26	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	42	17	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46,545	\$22,835	\$23,710	49.1	50.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$39,595	\$18,985	\$20,610	47.9	52.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,950	\$3,850	\$3,100	55.4	44.6
Average value per church.....	\$1,108	\$1,343	\$948	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	8	4	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,050	\$1,735	\$1,315	56.9	43.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	25	9	16	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,500	\$3,500	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	20	31	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$21,063	\$15,124	\$5,939	71.8	28.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,740	\$6,752	\$1,988	77.3	22.7
All other salaries.....	\$1,609	\$895	\$714	55.6	44.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,757	\$1,284	\$473	73.1	26.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,185	\$1,458	\$727	66.7	33.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,598	\$556	\$1,042	34.8	65.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,271	\$1,135	\$136	89.3	10.7
Home missions.....	\$784	\$596	\$188	76.0	24.0
Foreign missions.....	\$259	\$254	\$5	98.1	1.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$690	\$479	\$211	69.4	30.6
All other purposes.....	\$2,170	\$1,715	\$455	79.0	21.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$413	\$756	\$192	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	48	18	30	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	363	156	207	43.0	57.0
Scholars.....	2,898	1,394	1,504	48.1	51.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Congregational Holiness Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	25	Expenditures:		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	51	24
Number.....	31	-----	Amount reported.....	\$21,063	\$7,098
Percent ¹	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,740	
Members , number.....	2,167	939	All other salaries.....	\$1,609	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,757	\$5,472
Number.....	1,228	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,185	
Percent.....	130.8	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,598	
Average membership per church.....	39	38	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,271	
Church edifices , number.....	43	19	Home missions.....	\$784	
Value—number reporting.....	42	19	Foreign missions.....	\$259	
Amount reported.....	\$46,545	\$22,050	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$690	\$1,626
Average value per church.....	\$1,108	\$1,161	All other purposes.....	\$2,170	
Debt—number reporting.....	8	6	Average expenditure per church.....	\$413	\$296
Amount reported.....	\$3,050	\$865			
Parsonages , number.....	3	-----	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	3	-----	Churches reporting, number.....	48	23
Amount reported.....	\$3,500	-----	Officers and teachers.....	363	146
			Scholars.....	2,898	1,175

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Congregational Holiness Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	56	22	34	2,167	1,072	1,095	732	1,200	235	61.0	48	363	2,898
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
North Carolina.....	5	-----	5	105	-----	105	32	73	-----	-----	5	32	230
South Carolina.....	5	2	3	104	34	70	38	66	-----	-----	4	33	266
Georgia.....	33	12	21	1,490	723	767	497	758	235	65.6	29	232	1,697
Florida.....	3	1	2	79	17	62	24	55	-----	-----	2	12	90
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	10	7	3	389	298	91	141	248	-----	56.9	8	54	615

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	56	25	2, 187	939	28	1, 994	145	1.4
North Carolina.....	5	-----	105	-----	5	100	-----	4.8
South Carolina.....	5	3	104	61	1	103	-----	1.0
Georgia.....	33	21	1, 490	839	13	1, 332	145	1.0
Florida.....	3	-----	79	-----	-----	79	-----	-----
Alabama.....	10	1	389	39	9	380	-----	2.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States..	56	43	42	\$48, 545	8	\$3, 050	3	\$3, 500
North Carolina.....	5	2	2	} 15, 600	{	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	5	3	3					
Georgia.....	33	28	27	27, 845	4	1, 831	1	} 3, 500
Alabama.....	10	7	7	10, 800	2	1, 054	2	
Florida.....	3	3	3	2, 300	2	165	-----	

¹ Amount for North Carolina combined with figures for South Carolina, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Amount for Georgia combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	56	51	\$21, 063	\$8, 740	\$1, 609	\$1, 757	\$2, 185	\$1, 598	\$1, 271	\$784	\$259	\$690	\$2, 170
North Carolina.....	5	5	1, 048	278	261	-----	390	58	18	24	-----	-----	19
South Carolina.....	5	3	657	177	143	35	-----	75	45	63	50	4	65
Georgia.....	33	32	14, 851	6, 585	998	1, 050	1, 515	1, 036	1, 208	559	200	259	1, 441
Florida.....	3	3	169	30	-----	58	10	9	-----	15	-----	15	32
Alabama.....	10	8	4, 338	1, 670	207	614	270	420	-----	123	9	412	613

Ecclesiastical divisions.—In 1935 the growth of this denomination was such as to need division for administrative purposes, so, at the fifteenth annual session of the Southeastern Association of the Congregational Holiness Church, held in Griffin, Ga., three divisions of this church were incorporated; namely, the Alabama Division, the Georgia Division, and the Carolina Division, creating the General Southeastern Association of the Congregational Holiness Church. Table 7 presents, for each of the three divisions, the more important statistical

data shown by States for 1936 in the preceding tables, including the number and membership of churches, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DIVISIONS, 1936

DIVISION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	56	2, 167	42	\$46, 545	8	\$3, 050	51	\$21, 063	48	2, 898
Alabama.....	13	491	10	13, 060	3	1, 204	11	5, 213	11	743
Carolina.....	18	459	12	13, 650	-----	-----	13	2, 879	17	906
Georgia.....	25	1, 217	20	19, 835	5	1, 846	25	12, 971	20	1, 249

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Congregational Holiness Church was organized January 19, 1921. It was a separation from the Pentecostal Holiness Church, by a number of ministers and entire congregations who desired to establish a church having a congregational form of government, but retaining its holiness belief; the new denomination was accordingly called "The Congregational Holiness Church."

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

This denomination acknowledges belief in the Trinity, the inspiration of the Scriptures, justification through repentance and faith, sanctification, divine healing (but does not condemn medical science), the personal second coming of Christ, eternal punishment or eternal glory, the merits of the atonement, and the salvation of the entire church. Baptism, foot washing, and the Lord's Supper are the ordinances of the church, the candidate being allowed liberty of conscience in the mode of baptism and in the matter of foot washing, while all Christians are invited to partake of the Lord's Supper. The crowning blessing of religious experience is believed to be the baptism of the Holy Ghost, manifested by power to speak in other tongues.

The conditions of membership are as follows: The candidate must know he is born of God; must be in harmony with the articles of faith of the denomination; must abstain from the use of tobacco and slang and "other things that are contrary to holy living"; and must take the Bible as his rule of conduct. No one who belongs to oath-bound secret societies will be received as a member.

The form of government is congregational. The highest governing body of the denomination is the General Association, delegates to which are elected by the annual associations. Church officers are elected annually. Each church is authorized to elect 3 trustees of church property, 1 deacon for every 20 members or fractional part thereof, and a secretary and treasurer. Each church also has the authority to elect its own pastor by a majority vote of its membership. Women may be licensed to preach, but are not ordained.

WORK

The church issues a periodical, The Gospel Messenger, and it also issues Sunday school literature. There are no schools or colleges under the management of the church at present.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. B. L. Cox, secretary of the General Southeastern Association of the Congregational Holiness Church and chairman of the Alabama Division, Piedmont, Ala., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 47

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1940

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Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Disciples of Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all baptized believers in Christ who seek fellowship and are enrolled in the local organizations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5,566	1,867	3,699	33.5	66.5
Members, number.....	1,196,315	743,251	453,064	62.1	37.9
Average membership per church.....	215	398	122		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	465,015	284,881	180,134	61.3	38.7
Female.....	665,728	418,599	247,129	62.9	37.1
Sex not reported.....	65,572	39,771	25,801	60.7	39.3
Males per 100 females.....	69.9	68.1	72.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	76,783	50,018	26,765	65.1	34.9
13 years and over.....	980,815	611,755	369,060	62.4	37.6
Age not reported.....	138,717	81,478	57,239	58.7	41.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.3	7.6	6.8		
Church edifices, number.....	5,292	1,797	3,495	34.0	66.0
Value—number reporting.....	5,083	1,736	3,347	34.2	65.8
Amount reported.....	\$88,070,194	\$68,051,599	\$20,018,595	77.3	22.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$86,262,559	\$66,658,674	\$19,603,885	77.3	22.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,807,635	\$1,392,925	\$414,710	77.1	22.9
Average value per church.....	\$17,326	\$39,200	\$5,981		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,254	902	352	71.9	28.1
Amount reported.....	\$11,401,182	\$10,602,352	\$798,830	93.0	7.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,048	661	2,387	21.7	78.3
Parsonages, number.....	1,636	718	918	43.9	56.1
Value—number reporting.....	1,557	683	874	43.9	56.1
Amount reported.....	\$4,838,745	\$2,936,025	\$1,902,720	60.7	39.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,364	1,849	3,515	34.5	65.5
Amount reported.....	\$11,273,964	\$8,519,307	\$2,754,657	75.6	24.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,271,746	\$2,860,242	\$1,411,504	67.0	33.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,159,682	\$994,970	\$164,712	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$892,269	\$559,990	\$332,279	62.8	37.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,175,347	\$1,018,196	\$157,151	86.6	13.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,146,619	\$1,784,771	\$361,848	83.1	16.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$258,367	\$180,667	\$77,700	69.9	30.1
Home missions.....	\$232,068	\$179,978	\$52,090	77.6	22.4
Foreign missions.....	\$251,078	\$201,245	\$49,833	80.2	19.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$557,777	\$484,578	\$73,199	86.9	13.1
All other purposes.....	\$329,011	\$254,670	\$74,341	77.4	22.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,102	\$4,608	\$784		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,171	1,825	3,346	35.3	64.7
Officers and teachers.....	84,452	44,531	39,921	52.7	47.3
Scholars.....	761,257	470,681	290,576	61.8	38.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	692	356	336	51.4	48.6
Officers and teachers.....	7,056	4,227	2,829	59.9	40.1
Scholars.....	49,919	30,941	18,978	62.0	38.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	143	73	70	51.0	49.0
Officers and teachers.....	849	546	303	64.3	35.7
Scholars.....	11,758	9,133	2,625	77.7	22.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	12	30	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	531	231	300	43.5	56.5
Scholars.....	4,942	2,923	2,019	59.1	40.9

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Disciples of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5,566	7,648	8,396	8,260
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,082	-748	136	-----
Percent.....	-27.2	-8.9	1.6	-----
Members, number.....	1,196,315	1,377,595	1,226,028	982,701
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-181,280	151,567	243,327	-----
Percent.....	-13.2	12.4	24.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	215	180	146	119
Church edifices, number.....	5,292	7,252	6,815	7,066
Value—number reporting.....	5,083	6,887	5,597	6,944
Amount reported.....	\$88,070,194	\$114,850,211	\$40,327,201	\$27,439,944
Average value per church.....	\$17,326	\$16,676	\$7,205	\$3,952
Debt—number reporting.....	1,254	1,575	1,327	1,041
Amount reported.....	\$11,401,182	\$13,522,541	\$4,160,239	\$1,792,613
Parsonages, number.....	1,636	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,557	1,734	947	596
Amount reported.....	\$4,838,745	\$7,982,310	\$2,318,852	\$1,106,325
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5,364	7,250	5,568	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,273,964	\$22,967,484	\$8,797,820	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,271,746	\$19,885,635	\$6,786,226	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,159,682			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$892,269			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,175,347			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,146,619	\$3,039,761	\$1,413,599	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$258,367			-----
Home missions.....	\$232,068			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$251,078			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$557,777	\$42,088	\$597,995	-----
All other purposes.....	\$329,011			-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,102	\$3,168	\$1,580	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5,171	6,680	7,549	6,676
Officers and teachers.....	84,452	91,625	84,596	65,364
Scholars.....	761,257	1,000,416	942,879	578,418

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Disciples of Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.	5,566	1,867	3,699	1,196,315	743,251	453,064	465,015	665,728	65,572	69.9	5,171	84,452	761,257
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	3		3	299		299	121	178		68.0	3	29	182
N. Hampshire	1	1		12	12		5	7		(1)	1	5	20
Vermont	2		2	210		210	101	109		92.7	2	21	134
Massachusetts	5	5		954	954		375	579		64.8	5	83	459
Connecticut	1	1		465	465		188	277		67.9	1	27	171
MID. ATLANTIC:													
New York	52	31	21	10,583	8,761	1,822	4,446	6,137		72.4	50	741	5,600
New Jersey	4	4		675	675		256	419		61.1	3	59	314
Pennsylvania	141	75	66	36,751	28,708	8,043	14,422	19,347	2,982	74.5	136	2,936	26,475
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio	389	161	228	101,248	72,479	28,769	39,981	57,642	3,625	69.4	371	7,314	73,354
Indiana	533	130	403	130,004	70,840	59,164	49,696	68,443	11,865	72.6	503	8,634	84,344
Illinois	510	135	375	110,646	58,323	52,323	43,512	61,868	5,266	70.3	481	8,400	69,786
Michigan	87	35	52	13,603	9,323	4,280	5,337	7,936	330	67.3	83	1,263	10,755
Wisconsin	25	12	13	3,250	2,458	792	1,339	1,876	35	71.4	21	252	1,921
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	42	22	20	6,614	4,798	1,816	2,400	3,390	824	70.8	39	601	4,780
Iowa	242	74	168	60,973	38,072	22,901	23,524	34,923	2,526	67.4	236	4,278	40,085
Missouri	557	99	458	108,374	53,465	54,909	41,049	60,598	6,727	67.7	507	7,643	59,754
N. Dakota	2	1	1	161	133	28	10	18	133	(1)	1	13	128
S. Dakota	13	4	9	1,179	529	650	419	700	60	59.9	12	129	829
Nebraska	116	32	84	23,359	14,197	9,162	9,150	13,879	330	65.9	114	1,926	16,314
Kansas	269	77	192	65,740	39,998	25,742	24,882	37,145	3,713	67.0	252	5,111	47,189
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	1		1	209		209	90	119		75.6	1	15	165
Maryland	32	13	19	5,836	4,249	1,587	1,898	3,043	895	62.4	31	557	4,600
Dist. of Col.	8	8		5,082	5,082		1,419	2,043	1,620	69.5	8	254	3,053
Virginia	223	53	170	38,174	17,441	20,733	15,605	20,585	1,984	75.8	213	2,899	25,396
W. Virginia	103	32	71	18,765	13,233	5,532	6,795	9,213	2,757	73.8	88	1,808	13,667
N. Carolina	176	49	127	28,463	11,141	17,322	11,498	15,830	1,135	72.6	152	1,604	13,998
S. Carolina	14	5	9	2,992	595	2,397	1,206	1,763	23	68.4	10	98	728
Georgia	100	34	66	17,315	9,191	8,124	6,781	8,930	1,604	75.9	81	938	7,984
Florida	52	45	7	9,527	9,186	341	3,647	5,667	213	64.4	50	825	6,732
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	487	77	410	92,204	38,297	53,907	36,246	49,145	6,813	73.8	425	5,127	46,278
Tennessee	116	47	69	23,899	17,743	6,156	9,709	13,346	844	72.7	107	1,421	14,600
Alabama	42	19	23	6,799	5,152	1,647	2,963	3,821	15	77.5	34	485	3,524
Mississippi	49	19	30	5,968	3,497	2,471	2,413	3,364	191	71.7	42	417	3,022
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	101	39	62	14,120	9,590	4,530	5,174	7,274	1,672	71.1	91	1,053	8,853
Louisiana	24	16	8	4,792	3,747	1,045	1,436	2,091	1,265	68.7	20	270	2,248
Oklahoma	215	65	150	51,772	34,192	17,580	20,834	29,458	1,480	70.7	206	3,695	38,317
Texas	338	169	169	74,990	59,856	15,134	29,408	43,521	2,061	67.6	310	5,035	43,148
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	18	11	7	3,590	2,816	774	1,503	2,087		72.0	17	278	2,403
Idaho	25	13	12	5,117	3,417	1,700	2,046	3,021	50	67.7	25	395	4,373
Wyoming	6	3	3	1,591	1,020	571	604	987		61.2	5	83	980
Colorado	57	29	28	14,714	11,605	3,109	5,722	8,687	305	65.9	56	1,041	9,105
New Mexico	14	8	6	2,249	1,825	424	857	1,392		61.6	13	207	1,704
Arizona	19	13	6	3,973	3,641	332	1,680	2,218	75	75.7	19	288	2,462
Utah	3	3		321	321		165	156		105.8	3	37	210
Nevada	1	1		56	56		17	39		(1)	1	10	40
PACIFIC:													
Washington	76	33	43	17,622	13,556	4,066	6,997	10,433	192	67.1	73	1,388	12,261
Oregon	98	26	72	20,431	12,580	7,851	8,080	12,176	175	66.4	97	1,565	14,643
California	174	138	36	50,644	46,032	4,612	19,009	29,848	1,787	63.7	172	3,694	34,169

1 Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States	5,566	7,643	8,396	8,260	1,196,315	1,377,595	1,226,028	932,701	76,783	980,815	138,717	7.3
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	7	7	7	299	579	687	260	10	289	-----	3.3
Massachusetts.....	5	5	8	9	954	1,011	1,264	1,527	47	907	-----	4.9
Connecticut.....	1	1	2	4	465	400	628	866	6	459	-----	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	52	59	55	53	10,583	12,479	11,139	9,124	548	9,420	615	5.5
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	2	675	447	534	213	21	654	-----	3.1
Pennsylvania.....	141	162	168	161	36,751	38,996	37,717	26,458	1,761	32,436	2,554	5.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	389	485	525	540	101,248	118,894	109,732	83,833	5,833	87,397	8,018	6.3
Indiana.....	533	655	765	661	130,004	154,067	137,727	108,188	8,719	100,229	21,056	8.0
Illinois.....	510	635	690	768	110,646	122,883	116,639	101,516	6,151	91,878	12,617	6.3
Michigan.....	87	94	120	116	13,603	14,499	12,740	9,791	925	11,463	1,215	7.5
Wisconsin.....	25	32	28	24	3,250	3,769	2,291	1,707	114	2,735	401	4.0
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	42	45	55	43	6,614	6,701	5,042	3,560	378	4,947	1,289	7.1
Iowa.....	242	317	384	437	60,973	66,719	73,237	55,948	3,909	50,850	6,214	7.1
Missouri.....	557	857	1,023	1,422	108,374	144,791	145,403	159,050	6,383	85,636	16,355	6.9
North Dakota.....	2	3	9	5	161	170	341	147	-----	28	133	-----
South Dakota.....	13	20	26	21	1,179	2,278	1,764	1,478	133	986	60	11.9
Nebraska.....	116	140	171	176	23,359	26,182	24,140	19,121	1,586	19,527	2,246	7.5
Kansas.....	269	369	411	339	65,740	77,409	67,554	40,356	4,434	53,755	7,551	7.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	32	36	41	26	5,836	5,949	5,719	3,343	328	4,953	555	6.2
District of Co- lumbia.....	8	8	8	5	5,082	4,567	3,038	2,170	185	3,287	1,610	5.3
Virginia.....	223	294	321	277	38,174	38,380	34,220	26,128	2,374	31,766	4,034	7.0
West Virginia.....	103	136	174	134	18,765	21,343	19,227	10,729	1,657	14,175	2,933	10.5
North Carolina.....	176	309	173	122	28,463	38,088	20,095	13,342	1,284	23,436	3,743	5.2
South Carolina.....	14	52	54	41	2,992	4,260	4,414	2,021	289	2,265	438	11.3
Georgia.....	100	149	144	128	17,315	17,328	16,885	12,703	787	13,428	3,100	5.5
Florida.....	52	71	41	33	9,527	10,677	3,790	2,194	840	8,387	300	9.1
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	487	783	952	841	92,204	121,372	129,912	123,659	4,819	72,478	14,907	6.2
Tennessee.....	116	165	211	150	23,899	24,972	21,672	14,904	1,283	20,819	1,797	5.8
Alabama.....	42	78	73	152	6,799	8,638	6,978	8,756	344	6,087	366	5.3
Mississippi.....	49	106	77	105	5,968	8,847	5,364	6,709	281	4,536	1,151	5.8
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	101	153	155	154	14,120	17,198	13,275	10,269	1,131	10,602	2,387	9.6
Louisiana.....	24	24	31	25	4,792	4,857	3,615	2,127	483	3,044	1,265	13.7
Oklahoma.....	215	327	339	314	51,772	59,349	41,811	24,232	4,814	41,994	4,964	10.3
Texas.....	338	489	544	502	74,990	77,150	54,836	39,550	6,260	63,100	5,630	9.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	18	24	29	22	3,590	3,372	3,719	2,008	242	3,348	-----	6.7
Idaho.....	25	31	45	54	5,117	5,187	5,065	3,206	322	4,687	108	6.4
Wyoming.....	6	9	10	4	1,591	1,280	763	292	103	1,128	360	8.4
Colorado.....	57	75	61	47	14,714	17,759	12,805	8,521	1,088	12,689	937	7.9
New Mexico.....	14	19	32	11	2,249	2,662	2,284	963	187	2,062	-----	8.3
Arizona.....	19	19	14	4	3,973	2,478	1,712	484	319	3,654	-----	8.0
Utah.....	3	2	-----	-----	321	397	-----	-----	29	292	-----	9.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	76	101	124	83	17,622	20,483	17,521	10,140	1,636	13,659	2,327	10.7
Oregon.....	98	117	121	90	20,431	20,303	15,399	10,012	1,690	18,380	361	8.4
California.....	174	179	165	140	50,644	48,102	32,211	20,272	3,049	42,475	5,120	6.7
Other States.....	25	4	8	8	487	323	1,119	824	1	486	-----	.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 2; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	5,586	5,292	5,083	\$88,070,194	1,254	\$11,401,182	1,557	\$4,838,745
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	5	5	5	119,125	3	9,300	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	52	49	47	1,636,214	26	274,226	18	68,500
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	89,000	3	12,200	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	141	136	134	4,125,782	60	662,155	56	267,350
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	389	371	341	7,614,830	81	853,352	118	441,675
Indiana.....	533	519	494	7,072,610	90	552,961	146	479,100
Illinois.....	510	494	468	7,711,336	83	701,102	173	487,250
Michigan.....	87	80	78	1,617,085	24	310,852	37	90,275
Wisconsin.....	25	20	18	165,890	8	25,225	3	8,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	42	38	37	313,350	14	38,235	11	21,440
Iowa.....	242	235	227	3,743,310	50	430,798	110	280,915
Missouri.....	557	530	509	6,579,398	70	578,819	83	243,250
South Dakota.....	13	11	10	35,125	3	3,065	2	(¹)
Nebraska.....	116	111	108	1,402,850	28	129,482	56	131,300
Kansas.....	269	267	256	3,971,800	60	516,839	123	287,350
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	32	31	28	536,650	10	81,780	12	77,000
District of Columbia.....	8	8	8	1,677,000	7	716,600	-----	-----
Virginia.....	223	210	209	2,291,220	43	348,057	54	198,700
West Virginia.....	103	94	88	1,696,900	24	197,533	19	94,800
North Carolina.....	176	164	159	1,304,487	39	170,597	31	70,150
South Carolina.....	14	13	13	72,550	5	14,097	1	(¹)
Georgia.....	100	99	94	1,224,609	16	80,677	14	56,700
Florida.....	52	49	49	1,419,350	33	226,655	16	68,500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	487	447	428	6,580,200	76	461,047	80	334,550
Tennessee.....	116	108	105	1,645,136	32	241,399	17	86,100
Alabama.....	42	37	35	757,150	10	81,850	3	12,500
Mississippi.....	49	46	44	447,600	7	36,077	9	27,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	101	84	80	960,250	23	141,650	15	39,450
Louisiana.....	24	24	23	352,850	8	95,905	5	14,000
Oklahoma.....	215	208	202	3,082,818	55	460,462	62	136,300
Texas.....	338	318	310	6,623,600	81	1,027,357	117	376,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	18	18	18	311,900	5	47,100	8	26,000
Idaho.....	25	25	25	274,950	6	40,597	14	35,100
Wyoming.....	6	5	5	29,000	1	1,000	1	(¹)
Colorado.....	57	56	56	978,200	21	121,428	20	54,700
New Mexico.....	14	13	13	119,625	5	10,320	7	16,750
Arizona.....	19	17	17	277,500	8	34,554	10	15,500
Utah.....	3	3	3	34,000	2	2,075	-----	-----
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	76	73	68	1,859,250	23	474,259	21	36,100
Oregon.....	98	95	94	1,217,285	29	75,199	30	67,500
California.....	174	168	165	5,862,609	80	1,106,196	48	143,300
Other States.....	11	9	2 8	235,800	2	7,500	6	44,640

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Maine, 2; Vermont, 2; Connecticut, 1; North Dakota, 1; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- prove- ments
United States	5, 566	5, 364	\$11, 273, 964	\$4, 271, 746	\$1, 159, 682	\$892, 269
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts	5	5	15, 903	7, 085	2, 154	422
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	52	52	156, 440	58, 773	17, 894	8, 524
New Jersey	4	4	22, 816	6, 716	3, 586	120
Pennsylvania	141	139	464, 906	159, 337	48, 200	55, 761
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	389	384	1, 048, 436	359, 328	115, 889	102, 723
Indiana	533	520	985, 518	377, 789	112, 240	99, 262
Illinois	510	482	889, 124	365, 968	95, 684	82, 056
Michigan	87	83	166, 571	57, 872	12, 190	12, 723
Wisconsin	25	24	30, 023	15, 525	1, 691	1, 838
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	42	41	68, 650	36, 547	4, 410	4, 259
Iowa	242	235	446, 271	186, 876	41, 136	35, 251
Missouri	557	528	755, 631	291, 930	97, 776	54, 084
South Dakota	13	12	7, 626	4, 949	111	546
Nebraska	116	114	222, 406	86, 320	21, 904	10, 979
Kansas	269	260	519, 748	213, 049	50, 321	37, 452
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	32	31	85, 660	30, 279	9, 903	6, 296
District of Columbia	8	8	71, 099	18, 422	12, 172	2, 877
Virginia	223	218	320, 293	125, 120	25, 275	18, 421
West Virginia	103	95	173, 454	68, 368	14, 273	14, 107
North Carolina	176	172	173, 399	68, 918	10, 298	24, 091
South Carolina	14	14	13, 432	5, 385	1, 058	1, 133
Georgia	100	98	123, 694	52, 493	11, 937	8, 097
Florida	52	49	153, 512	61, 370	11, 622	22, 268
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	487	458	759, 508	280, 274	74, 815	68, 888
Tennessee	116	110	257, 387	82, 352	24, 083	16, 353
Alabama	42	41	74, 713	27, 819	4, 884	5, 700
Mississippi	49	48	59, 183	27, 376	2, 350	9, 249
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	101	89	132, 628	58, 867	9, 361	8, 089
Louisiana	24	23	65, 463	23, 120	4, 794	7, 089
Oklahoma	215	205	502, 880	208, 161	54, 875	27, 179
Texas	338	326	874, 798	326, 869	96, 581	59, 945
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	18	17	44, 781	20, 115	2, 852	2, 372
Idaho	25	25	51, 738	24, 186	2, 858	3, 589
Wyoming	6	6	14, 321	7, 583	780	2, 110
Colorado	57	57	215, 618	57, 352	11, 924	6, 299
New Mexico	14	14	37, 533	16, 385	2, 260	2, 138
Arizona	19	19	45, 719	18, 980	4, 858	3, 683
Utah	3	3	5, 258	3, 380	36	200
PACIFIC:						
Washington	76	75	216, 276	77, 127	25, 202	9, 522
Oregon	98	97	189, 724	83, 007	18, 459	13, 984
California	174	174	769, 546	261, 941	94, 968	38, 440
Other States	11	19	42, 278	8, 433	2, 018	4, 150

¹ Includes: Maine, 2; Vermont, 2; Connecticut, 1; North Dakota, 2; Delaware, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other cur- rent expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1, 175, 347	\$2, 146, 619	\$258, 367	\$232, 068	\$251, 078	\$557, 777	\$329, 011
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1, 242	1, 831	160	75	75	914	1, 945
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	12, 078	33, 765	3, 614	3, 467	4, 451	10, 566	3, 308
New Jersey.....	4, 204	3, 324	661	848	1, 268	1, 955	134
Pennsylvania.....	46, 951	94, 826	9, 301	8, 001	8, 192	22, 136	12, 201
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	98, 536	212, 039	25, 272	16, 513	18, 617	53, 997	45, 522
Indiana.....	71, 957	164, 168	22, 017	20, 907	28, 267	69, 186	19, 725
Illinois.....	71, 145	165, 843	16, 785	14, 840	19, 905	35, 970	20, 928
Michigan.....	15, 718	48, 336	3, 755	2, 078	1, 434	9, 529	2, 936
Wisconsin.....	2, 333	6, 796	645	386	179	480	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3, 824	9, 928	1, 692	2, 212	2, 023	2, 280	1, 475
Iowa.....	24, 742	97, 982	7, 497	6, 379	7, 892	28, 315	10, 201
Missouri.....	43, 711	170, 281	19, 878	16, 189	12, 771	28, 610	20, 401
South Dakota.....	863	632	92	115	77	2	239
Nebraska.....	22, 678	50, 679	2, 581	5, 105	3, 678	12, 435	6, 047
Kansas.....	46, 664	102, 366	9, 332	12, 100	19, 962	16, 039	12, 463
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	7, 428	17, 668	2, 316	1, 135	640	6, 263	3, 732
District of Columbia.....	5, 895	28, 506	1, 182	318	70	1, 260	397
Virginia.....	33, 285	64, 798	10, 662	8, 505	6, 387	14, 385	13, 455
West Virginia.....	27, 879	26, 639	3, 674	4, 348	4, 044	6, 360	3, 762
North Carolina.....	24, 481	18, 738	4, 719	4, 472	4, 368	9, 324	3, 990
South Carolina.....	1, 960	1, 051	1, 059	553	459	491	283
Georgia.....	15, 004	14, 844	4, 956	2, 043	1, 360	7, 720	5, 240
Florida.....	21, 457	20, 767	2, 905	2, 784	1, 506	6, 748	2, 085
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	72, 892	134, 312	23, 066	15, 728	17, 851	48, 990	22, 692
Tennessee.....	33, 303	54, 006	8, 298	11, 915	6, 892	14, 670	5, 515
Alabama.....	8, 279	12, 167	1, 943	3, 590	3, 135	3, 646	3, 550
Mississippi.....	4, 527	4, 164	1, 531	1, 571	2, 393	2, 765	3, 257
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	21, 055	21, 436	2, 876	2, 327	1, 505	5, 574	1, 538
Louisiana.....	10, 215	15, 946	691	472	325	1, 805	1, 006
Oklahoma.....	59, 418	92, 680	10, 175	7, 499	9, 050	18, 290	15, 553
Texas.....	96, 911	154, 203	21, 983	24, 485	25, 739	30, 200	37, 882
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	5, 320	9, 071	897	547	613	1, 778	1, 216
Idaho.....	7, 027	7, 715	731	784	1, 396	1, 517	1, 935
Wyoming.....	1, 000	1, 691	50	109	78	920	-----
Colorado.....	95, 156	29, 143	1, 067	3, 976	2, 332	4, 315	4, 054
New Mexico.....	5, 764	5, 657	653	482	937	2, 241	1, 016
Arizona.....	4, 185	8, 264	1, 316	1, 430	733	1, 008	1, 262
Utah.....	215	1, 007	80	25	5	310	-----
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	27, 458	50, 189	3, 096	2, 717	7, 852	8, 828	4, 285
Oregon.....	13, 478	27, 433	5, 357	7, 603	6, 381	4, 314	9, 708
California.....	88, 083	154, 344	19, 522	13, 405	16, 191	59, 185	23, 467
Other States.....	17, 026	7, 384	280	30	45	2, 456	456

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Disciples of Christ trace their origin to a movement in the early part of the nineteenth century, when a number of leaders arose who pleaded for the Bible alone, without human addition in the form of creeds and formulas. At first they emphasized Christian fellowship and the independence of the local church, without adherence to any ecclesiastical system. Somewhat later an element was added which sought to restore the union of the churches through a "return, in doctrine, ordinance, and life, to the religion definitely outlined" in the New Testament.

In 1807 Rev. Thomas Campbell, a minister of the Secession branch of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, came to the United States, was received cordially, and found employment in western Pennsylvania. Finding that, in the generally destitute condition of that region, a number of families belonging to other presbyteries had not for a long time enjoyed the communion service, he invited them to attend his service. For this he was censured by his presbytery, but upon his appeal to the Associate Synod of North America, on account of informalities in the proceedings of the presbytery, he was released from censure. In the presentation of his case, however, he emphasized very strongly the evils of sectarianism, and as it became increasingly evident that his views differed from those of the presbytery, he formally withdrew from the synod. In 1809 his son, Alexander Campbell, with the rest of the family, joined him, and an organization called the Christian Association of Washington, Pa., was formed. From this association was issued a "declaration and address," which became historic.

Its main purpose was to set forth the essential unity of the Church of Christ, which, while necessarily existing in particular and distinct societies, ought to have "no schisms, or uncharitable divisions among them." To this end, it claimed that nothing should be inculcated "as articles of faith or terms of communion but what is expressly taught and enjoined * * * in the Word of God," which is "the perfect constitution for the worship, discipline, and government of the New Testament Church," nor has "any human authority power to impose new commands and ordinances upon the church." While "inferences and deductions from Scripture promises * * * may be truly called the doctrine of God's Holy Word, yet they are not formally binding upon the consciences of Christians," and while "doctrinal expositions of divine truths are advantageous, yet they ought not to be made terms of Christian communion," all the "precious saints of God" being under obligation "to love each other as brethren."

Division among Christians is characterized as "a horrid evil, fraught with many evils," anti-Christian, anti-Scriptural, antinatural, and "productive of confusion and every evil work." Membership in the church should be confined to such as "profess their faith in Christ and obedience to Him in all things according to the Scriptures," and "continued to manifest the reality of their profession by their temper and conduct." Ministers are "to inculcate none other things than those articles of faith and holiness expressly revealed and enjoined in the Word of God," and in administration are to observe the "example of the Primitive Church without any additions whatsoever of human opinions or inventions of men." Should there be any "circumstantial indispensably necessary to the observance of divine ordinances not found upon the page of express revelation," these may be adopted only under the title of "human expedients without any pretense to a more sacred origin."

The publication of this address did not meet with much response, and the two Campbells appear to have been somewhat uncertain as to just what to do. The development of their Christian Association into a distinct denomination was the very thing they did not wish, and accordingly overtures were made to the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh. The address, however, stood in the way of acceptance, and in 1810 they and their associates organized "The First Church of the Christian Association of Washington, meeting at Cross Roads and Brush Run, Washington County, Pennsylvania."

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dr. Stephen J. Corey, president, the United Christian Missionary Society, Disciples of Christ, Indianapolis, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

Subsequently, an invitation was given to the members of this association to join the Redstone Baptist Association, but difficulties arose on both sides. The Campbells had accepted the general principle of believers' baptism, but some elements in their position were not pleasing to the Baptists. On the other hand, the Baptist Association, in accepting the Philadelphia Confession of Faith, had done the very thing to which the Campbells objected. Still it seemed advantageous for them to enter into fellowship with the churches nearest to their own in belief and practice, and, accordingly, the invitation was accepted. This alliance, however, did not continue for any length of time, as difference of views became more evident, and later the Campbell association withdrew and joined the Mahoning Baptist Association, in which their teachings had gained general acceptance. In 1829, however, since a majority of the members believed that there was no warrant in Scripture for an organization such as theirs, the association was disbanded as an ecclesiastical body. Alexander Campbell was opposed to this action, as he thought that such an organization was needed and that there was no reason why a specific "Thus saith the Lord" should be required in a case of this character.

Meanwhile, Barton W. Stone, another Presbyterian minister, and a number of his associates had accepted the principle of baptism by immersion, although comparatively few made it a test of fellowship; and as they came into relations with Alexander Campbell a partial union was effected in Lexington, Ky., in the early part of 1832. In this there seems to have been no effort at entire agreement, but only a readiness to cooperate heartily. When the question arose as to the name to be adopted, Mr. Stone favored "Christians," as the name given in the beginning by divine authority. Mr. Campbell and his friends preferred the name "Disciples" as less offensive to good people and quite as scriptural. The result was that no definite action was taken and both names were used, the local organization being known, generally, as a "Christian Church," or a "Church of Christ," and, rarely, as a "Church of Disciples," or a "Disciples' Church."

During the first few years of the movement, Alexander Campbell and other leaders were often engaged in more or less heated controversies with representatives of other denominations. Gradually, however, these discussions became less frequent and at the same time more conciliatory in tone.

The growth of the new organization was very rapid, especially in the Middle West. Throughout Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, and Missouri it gathered numerous congregations, though there was evident a strong objection to any such association, even for fellowship, as would appear to involve ecclesiastical organization. This manifested itself in various ways, especially in opposition to the use of societies for carrying on missionary work. The use of instrumental music in the churches also occasioned dissatisfaction.

During the Civil War the movement suffered from the general disorganization of the sections in which it had gained its strength, and the death of Alexander Campbell in 1866 was no doubt a severe blow. From the effect of these discouragements, however, it soon recovered, and the period since that war has been one of rapid expansion. With this expansion there developed, out of the objections referred to above, and especially to any semblance of ecclesiastical organization and to the use of instrumental music in the churches, two parties, generally termed "Progressives" and "Conservatives." The former were anxious to include all under one general head as was done in the census report for 1890, leaving each church free to conduct its affairs in its own way, but the Conservatives objected, and insisted on separate classification. Accordingly, in the report for 1906 and in subsequent reports the "Conservative" churches have been listed as Churches of Christ. The line of demarcation between the two bodies, however, is by no means clear.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal position of the Disciples has been summarized as follows: They accept the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments; the all-sufficiency of the Bible as a revelation of God's will and a rule of faith and life; the revelation of God in threefold personality of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, as set forth by the Apostles; the divine glory of Jesus Christ as the Son of God, His incarnation, doctrine, miracles, death as a sin offering, resurrection, ascension, and coronation; the personality of the Holy Spirit and His divine mission to convince the world of sin, righteousness, and judgment to come, and to comfort and sanctify the people of God; the alienation of man from his Maker, and the necessity of faith, repentance, and obedience in order to salvation; the obligation of the divine ordinances of baptism and the

Lord's Supper; the duty of observing the Lord's day in memory of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus; the necessity of holiness on the part of believers; the divine appointment of the Church of Christ, composed of all who by faith and obedience confess His name, with its ministries and services for the edification of the body of Christ and the conversion of the world; the obligation of all disciples to carry the gospel into all the world, "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you"; the fullness and freeness of the salvation that is in Christ to all who will accept it on the New Testament conditions; the final judgment, with the reward of the righteous and punishment of the wicked.

In addition to these beliefs, in which they are in general accord with other Protestant churches, the Disciples hold certain positions which they regard as distinctive:

1. Feeling that "to believe and to do none other things than those enjoined by our Lord and His Apostles must be infallibly safe," they aim "to restore in faith and spirit and practice the Christianity of Christ and His Apostles as found on the pages of the New Testament."

2. Affirming that "the sacred Scriptures as given of God answer all purposes of a rule of faith and practice, and a law for the government of the church, and that human creeds and confessions of faith spring out of controversy and, instead of being bonds of union, tend to division and strife," they reject all such creeds and confessions.

3. They place especial emphasis upon "the Divine Sonship of Jesus, as the fundamental fact of Holy Scripture, the essential creed of Christianity, and the one article of faith in order to baptism and church membership."

4. Believing that in the Scriptures "a clear distinction is made between the law and the gospel," they "do not regard the Old and New Testaments as of equally binding authority upon Christians," but that "the New Testament is as perfect a constitution for the worship, government, and discipline of the New Testament church as the Old was for the Old Testament church."

5. While claiming for themselves the New Testament names of "Christians," or "Disciples," "they do not deny that others are Christians or that other churches are Churches of Christ."

6. Accepting the divine personality of the Holy Spirit, through whose agency regeneration is begun, they hold that men "must hear, believe, repent, and obey the gospel to be saved."

7. Repudiating any doctrine of "baptismal regeneration," and insisting that there is no other prerequisite to regeneration than confession of faith with the whole heart in the personal living Christ, they regard baptism by immersion "as one of the items of the original divine system," and as "commanded in order to the remission of sins."

8. Following the apostolic model, the Disciples celebrate the Lord's Supper on each Lord's day, "not as a sacrament, but as a memorial feast," from which no sincere follower of Christ of whatever creed or church connection is excluded.

9. The Lord's day with the Disciples is not a Sabbath, but a New Testament institution, commemorating our Lord's resurrection, and consecrated by apostolic example.

10. The Church of Christ is a divine institution; sects are unscriptural and unapostolic. The sect name, spirit, and life should give place to the union and cooperation that distinguished the church of the New Testament.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Disciples churches are congregational. Each local church elects its own officers, calls its own ministers, and conducts its own affairs with no supervision by any outside ecclesiastical authority. Persons are received for membership in the church on profession of their faith in Christ and baptism, which follows either at the same or at some subsequent service. The officers of the church are the elders and deacons, the pastor usually being one of the elders. The elders have special care of the spiritual interests of the congregation, and the deacons of its financial affairs and benevolences, although the distinction between elders and deacons is not always observed. Applicants for the ministry are ordained by authority of the local church, the ceremony of ordination being conducted by the pastor and elders of the church, sometimes by a visiting evangelist, or occasionally by an association of neighboring churches. The minister is a member of the church where he is located, whether as pastor or as evangelist, and is amenable to its discipline. For conference in regard to ministerial matters, and

a general supervision over ministerial standing, ministerial associations are formed, but they are simply advisory, the authority resting with the local church of which the minister is a member.

There is no national ecclesiastical organization of the churches. There is an International Convention of Disciples of Christ, which is composed of individual members of the churches. These may or may not be selected by the churches, but their standing in the convention is personal rather than representative, and the convention as such has no authority over the action of the churches, which are at liberty to accept or reject its recommendations.

For mutual conference in regard to their general affairs, the churches unite in district and State conventions. These conventions, however, have no ecclesiastical authority, the ultimate responsibility in every case resting in the local church.

In accordance with the principles that have been emphasized in their history, the Disciples of Christ, individually, in their local church organization, in their organized societies, and in their denominational relations, have constantly sought to secure the overcoming of denominational distinction and the unity of the church in its broadest sense. They are thus represented in the various interdenominational movements, especially the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the International Council of Religious Education, the Advisory Committee of the World Conference on Faith and Order, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the churches, the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, the Near East Relief, the Boy Scouts of America, the Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations.

WORK

The general activities of the Disciples of Christ are carried on through several societies or boards which, in their organization, are independent of any ecclesiastical control, although the various individuals are representative of their membership. A general convention, called The International Convention of Disciples of Christ, consisting of members of the churches, meets annually. Its object is to promote unity, economy, and efficiency among the philanthropic organizations of the churches, promote equitable representation, and secure closer cooperation. Its powers are advisory.

While the earlier sentiment was somewhat adverse to the organization of societies, Alexander Campbell's first association at Washington, Pa., was practically a missionary or church extension society, and the organization with which Barton W. Stone was identified was distinctly evangelistic in its nature. It was with Mr. Campbell's full approval that in 1849 the American Christian Missionary Society was formed at Cincinnati, its object being, as stated in its constitution, " * * * to promote the preaching of the Gospel in this and other lands." He was the first president and held the office 18 years, until his death in 1866. In 1874 the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized. Prior to this time a large number of State, district, and city societies had been formed. The next year the Foreign Christian Missionary Society came into being, followed in 1887 by the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church, in 1888 by the Board of Church Extension, in 1895 by the Board of Ministerial Relief, in 1910 by the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity, in 1914 by the Board of Education, and later by the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare.

These boards continued to function separately until, at the International Convention in Kansas City in 1917, the three missionary societies appointed a committee on unification, instructing the committee to seek to bring about the complete unification of societies so that they should function as one organization, having one headquarters and one management. It was proposed that whatever organization should ultimately be brought about, it should have on its board and its executive committee equal representation of men and women.

The committee on cooperation and unification held a preliminary meeting in Indianapolis, December 11, 1917. The original proposal was to unite the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and the American Christian Missionary Society, the latter involving the Board of Church Extension, which was a board of the American Society. Later the Board of Ministerial Relief and the National Benevolent Association sought representation on the committee and voted to join the above-mentioned boards in forming the United Christian Missionary Society.

When the committee on cooperation and unification came squarely up to the legal problems involved in a merger of the several societies, it found that technically such a merger, involving as it would the immediate surrender and dissolution

of the old boards, could not be accomplished, or at least, not for a period of years. It seemed, however, that the objects sought in the unification could be accomplished by creating a new society, duly incorporated, to which the operating functions of the old boards should be committed. The old societies, however, were to continue their legal existence in the States where they originated, for the purpose of holding the trusts committed to them and of discharging the responsibilities required by law.

Appropriate articles of agreement were drawn up and adopted by each of the boards and societies prior to their coming together in the International Convention at Cincinnati, in 1919. At this convention, the constitution and bylaws of the new United Christian Missionary Society were presented and adopted, and the organization was effected. The executive committee chose St. Louis, Mo., as the operative headquarters for the United Christian Missionary Society, and it began its functions there October 1920. In 1928 the Society moved its headquarters to Indianapolis, Ind., where it is located in its own commodious quarters, called The Missions Building.

In 1928 the Department of Ministerial Relief was set apart to be absorbed in the Board of the Pension Fund of Disciples of Christ, in 1933 the Church Extension Board took over church loans, and the National Benevolent Association assumed control of the benevolent homes of the Disciples of Christ.

In 1935 the Department of Social Education and Social Action and the Department of Higher Education were added to the United Christian Missionary Society.

The foreign missionary work carried on by the Disciples of Christ through the United Christian Missionary Society in 1938 covered the Belgian Congo, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Argentina, and Paraguay. Work by nationals is also carried on in Jamaica and at Batang on the Tibetan border.

During 1937 there were 5,628 baptisms in foreign fields. The 499 day schools on the foreign field had a total enrollment of 17,133. The 10 hospitals and 16 dispensaries treated 466,933 persons. Appropriations for pastoral support were received by 58 home mission churches during the year through the United Christian Missionary Society.

Work was conducted among immigrants, and among French groups, High-landers, Indians, Negroes, Orientals, Spanish-Americans, and Mexicans.

The National Benevolent Association conducted 6 homes for the aged, caring for a family of 873. The Board of Church Extension in 1937 made 382 loans to churches and had a loan fund of \$2,789,606.

The educational work of the Disciples of Christ is carried on through 27 colleges and schools of higher grade, which provide classical, scientific, and professional training for both sexes and cover every phase of ministerial training.

The Pension Fund of the Disciples of Christ shows, in 1937, assets of \$2,206,255 and a total pension family of 1,446.

The purpose of the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity is to watch for every indication of Christian unity and to hasten the time by intercessory prayer, the holding of friendly conferences, and the distribution of Christian unity literature.

Following are some interesting statistics, taken from the 1937 yearbook of the Disciples of Christ: Total church membership in 41 countries throughout the world, 1,761,778; total Bible school enrollment throughout the world, 1,168,488; number of churches reported throughout the world, 8,957; number of ministers in the United States and Canada, 7,333.

During 1936 the total contributed in the United States and Canada to the national boards reporting to the international convention of the Disciples of Christ, including amounts given to the various State and provincial missionary societies, was \$2,928,476.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 49

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH

(A UNION OF THE EVANGELICAL SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical and Reformed Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises all persons who have been confirmed and enrolled in the official congregational records as "communicant members." Baptism is administered to infants, but confirmation does not usually take place before the thirteenth or fourteenth year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 875	1, 121	1, 754	39.0	61.0
Members, number.....	723, 877	450, 194	273, 683	62.2	37.8
Average membership per church.....	252	402	156		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	256, 419	154, 123	102, 296	60.1	39.9
Female.....	311, 517	197, 810	113, 707	63.5	36.5
Sex not reported.....	155, 941	98, 261	57, 680	63.0	37.0
Males per 100 females.....	82.3	77.9	90.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	55, 493	32, 759	22, 734	59.0	41.0
13 years and over.....	490, 046	304, 971	185, 075	62.2	37.8
Age not reported.....	178, 338	112, 464	65, 874	63.1	36.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	10.2	9.7	10.9		
Church edifices, number.....	2, 746	1, 086	1, 660	39.5	60.5
Value—number reporting.....	2, 697	1, 066	1, 631	39.5	60.5
Amount reported.....	\$77, 581, 798	\$56, 197, 459	\$21, 384, 339	72.4	27.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$76, 280, 281	\$55, 239, 968	\$21, 040, 313	72.4	27.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 301, 517	\$957, 491	\$344, 026	73.6	26.4
Average value per church.....	\$28, 766	\$52, 718	\$13, 111		
Debt—number reporting.....	991	665	326	67.1	32.9
Amount reported.....	\$11, 599, 251	\$10, 013, 922	\$1, 585, 329	86.3	13.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 138	277	861	24.3	75.7
Parsonages, number.....	1, 922	872	1, 050	45.4	54.6
Value—number reporting.....	1, 803	850	953	47.1	52.9
Amount reported.....	\$8, 957, 368	\$5, 597, 398	\$3, 359, 975	62.5	37.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 822	1, 112	1, 710	39.4	60.6
Amount reported.....	\$9, 325, 381	\$6, 640, 291	\$2, 685, 090	71.2	28.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2, 587, 031	\$1, 584, 001	\$1, 003, 030	61.2	38.8
All other salaries.....	\$891, 866	\$718, 515	\$173, 351	80.6	19.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$646, 458	\$452, 453	\$194, 005	70.0	30.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$672, 226	\$530, 454	\$141, 772	78.9	21.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2, 917, 570	\$2, 252, 616	\$664, 954	77.2	22.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$170, 249	\$115, 790	\$54, 459	68.0	32.0
Home missions.....	\$102, 295	\$68, 641	\$33, 654	67.1	32.9
Foreign missions.....	\$112, 795	\$83, 078	\$29, 717	73.7	26.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$746, 660	\$511, 575	\$235, 085	68.5	31.5
All other purposes.....	\$478, 231	\$323, 168	\$155, 063	67.6	32.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 305	\$5, 971	\$1, 570		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 661	1, 072	1, 589	40.3	59.7
Officers and teachers.....	42, 488	24, 116	18, 372	56.8	43.2
Scholars.....	480, 909	279, 832	201, 077	58.2	41.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	488	227	261	46.5	53.5
Officers and teachers.....	3,271	1,873	1,398	57.3	42.7
Scholars.....	29,535	17,826	11,709	60.4	39.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	389	190	199	48.8	51.2
Officers and teachers.....	755	429	326	56.8	43.2
Scholars.....	10,603	7,583	3,020	71.5	28.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	12	9	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	418	342	76	81.8	18.2
Scholars.....	3,105	2,556	549	82.3	17.7

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical and Reformed Church for the census years 1936 and 1926. This denomination was reported in previous census years as two separate denominations, namely, "Reformed Church in the United States" and the "Evangelical Synod of North America."

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,875	2,996
Increase ² over preceding census:		
Number.....	—124	-----
Percent.....	—4.1	-----
Members, number.....	723,877	675,804
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	48,073	-----
Percent.....	7.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	252	226
Church edifices, number.....	2,746	3,209
Value—number reporting.....	2,697	2,933
Amount reported.....	\$77,581,798	\$80,452,456
Average value per church.....	\$28,766	\$27,430
Debt—number reporting.....	991	735
Amount reported.....	\$11,599,251	\$8,524,822
Parsonages, number.....	1,922	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,803	1,867
Amount reported.....	\$8,957,368	\$11,825,346
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	2,822	2,966
Amount reported.....	\$9,325,381	\$13,491,346
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,587,031	\$10,806,739
All other salaries.....	\$891,866	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$646,458	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$672,226	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,917,570	\$2,678,054
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$170,249	
Home missions.....	\$102,295	
Foreign missions.....	\$112,795	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$746,660	\$6,553
All other purposes.....	\$478,231	
Not classified.....	-----	\$4,549
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,305	
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	2,661	2,760
Officers and teachers.....	42,488	46,317
Scholars.....	480,909	486,745

¹ Statistics for 1926 represent the combined data for the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical and Reformed Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or

rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod and classis in the Evangelical and Reformed Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	2, 875	1, 121	1, 754	723, 877	450, 194	273, 683
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	2	2		260	260	
Connecticut.....	10	8	2	1, 348	1, 161	187
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	90	71	19	34, 333	32, 466	1, 867
New Jersey.....	18	16	2	3, 693	3, 656	37
Pennsylvania.....	896	288	608	230, 666	127, 141	103, 525
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	361	162	199	100, 356	71, 594	28, 762
Indiana.....	138	61	77	37, 276	26, 308	10, 968
Illinois.....	241	109	132	79, 417	52, 449	26, 968
Michigan.....	78	47	31	22, 137	16, 934	5, 203
Wisconsin.....	179	58	121	42, 525	24, 482	18, 043
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	72	19	53	11, 497	4, 439	7, 058
Iowa.....	103	20	83	18, 975	4, 503	14, 472
Missouri.....	164	57	107	39, 231	23, 657	15, 574
North Dakota.....	28		28	3, 021		3, 021
South Dakota.....	44		44	5, 003		5, 003
Nebraska.....	44	13	31	8, 761	3, 750	5, 011
Kansas.....	39	13	26	5, 239	1, 669	3, 570
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	84	36	48	22, 638	16, 934	5, 704
District of Columbia.....	3	3		1, 359	1, 359	
Virginia.....	25	4	21	3, 327	1, 301	2, 026
West Virginia.....	10	7	3	2, 533	2, 259	274
North Carolina.....	56	19	37	10, 430	5, 231	5, 199
Georgia.....	1	1		163		
Florida.....	4	2	2	272	214	58
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	33	29	4	13, 024	12, 599	425
Tennessee.....	2	1	1	354	153	201
Alabama.....	2	2		526	526	
Mississippi.....	2	2		171	171	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	241	181	60
Louisiana.....	10	9	1	4, 633	4, 573	60
Oklahoma.....	8	4	4	621	277	344
Texas.....	59	14	45	11, 236	3, 775	7, 461
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	1	3	304	30	274
Idaho.....	4	1	3	315	67	248
Wyoming.....	4	1	3	574	144	430
Colorado.....	12	9	3	2, 557	1, 554	1, 003
Arizona.....	1		1	15		15
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	6	1	863	820	43
Oregon.....	11	7	4	1, 292	979	313
California.....	23	18	5	2, 691	2, 415	276

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	256,419	311,517	155,941	82.3	2,661	42,488	480,909
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	97	163		59.5	2	25	160
Connecticut.....	192	236	920	81.4	9	8	681
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	9,780	11,875	12,678	82.4	76	1,649	15,377
New Jersey.....	1,576	1,936	181	81.4	15	244	2,024
Pennsylvania.....	79,576	98,967	52,123	80.4	837	15,671	191,074
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	35,781	45,181	19,394	79.2	346	6,276	73,111
Indiana.....	13,715	16,547	7,014	82.9	132	2,143	26,479
Illinois.....	29,046	34,615	15,756	83.9	219	3,704	38,130
Michigan.....	7,612	8,790	5,735	86.6	70	1,028	10,186
Wisconsin.....	15,427	18,188	8,910	84.8	166	1,812	16,767
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4,517	4,909	2,071	92.0	57	409	3,640
Iowa.....	7,023	7,632	4,320	92.0	95	977	9,824
Missouri.....	14,290	17,223	7,718	83.0	152	2,550	26,666
North Dakota.....	1,628	1,393		116.9	26	160	1,463
South Dakota.....	2,280	2,343	380	97.3	41	187	1,610
Nebraska.....	3,788	3,952	1,021	95.9	42	432	4,181
Kansas.....	2,068	2,330	841	88.8	37	385	4,179
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	6,975	8,974	6,689	77.7	78	1,286	15,520
District of Columbia.....	558	801		69.7	3	82	927
Virginia.....	1,260	1,583	484	79.6	24	286	2,606
West Virginia.....	1,048	1,447	38	72.4	10	173	1,487
North Carolina.....	4,240	5,074	1,116	83.6	55	755	11,314
Georgia.....	79	84			1	13	109
Florida.....	68	104	100	65.4	2	12	253
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5,174	6,650	1,200	77.8	31	850	9,455
Tennessee.....	146	208		70.2	2	32	288
Alabama.....	251	275		91.3	2	28	229
Mississippi.....			171		1	5	171
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	84	97	60		2	12	165
Louisiana.....	1,745	2,678	210	65.2	10	312	2,642
Oklahoma.....	113	127	381	89.0	4	25	394
Texas.....	3,367	3,737	4,132	90.1	55	488	5,587
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	86	86	132		2	6	57
Idaho.....	151	164		92.1	4	27	210
Wyoming.....	126	133	315	94.7	4	22	253
Colorado.....	624	642	1,291	97.2	10	71	874
Arizona.....	6	9			1	2	18
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	394	469		84.0	7	71	490
Oregon.....	595	697		85.4	11	115	718
California.....	933	1,198	560	77.9	20	155	1,590

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926,¹ AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States.....	2, 875	2, 996	723, 877	675, 804	55, 493	490, 046	178, 338	10. 2
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	10	6	1, 348	1, 664	75	353	920	17. 5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	90	91	34, 333	30, 697	2, 137	22, 015	10, 181	8. 8
New Jersey.....	18	15	3, 693	2, 961	141	2, 839	713	4. 7
Pennsylvania.....	896	918	230, 666	223, 454	12, 458	158, 988	59, 220	7. 3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	361	389	100, 356	101, 087	6, 192	71, 549	22, 615	8. 0
Indiana.....	138	142	37, 276	35, 108	2, 997	24, 888	9, 391	10. 7
Illinois.....	241	254	79, 417	68, 043	7, 397	51, 669	20, 351	12. 5
Michigan.....	78	85	22, 137	22, 070	2, 698	14, 324	5, 115	15. 9
Wisconsin.....	179	185	42, 525	37, 653	4, 581	27, 811	10, 133	14. 1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	72	79	11, 497	11, 629	1, 224	7, 784	2, 489	13. 6
Iowa.....	103	111	18, 975	17, 028	2, 684	11, 916	4, 375	18. 4
Missouri.....	164	169	39, 231	35, 653	3, 268	25, 828	10, 135	11. 2
North Dakota.....	28	35	3, 021	3, 287	572	2, 205	244	20. 6
South Dakota.....	44	43	5, 003	2, 790	1, 214	3, 452	337	26. 0
Nebraska.....	44	49	8, 761	7, 319	907	4, 933	2, 921	15. 5
Kansas.....	39	40	5, 239	4, 364	787	3, 477	975	18. 5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	84	89	22, 638	20, 926	1, 157	14, 391	7, 090	7. 4
District of Columbia.....	3	3	1, 359	1, 191		1, 359		
Virginia.....	25	27	3, 327	3, 355	195	2, 598	534	7. 0
West Virginia.....	10	12	2, 533	2, 258	349	2, 146	38	14. 0
North Carolina.....	56	56	10, 430	8, 002	1, 032	7, 793	1, 605	11. 7
Florida.....	4	4	272	318	48	124	100	27. 9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	31	13, 024	10, 316	509	11, 074	1, 441	4. 4
Tennessee.....	2	3	354	393		354		
Arkansas.....	3	4	241	459		181	60	
Louisiana.....	10	7	4, 633	3, 573	286	3, 972	375	6. 7
Oklahoma.....	8	12	621	656	28	212	381	11. 7
Texas.....	59	60	11, 236	11, 137	1, 331	5, 875	4, 030	18. 5
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	6	304	391	6	24	274	
Idaho.....	4	4	315	223		190	125	
Wyoming.....	4	3	574	453	20	469	85	4. 1
Colorado.....	12	17	2, 557	2, 541	286	980	1, 291	22. 6
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	863	374	141	722		16. 3
Oregon.....	11	11	1, 292	1, 091	136	1, 106	50	11. 0
California.....	23	24	2, 691	2, 327	487	1, 631	573	23. 0
Other States.....	3 8	7	1, 135	1, 013	150	814	171	15. 6

¹ Statistics for 1926 represent the combined data for the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America.² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.³ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Alabama, and Mississippi; and 1 each in Georgia and Arizona.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2, 875	2, 746	2, 697	\$77, 581, 798	991	\$11, 599, 251	1, 803	\$8, 957, 368
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	10	6	6	257, 000	5	63, 096	6	52, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	90	85	84	3, 898, 315	49	596, 476	53	435, 900
New Jersey.....	18	18	18	604, 000	14	156, 405	13	77, 500
Pennsylvania.....	896	870	856	27, 931, 691	293	3, 788, 129	447	2, 780, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	361	353	346	11, 803, 424	109	1, 760, 300	233	1, 122, 793
Indiana.....	138	133	131	3, 814, 051	47	531, 382	103	427, 525
Illinois.....	241	228	222	8, 049, 212	108	1, 401, 758	190	934, 050
Michigan.....	78	73	70	2, 556, 085	42	606, 429	57	296, 650
Wisconsin.....	179	168	163	2, 900, 770	69	429, 035	124	514, 550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	72	65	65	725, 950	15	49, 358	45	169, 850
Iowa.....	103	94	92	1, 149, 775	25	115, 359	82	275, 600
Missouri.....	164	157	154	4, 115, 877	55	696, 931	122	516, 000
North Dakota.....	28	28	28	124, 550	—	—	20	59, 500
South Dakota.....	44	40	40	94, 100	4	8, 480	20	69, 300
Nebraska.....	44	42	41	317, 242	12	38, 640	32	98, 100
Kansas.....	39	38	36	445, 850	9	29, 388	29	80, 850
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	84	82	82	2, 929, 850	25	488, 175	50	363, 750
District of Columbia.....	3	3	3	302, 000	2	33, 000	2	(¹)
Virginia.....	25	25	25	559, 700	5	41, 500	16	54, 000
West Virginia.....	10	9	9	313, 500	3	15, 400	5	28, 200
North Carolina.....	56	54	54	918, 000	15	111, 819	32	127, 400
Florida.....	4	4	4	88, 500	3	27, 378	2	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	32	32	1, 505, 000	18	228, 631	24	126, 850
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	399, 500	9	95, 349	6	37, 300
Oklahoma.....	8	5	4	24, 200	1	100	5	9, 700
Texas.....	59	56	56	773, 805	20	72, 715	38	118, 200
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	4	3	3	12, 000	—	—	1	(¹)
Wyoming.....	4	4	4	19, 000	3	8, 642	3	8, 500
Colorado.....	12	10	10	114, 500	6	31, 789	8	18, 000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	7	7	46, 750	4	15, 550	6	23, 500
Oregon.....	11	11	11	106, 700	3	28, 000	10	31, 000
California.....	23	20	18	381, 001	11	99, 649	11	39, 500
Other States.....	17	13	² 13	299, 900	7	30, 388	8	60, 500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, and Montana; and 1 in each of the following—Georgia, Mississippi, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2, 875	2, 822	\$9, 325, 381	\$2, 587, 031	\$891, 866	\$646, 458
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	10	10	32, 310	2, 350	140	74
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	90	88	503, 319	120, 510	74, 409	69, 503
New Jersey.....	18	18	74, 479	21, 106	8, 809	4, 996
Pennsylvania.....	896	880	2, 966, 023	739, 342	284, 828	175, 410
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	361	356	1, 463, 514	379, 350	132, 203	121, 756
Indiana.....	138	134	503, 350	126, 237	47, 223	37, 497
Illinois.....	241	236	898, 323	262, 869	96, 757	46, 900
Michigan.....	78	76	295, 000	81, 312	30, 753	23, 120
Wisconsin.....	179	178	470, 313	147, 413	37, 869	39, 405
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	72	70	113, 119	49, 925	8, 231	7, 379
Iowa.....	103	99	184, 991	73, 762	8, 017	12, 764
Missouri.....	164	163	556, 608	156, 296	60, 776	23, 196
North Dakota.....	28	28	20, 174	11, 402	1, 420	1, 401
South Dakota.....	44	42	27, 738	14, 717	1, 349	1, 787
Nebraska.....	44	43	82, 131	38, 343	4, 052	5, 641
Kansas.....	39	39	71, 334	29, 437	2, 605	5, 218
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	84	83	305, 435	73, 069	30, 309	20, 295
District of Columbia.....	3	3	29, 368	8, 200	3, 460	3, 630
Virginia.....	25	25	44, 638	15, 910	5, 136	1, 263
West Virginia.....	10	10	36, 552	13, 950	3, 810	1, 664
North Carolina.....	56	55	108, 272	39, 058	4, 689	10, 135
Florida.....	4	4	5, 203	870	400	200
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	33	33	212, 703	57, 663	26, 857	18, 614
Arkansas.....	3	3	3, 395	815	58	37
Louisiana.....	10	10	60, 655	17, 556	7, 607	3, 803
Oklahoma.....	8	5	7, 443	2, 600	235	255
Texas.....	59	59	89, 118	35, 930	2, 278	3, 870
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	4	4	2, 758	1, 525	85	650
Wyoming.....	4	4	7, 108	2, 910	120	489
Colorado.....	12	11	19, 018	6, 259	1, 258	245
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	13, 115	6, 815	232	779
Oregon.....	11	11	28, 397	17, 742	599	604
California.....	23	23	63, 775	20, 500	3, 389	2, 580
Other States.....	14	¹ 12	25, 702	11, 288	1, 903	1, 298

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Tennessee, Mississippi, Montana, and Alabama; and 1 each in Georgia and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$672, 226	\$2, 917, 570	\$170, 249	\$102, 295	\$112, 795	\$746, 660	\$478, 231
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	10	28, 254	488	160	90	34	710
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	27, 575	145, 773	8, 137	3, 334	5, 140	35, 477	13, 461
New Jersey.....	5, 966	27, 457	473	872	718	2, 930	1, 152
Pennsylvania.....	224, 698	981, 267	53, 371	52, 679	50, 444	211, 059	192, 925
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	135, 035	439, 159	24, 759	11, 492	13, 819	128, 840	77, 101
Indiana.....	44, 732	162, 532	9, 397	4, 867	7, 956	43, 379	19, 530
Illinois.....	58, 492	306, 034	20, 444	3, 882	4, 158	67, 699	31, 088
Michigan.....	18, 097	105, 029	5, 658	598	654	20, 055	9, 724
Wisconsin.....	31, 461	128, 655	6, 785	8, 037	6, 441	36, 500	27, 747
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4, 663	25, 521	1, 254	897	278	10, 603	4, 368
Iowa.....	7, 839	49, 543	1, 889	1, 499	475	16, 467	12, 736
Missouri.....	37, 437	156, 905	9, 075	1, 830	8, 875	76, 908	25, 310
North Dakota.....	150	1, 658	312	254	214	2, 608	755
South Dakota.....	272	5, 356	704	475	194	1, 834	1, 050
Nebraska.....	2, 420	15, 457	2, 420	632	608	7, 541	5, 017
Kansas.....	1, 851	17, 251	863	699	656	6, 303	6, 451
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	21, 339	112, 164	5, 239	3, 416	3, 703	20, 542	15, 359
District of Columbia.....	2, 600	3, 937	766	760	927	2, 438	2, 650
Virginia.....	1, 450	11, 125	1, 720	573	277	4, 961	2, 223
West Virginia.....	226	8, 301	2, 457	150	345	4, 400	1, 249
North Carolina.....	9, 304	22, 137	2, 885	1, 967	3, 010	5, 469	9, 618
Florida.....	1, 000	2, 459				120	154
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	14, 267	60, 976	4, 074	1, 249	2, 039	20, 406	6, 558
Arkansas.....	193	2, 172				32	88
Louisiana.....	7, 890	16, 520	1, 544			5, 447	288
Oklahoma.....	50	3, 245	25	85	25	459	464
Texas.....	3, 337	32, 199	1, 412	228	147	5, 509	4, 208
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		212	47			239	
Wyoming.....	1, 293	1, 080	178			461	577
Colorado.....	400	7, 870	395	215		1, 058	1, 318
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 398	1, 542	1, 049	230	172	846	52
Oregon.....	848	5, 221	290	712	953	612	816
California.....	4, 781	24, 621	1, 336	273	237	3, 077	2, 981
Other States.....	1, 152	5, 938	803	230	240	2, 347	503

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS, 1936

SYNOD, CLASSIS, AND DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2, 875	723, 877	2, 697	\$77, 581, 798	991	\$11, 599, 251	2, 822	\$9, 325, 381	2, 661	480, 909
Eastern:										
East Pennsylvania.....	62	18, 559	62	2, 053, 020	24	246, 592	62	220, 725	59	16, 024
Lebanon.....	49	13, 831	48	1, 442, 500	12	78, 950	49	160, 191	44	11, 753
Philadelphia.....	40	11, 863	37	2, 777, 800	24	581, 899	40	271, 054	39	9, 419
Lancaster.....	50	13, 988	50	1, 707, 792	21	226, 019	50	242, 415	45	11, 879
East Susquehanna.....	53	9, 762	48	827, 700	12	153, 660	53	95, 896	47	7, 664
West Susquehanna.....	60	7, 297	60	862, 500	6	156, 606	60	74, 630	55	8, 983
Tohickon.....	37	10, 123	37	991, 800	14	148, 025	37	141, 051	37	9, 688
Goshenhoppen.....	30	9, 582	29	1, 524, 500	8	102, 415	30	111, 130	30	8, 060
Lehigh.....	68	25, 441	63	3, 124, 029	27	436, 884	64	227, 594	63	18, 773
Schuylkill.....	38	10, 334	38	1, 349, 000	12	169, 515	38	121, 556	36	8, 884
Wyoming.....	43	10, 068	41	1, 064, 250	14	156, 987	41	127, 280	39	8, 300
Reading.....	31	16, 636	29	2, 556, 500	23	508, 204	31	197, 950	30	11, 003
Eastern Hungarian.....	16	2, 021	12	377, 000	11	161, 875	16	53, 556	15	901
New York.....	15	3, 643	15	788, 000	12	93, 471	15	86, 700	15	2, 177
German Philadelphia.....	15	4, 568	15	588, 000	6	61, 900	15	73, 713	13	3, 291
Ohio:										
Central Ohio.....	40	7, 420	39	810, 300	7	117, 718	40	79, 478	40	5, 697
East Ohio.....	55	15, 049	55	1, 211, 300	9	98, 250	54	181, 418	53	13, 133
Northeast Ohio.....	46	15, 792	42	2, 014, 111	11	527, 639	45	203, 386	44	11, 948
Northwest Ohio.....	43	10, 838	43	1, 476, 950	14	246, 142	42	147, 709	41	7, 423
Southwest Ohio.....	38	8, 877	37	1, 220, 500	14	186, 260	37	160, 687	37	7, 644
West Ohio.....	25	3, 733	25	404, 200	3	76, 800	24	52, 507	23	3, 379
Lakeside Hungarian.....	15	3, 304	14	446, 000	10	101, 645	15	61, 620	12	1, 100
Northwest:										
Sheboygan.....	41	9, 876	41	488, 100	14	88, 482	41	100, 216	40	3, 429
Milwaukee.....	29	6, 656	26	438, 100	9	52, 105	29	71, 212	26	2, 658
Minnesota.....	19	3, 788	17	194, 020	5	15, 350	19	44, 735	19	1, 669
Nebraska.....	10	1, 695	8	51, 172			10	14, 967	9	884
Ursinus.....	13	2, 304	13	92, 800	2	2, 292	13	21, 847	13	1, 012
South Dakota.....	23	2, 598	21	45, 800			23	14, 354	22	865
Portland-Oregon.....	9	1, 091	9	87, 700	1	13, 000	9	23, 863	9	629
Eureka.....	35	2, 611	33	57, 650	1	400	33	15, 275	33	1, 198
California.....	9	970	7	192, 000	5	58, 649	9	24, 834	8	792
Pittsburgh:										
Westmoreland.....	36	9, 444	35	707, 925	10	65, 644	35	117, 831	34	6, 407
Clarion.....	27	3, 605	24	319, 400	4	28, 450	26	43, 992	25	3, 408
St. Paul's.....	17	3, 891	17	295, 500	5	10, 244	16	70, 215	15	2, 690
Somerset.....	37	5, 154	33	485, 500	7	23, 350	35	53, 090	35	4, 410
Allegheny.....	25	6, 054	25	913, 500	13	219, 285	25	94, 385	25	4, 749
Central Hungarian.....	15	2, 669	11	194, 500	7	43, 170	15	21, 365	11	650
West New York.....	13	5, 236	13	695, 400	10	164, 399	13	70, 841	12	2, 524
Potomac:										
Zion's.....	35	9, 290	35	1, 271, 700	12	137, 880	35	129, 429	35	11, 935
Maryland.....	48	8, 756	48	934, 650	5	8, 850	48	106, 619	44	7, 419
Mercersburg.....	19	3, 910	18	411, 000	3	24, 400	19	56, 042	19	3, 629
Virginia.....	28	3, 898	28	618, 700	5	41, 500	28	53, 329	27	3, 136
North Carolina.....	56	10, 430	54	918, 000	15	111, 819	55	108, 272	55	11, 314
Gettysburg.....	33	8, 947	26	650, 700	5	7, 000	27	94, 942	27	8, 123
Carlisle.....	20	2, 188	20	389, 875	3	26, 465	19	36, 521	18	2, 082
Juniata.....	46	7, 662	46	845, 500	10	102, 460	46	98, 521	44	6, 334
Baltimore-Washing- ton.....	16	5, 076	16	1, 104, 200	9	251, 025	16	88, 679	15	3, 107
Midwest:										
Fort Wayne.....	21	4, 929	18	525, 500	5	57, 225	20	66, 866	20	4, 107
Chicago.....	15	2, 492	15	335, 500	5	62, 225	15	40, 954	15	2, 196
Iowa.....	12	1, 243	12	88, 000	3	8, 743	11	10, 530	12	984
Lincoln.....	6	520	4	33, 000			6	6, 572	6	513
Indianapolis.....	22	5, 667	20	570, 900	7	182, 159	22	95, 090	21	3, 825
Missouri-Kansas.....	21	2, 673	19	244, 000	1	18, 965	21	37, 007	20	2, 367
Kentucky.....	14	2, 798	13	147, 325	3	15, 900	12	42, 003	10	2, 165
Zion Hungarian.....	13	1, 853	12	253, 500	9	122, 950	13	51, 182	10	1, 263

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS, 1936—Continued

SYNOD, CLASSIS, AND DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
District:										
Atlantic	41	15, 198	39	\$1, 819, 200	26	\$362, 201	41	\$230, 376	38	8, 549
California	15	1, 736	12	191, 201	7	41, 573	15	39, 238	13	816
Colorado	14	2, 936	12	126, 500	7	36, 431	13	23, 775	12	1, 064
Indiana	109	40, 707	103	4, 850, 741	56	649, 399	106	666, 771	104	27, 919
Iowa	76	15, 704	67	1, 054, 175	22	146, 324	73	144, 553	68	7, 711
Kansas	37	4, 558	30	392, 050	10	29, 488	35	63, 960	31	3, 276
Michigan	83	24, 075	78	2, 659, 670	41	514, 365	82	304, 889	79	11, 154
Minnesota	82	13, 284	75	826, 650	15	50, 838	80	120, 021	64	4, 434
Missouri	118	29, 828	111	3, 084, 627	45	653, 063	117	443, 025	110	20, 176
Nebraska	36	7, 450	35	276, 570	15	47, 640	35	70, 202	35	3, 351
New York	58	26, 230	51	2, 409, 915	28	306, 422	57	349, 325	48	10, 956
North Illinois	125	49, 207	116	5, 402, 212	69	1, 016, 039	125	583, 756	117	22, 200
Ohio	76	26, 120	71	2, 886, 093	26	226, 865	76	354, 568	72	17, 145
Pacific-Northwest	13	1, 379	12	77, 750	6	30, 550	13	20, 407	13	789
Pennsylvania	30	6, 310	28	866, 470	10	56, 559	30	91, 972	28	3, 930
Southern	19	5, 765	18	634, 000	15	124, 827	18	73, 451	16	3, 404
South Illinois	97	26, 966	87	2, 281, 800	34	319, 044	93	270, 231	84	13, 526
Texas	59	11, 236	56	773, 805	20	72, 715	59	89, 098	55	5, 587
West Missouri	34	7, 609	32	871, 750	10	43, 868	34	89, 437	30	5, 113
Wisconsin	96	24, 357	85	1, 866, 050	40	262, 198	95	275, 670	90	10, 108
Montana Mission	5	419	3	11, 700	2	7, 000	3	2, 830	3	105

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Evangelical and Reformed Church was established on June 26, 1934, at Cleveland, Ohio. As such it has a very brief history, but since it was formed by the union of two denominations, each of which had a long and honored history, we must briefly trace these two streams as they moved on their separate ways prior to the union.

The older of these two bodies is the Reformed Church in the United States. It dates back to October 15, 1725, when the first communion was celebrated at Falkner Swamp, about 40 miles north of Philadelphia, Pa. Prior to that date, however, scattered congregations existed in eastern Pennsylvania and even as far south as Virginia. Ministers were scarce and these groups of Reformed people sometimes engaged the services of school teachers to conduct religious services. There was as yet no organization to hold the widely scattered congregations together. In September 1747 Michael Schlatter, who had been sent to America by the Synod of South and North Holland, organized the *Coetus* in Philadelphia. This is a Latin term and means practically the same as the word Synod. It was, however, subject to the Synod in Holland and made regular reports to that body, from which it also received periodical aid. In 1793 the *Coetus* declared its independence from Holland and reorganized itself under the name of The Synod of the German Reformed Church.

The church had no educational institutions, no boards, and no organized missionary work. These things came later in its history. The first missionary, however, had been sent west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1783. Early in the nineteenth century missionaries were sent to North Carolina and to Ohio. People began to settle in new parts of the country which had been offered for occupancy and the church sent pastors to minister to these new settlements on the frontier. In 1819 the Synod divided itself into eight districts known as Classes. In 1824

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D. D., general secretary of the Board of Home Missions, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

the Ohio Classis organized itself into the Ohio Synod, with powers similar to those belonging to the mother Synod in the East. In 1825 a theological seminary was opened in Carlisle, Pa., which later was moved to York, Pa., and in 1836 to Mercersburg, Pa. In 1871 the seminary was moved to Lancaster, Pa., where it is now located. In 1826 the American Missionary Society of the German Reformed Church was organized in Frederick, Md., and the Missionary Magazine was started. A few years later this came to be known as the Reformed Church Messenger. In 1838 the Board of Foreign Missions was organized in Lancaster, Pa. The Ohio Synod patterned its work somewhat after that of the mother Synod. It formed a Board of Missions, published a paper known as The Western Missionary and founded a theological seminary which was first located in Canton, Ohio, and later was moved to Tiffin, Ohio, and still later, after the union with the Ursinus School of Theology, came to be known as Central Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio. This seminary in 1934 united with Eden Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Synod in Webster Groves, Mo. In 1863 the mother Synod and the Ohio Synod united in forming the General Synod, which, after an honored history of 70 years, ceased to function when the union of the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America took place.

During its long history of over 200 years the Reformed Church developed its missionary work at home and abroad; founded educational institutions; established homes for orphans, for old folks, and hospitals; and thus took its place among the leading denominations of the country.

The Evangelical Synod of North America has also an interesting history to its credit. It traces its origin in this country to a group of six ministers who met at Gravois Settlement near St. Louis, Mo., on October 15, 1840, and formed the Evangelical Union of the West. It will be observed that both the Reformed Church and the Evangelical Synod have the same birthday, October 15, although the former is 115 years older than the latter.

At first, the Evangelical Union partook largely of the nature of a ministerial association, and it was not until 1849 that the first congregation affiliated itself with the same. Similar associations had sprung up in Ohio and further east, as also in the northwest. All of these eventually, by 1872, joined themselves to the original union with its center in St. Louis, and in 1877 adopted the name of the German Evangelical Synod of North America. Many independent congregations of German-speaking people, of either Lutheran or Reformed backgrounds, identified themselves with the denomination, and thus during the course of a century, the Evangelical Synod developed into a strong and virile body. It followed the general plan and program of all denominations in America and established a theological seminary, first at Marthasville, then in St. Louis, and later at Webster Groves, Mo.; a college at Evansville, Ind., which in 1872 was moved to Elmhurst, Ill.; and boards for home and foreign missions, for Christian education, for ministerial pensions, and for other activities in the church. It likewise made adequate provision for its orphans, its old folks, and its sick, in the form of homes and hospitals. During the hundred years of its separate history it extended its borders into many States of the Union, and came to occupy an honorable place among the denominations in America.

These two historic churches, in June 1934, after several years of friendly negotiations, formed a new denomination under the name of Evangelical and Reformed Church, each bringing into the union the rich heritage of the history of the past, with the conviction that by so doing they were following the leadings of Providence and were answering the prayer of Christ that "they may all be one," and thus would be equipped to render a greater service in the interests of the kingdom of God.

Through this union the Evangelical and Reformed Church has 2,900 congregations which are distributed throughout the United States and in 2 provinces of Canada, with a total membership of 652,000. It has church property valued as follows:

Churches and parsonages-----	\$70, 000, 000
Educational institutions and endowments-----	20, 000, 000
Benevolent institutions (including hospitals, orphanages, old folks' homes, deaconess homes)-----	10, 000, 000
Total property value-----	100, 000, 000

DOCTRINE

The Evangelical and Reformed Church, true to its name, believes in the Bible. It believes that the Bible is the Word of God, that God hath spoken and revealed Himself in His word, and in Jesus Christ the Word made flesh. Early in Protestantism certain doctrinal statements were formulated to express what the respective churches which emerged through the Reformation believed. One of these was the Augsburg Confession, formulated in 1530 at Augsburg, Germany. Later on this was somewhat modified under the influence of Melancthon, and John Calvin himself subscribed to this altered form of the Augsburg Confession. The Lutherans generally accepted this Confession either in its original or altered form. Martin Luther wrote a brief catechism in which some of these Protestant doctrines were set forth in the form of question and answer.

In 1563 the Heidelberg Catechism was issued at Heidelberg, Germany. It was prepared by two young theologians named Olevianus and Ursinus. This, too, was influenced by John Calvin and Melancthon. It became the standard of doctrine for the reformed branch of the Reformation. When in 1817 the Evangelical Union in Prussia under Frederick William III was formed, which sought to bring together the Lutheran and Reformed groups, the matter of the doctrinal standards of the two bodies was not raised. It was presumed that each group might continue to believe in its own confessions and to use the same catechisms it had formerly used.

Those who came to America and represented the Reformed Church naturally held to the doctrines set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism, while those who came to America at a later date and organized the Evangelical Synod of North America adhered not only to the Heidelberg Catechism, but also to the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism, as interpretations of the essential truths of the Bible. They accepted all of them so far as they agreed, but wherein they differed they reserved the right to go to the Bible and find the final and ultimate truth.

When the Evangelical and Reformed Church was formed, these three standards of faith were thus brought into the union. Consequently, in formulating the doctrinal statement of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, there were written into the constitution these words:

The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are recognized as the Word of God and the ultimate rule of Christian faith and practice.

The doctrinal standards of the Evangelical and Reformed Church are the Heidelberg Catechism, Luther's Catechism, and the Augsburg Confession. They are accepted as an authoritative interpretation of the essential truth taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Wherever these doctrinal standards differ, ministers, members, and congregations, in accordance with the liberty of conscience inherent in the Gospel, are allowed to adhere to the interpretation of one of these confessions. However, in each case the final norm is the Word of God.

The Evangelical and Reformed Church, therefore, continues as the church of the Word. On this rock it has built its house. And in so doing it is true to its traditions and to the spirit of Luther, Zwingli, Melancthon, Calvin, and all of the reformers.

Like all Protestant churches it accepts the two sacraments of Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper and adheres to the rites of confirmation, ordination, consecration, marriage, and burial. It allows freedom of worship, but in the interest of unity and harmony, it prescribes forms of worship and hymns for common use.

ORGANIZATION

The Evangelical and Reformed Church has a presbyterial form of government. The members elect their representatives, so that each congregation is governed by a consistory or church council. A "charge" is composed of one or more congregations constituting a pastorate. A number of contiguous charges form a Synod. There are 34 such Synods. These Synods, however, are constituted, not by all the members of the congregations in a given territory, but by their representatives, viz: The pastor and a delegate from each pastoral charge, preferably an elder. The Synod has certain distinct duties and functions to perform. It has jurisdiction over its ministers and congregations; it examines, licenses, and ordains candidates for the ministry, and performs such other functions as may be assigned to it. It elects its own officers for the administration of its work, and meets twice a year—in the spring for legislative purposes and in the fall in

the nature of a workers' conference, at which a larger representation of the congregation drawn from its organizations are expected to attend. The Synod appoints numerous committees through whom the work of the church is being carried forward.

Beyond the Synod comes the General Synod. This body represents the whole church and consists of delegates chosen by the synods, an equal number of ministers and lay members, together with certain officials definitely named.

The General Synod is the highest body of the church. It meets regularly every 2 years and has definite functions reserved to it. It elects its own officers of which the president, secretary, and treasurer are full-time officers. It elects a smaller group known as the General Council, consisting of 21 members, to supervise and direct the work of the church and to act for the church when the General Synod is not in session. The General Council functions principally through committees charged with specific tasks.

The General Synod also elects boards and commissions and prosecutes its kingdom work through these and certain auxiliary organizations such as the Churchmen's Brotherhood and the Women's Guild.

There are eight boards of the church operating in different fields of service, and four commissions with definite responsibilities, as follows: Board of National Missions, Board of International Missions, Board of Christian Education and Publication, Board of Business Management, Board of Pensions and Relief, Board of Investments, Board of Theological Seminaries, Board of Directors of Elmhurst College, and such others as may be created by the General Synod; and Commission on Evangelism, Commission on Christian Social Action, Commission on Higher Education, and Commission on Benevolent Institutions.

The General Synod, the Synod, and the consistory or church council are called "judicatories." The boards and other organizations are called "agencies." These judicatories and agencies have mutual relationships. The judicatories create the agencies and use them as instruments to carry the work into effect, while the agencies in turn use the organizations set up in or by the judicatories as avenues through which to work. The whole organization of the church is so integrated that each particular part does its work in relation to the whole. This scheme enlists the activity of every individual member in the whole task of the church.

WORK

To make its contribution to the Christianizing of America is one of its specific tasks. Apart from what each congregation in its local community is doing in this Christianizing process, the Evangelical and Reformed Church, through its Board of National Missions, is working in the frontier sections of the country, among the less privileged types of population, such as the Ozarkians, the fishermen at Biloxi, the sojourners in Madaline Island, and such national groups as the Indians, the Volga Germans, the Hungarians, the Czechs, the Japanese and, in large centers of population, such as the Caroline Mission in St. Louis, and in rural communities where conditions require guidance, aid, and readjustment.

In the fields outside the United States and Canada the Evangelical and Reformed Church, through its Board of International Missions, maintains missions in India, Japan, China, Honduras, Iraq, and Africa. The work in these distant lands partakes largely of an evangelistic, educational, industrial, and medical nature whereby the kingdom of God is to be established among these peoples.

The teaching function of the church includes such activities as are carried forward in the Sunday school, the weekday school of religion, the vacation Bible school, the catechetical class, the leadership training school, the summer camp, the adult school of Christian living and the general church-related schools, colleges, and theological seminaries. It includes the publication of Christian periodicals, church school hymnals, general Christian education books, and other literature for the instruction of our people in the work of the church and in the art of Christian living.

Most of these educational activities are administered by the Board of Christian Education and Publication, whose administrative headquarters are in Philadelphia and whose editorial offices are located in St. Louis.

The educational institutions of the church, of which there are 14, operate in the field of higher education. These institutions consist of three theological seminaries for the training of men for the ministry, of eight colleges, and three academies. These institutions are related to each other and to the church through a commission on higher education.

The Boards of Missions, the Board of Christian Education and Publication, the Women's Guild, and the Churchmen's Brotherhood have formed the Cooperative Council of Missionary Education which coordinates the educational features in the field of missions.

Chief among our educational publications carrying news of the church is "The Messenger" which is the weekly paper for the denomination. There are also two papers issued in the German language, "Der Friedensbote," published in St. Louis, and "Die Kirchenzeitung," published in Cleveland.

Most of the printing of our literature is being done by our two printing establishments, one located in St. Louis, the other in Cleveland.

The Board of Business Management has under its supervision the Schaff Building in Philadelphia, Eden Publishing House in St. Louis, and Central Publishing House in Cleveland, all of which places maintain up-to-date book stores and supply houses where material can be procured for the further instruction of our people.

The Board of Ministerial Relief and Pensions concerns itself with the relief of aged ministers and the widows of deceased ministers. Then there are the numerous benevolent institutions which care for the orphans, the aged, and the sick.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

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EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each of the
12 Evangelistic Associations

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under this head are included various associations of churches which are more or less completely organized and have one general characteristic, namely, the conduct of evangelistic or missionary work.

In a few cases they are practically denominations, but for the most part, while distinct from other religious bodies, they are dominated by the evangelistic conception rather than by doctrinal or ecclesiastical distinctions. None of them is large, and some are very small and local in their character.

Between 1916 and 1926 certain changes were noted: The Church of God (Apostolic) was added; the Lumber River Mission, now known as the Holiness Methodist Church, was listed with the Methodist bodies; the Church Transcendent, and the Voluntary Missionary Society in America ceased to exist; no report was received from the Peniel Missions; and two bodies were listed under new names—Apostolic Faith Mission, reported in 1916 and 1906 as Apostolic Faith Movement, and Missionary Bands of the World, formerly reported as Pentecost Bands of the World.

In 1936 the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) has been added to the group.

The bodies grouped under the head "Evangelistic Associations" in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed as follows, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census years.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	270	20,230	176	\$1,988,720	227	\$307,519	217	15,478
Apostolic Christian Church.....	57	5,841	52	552,490	56	41,048	52	3,616
Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean).....	31	1,663	18	146,500	23	24,926	20	1,077
Apostolic Faith Mission.....	17	2,288	7	320,950	15	69,487	13	873
Christian Congregation.....	1	57					1	30
Church of Daniel's Band.....	5	122	4	3,250	5	767	3	108
Church of God (Apostolic).....	13	314	8	6,630	10	2,476	7	277
Church of God as Organized by Christ.....	13	361	3	1,250	8	469	1	20
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association.....	20	709	10	13,250	19	6,802	17	827
Metropolitan Church Association.....	14	961	1	150,000	13	47,605	10	804
Missionary Church Association.....	47	3,648	37	217,900	45	88,871	45	6,008
Missionary Bands of the World.....	6	222	6	16,000	5	4,159	4	275
Pillar of Fire.....	46	4,044	30	560,500	28	20,909	44	1,563

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATIONS, 1936, 1926, 1916,
AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1926								
Total for the group	257	15,783	141	1,821,043	198	378,034	188	11,839
Apostolic Christian Church	53	5,709	48	476,800	49	36,072	48	2,581
Apostolic Faith Mission	14	2,119	4	273,500	11	60,622	7	578
Christian Congregation	2	150	1	1,000	1	250	2	165
Church of Daniel's Band	4	129	3	4,500	4	667	2	78
Church of God (Apostolic)	18	492	8	24,350	14	5,486	13	341
Church of God as Organized by Christ	19	375	2	\$1,400	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Associa- tion	14	495	9	18,500	10	\$5,363	10	414
Metropolitan Church Association	40	1,113	4	201,650	34	107,580	33	1,618
Missionary Church Association	34	2,498	30	262,343	33	105,326	29	3,822
Missionary Bands of the World	11	241	9	20,000	10	6,588	8	248
Pillar of Fire	48	2,442	23	537,000	32	50,080	36	1,994
1916								
Total for the group	207	13,933	134	854,435	170	285,167	145	10,087
Apostolic Church	2	112	2	6,400	2	650	1	60
Apostolic Christian Church	54	4,766	49	265,325	51	29,893	47	3,068
Apostolic Faith Movement	24	2,196	8	40,950	22	38,380	16	711
Christian Congregation	7	645	5	11,500	5	1,650	5	376
Church of Daniel's Band	6	393	4	7,800	4	895	1	22
Church of God as Organized by Christ	17	227	3	1,500	1	50	-----	-----
Church Transcendent	3	91	1	4,500	1	700	3	84
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Associa- tion	12	352	11	21,100	12	3,887	12	502
Lumber River Mission	6	434	6	6,425	4	323	6	358
Metropolitan Church Association	7	704	1	100,000	4	80,635	3	423
Missionary Church Association	25	1,554	20	84,700	21	37,930	21	3,022
Peniel Missions	9	257	2	111,600	8	5,765	4	66
Pentecost Bands of the World	10	218	10	18,500	10	4,420	10	430
Pillar of Fire	21	1,129	8	171,555	21	57,790	12	559
Voluntary Missionary Society in Amer- ica	4	855	4	2,580	4	2,199	4	386
1906								
Total for the group	179	10,842	115	532,185	-----	-----	136	7,615
Apostolic Christian Church	41	4,558	38	141,550	-----	-----	31	1,932
Apostolic Faith Movement	6	538	1	450	-----	-----	5	245
Christian Congregation	9	395	5	7,200	-----	-----	7	332
Gospel Mission	8	196	4	3,100	-----	-----	7	245
Church of Daniel's Band	4	92	2	2,400	-----	-----	1	50
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Associa- tion	10	293	9	11,300	-----	-----	9	402
Lumber River Mission	5	265	5	3,000	-----	-----	5	256
Metropolitan Church Association	6	466	4	118,300	-----	-----	4	360
Missionary Church Association	30	1,256	19	33,135	-----	-----	28	1,916
Peniel Missions	11	703	1	40,250	-----	-----	7	308
Pentecost Bands of the World	16	487	15	69,550	-----	-----	13	477
Pentecostal Union Church	3	230	3	90,600	-----	-----	2	175
Voluntary Missionary Society in Amer- ica (Colored)	3	425	2	2,400	-----	-----	3	390
Heavenly Recruit Church	27	938	7	8,950	-----	-----	14	527

APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	57	14	43		
Members, number.....	5,841	1,461	4,380	25.0	75.0
Average membership per church.....	102	104	102		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,127	434	1,693	20.4	79.6
Female.....	3,714	1,027	2,687	27.7	72.3
Males per 100 females.....	57.3	42.3	63.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8		8		
13 years and over.....	5,587	1,413	4,174	25.3	74.7
Age not reported.....	246	48	198	19.5	80.5
Percent under 13 years ²	0.1		0.2		
Church edifices, number.....	54	10	44		
Value—number reporting.....	52	10	42		
Amount reported.....	\$552,490	\$145,229	\$407,261	26.3	73.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$549,490	\$145,229	\$404,261	26.4	73.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,000		\$3,000		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$10,625	\$14,523	\$9,697		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	3	3		
Amount reported.....	\$9,660	\$5,100	\$4,560	52.8	47.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	7	39		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	13	43		
Amount reported.....	\$41,048	\$13,749	\$27,299	33.5	66.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$600		\$600		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$5,746	\$1,496	\$4,250	26.0	74.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,050	\$3,538	\$5,512	39.1	60.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,915	\$1,600	\$3,315	32.6	67.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,187	\$3,510	\$6,677	34.5	65.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,224	\$2,214	\$5,010	30.6	69.4
Home missions.....	\$216		\$216		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$112		\$112		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$917	\$307	\$610	33.5	66.5
All other purposes.....	\$2,081	\$1,084	\$997	52.1	47.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$1,058	\$635		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	11	41		
Officers and teachers.....	312	75	237	24.0	76.0
Scholars.....	3,616	819	2,797	22.6	77.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Apostolic Christian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. While no parsonages were reported as owned in either 1936 or 1926, one, valued at \$2,000, was reported for 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	57	53	54	41
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	4	-1	13	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	5,841	5,709	4,766	4,558
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	132	943	208	-----
Percent.....	2.3	19.8	4.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	102	108	88	111
Church edifices , number.....	54	56	51	44
Value—number reporting.....	52	48	49	38
Amount reported.....	\$552,490	\$476,800	\$265,325	\$141,550
Average value per church.....	\$10,625	\$9,933	\$5,415	\$3,725
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	2	6
Amount reported.....	\$9,660	\$11,650	\$1,000	\$6,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	56	49	51	-----
Amount reported.....	\$41,048	\$36,072	\$29,893	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$600			
All other salaries.....	\$5,746			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,050	\$27,249	\$18,139	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,915			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,187			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,224			
Home missions.....	\$216			
Foreign missions.....	\$112	\$8,823	\$11,754	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$917			
All other purposes.....	\$2,081			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$736	\$586	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	52	48	47	31
Officers and teachers.....	312	228	197	130
Scholars.....	3,616	2,581	3,068	1,932

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	57	14	43	5,841	1,461	4,380	2,127	3,714	57.3	52	312	3,616
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	1	1	-----	210	210	-----	80	130	61.5	1	8	129
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	-----	2	140	-----	140	57	83	-----	2	14	137
New Jersey.....	1	1	-----	48	48	-----	14	34	-----	1	3	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	9	5	4	744	518	226	251	493	50.9	9	60	524
Indiana.....	8	-----	8	922	-----	922	368	554	66.4	7	53	714
Illinois.....	14	3	11	2,689	619	2,070	935	1,754	53.3	14	90	1,326
Michigan.....	2	-----	2	127	-----	127	44	83	-----	2	7	110
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	-----	2	90	-----	90	45	45	-----	2	5	53
Iowa.....	5	-----	5	268	-----	268	104	164	63.4	4	21	193
Missouri.....	2	-----	2	65	-----	65	23	42	-----	2	10	60
Kansas.....	3	1	5	362	25	337	135	227	59.5	6	25	221
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	1	1	-----	16	16	-----	4	12	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	-----	1	80	-----	80	33	47	-----	1	5	95
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	2	1	1	70	15	55	30	40	-----	1	11	40
California.....	1	1	-----	10	10	-----	4	6	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	57	53	54	41	5,841	5,709	4,766	4,558	8	5,587	246	0.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	9	8	6	8	744	668	428	539	8	736	-----	1.1
Indiana.....	8	8	8	6	922	580	628	380	-----	922	-----	-----
Illinois.....	14	12	15	14	2,689	2,828	2,165	2,515	-----	2,535	154	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	5	5	3	268	279	290	184	-----	268	-----	-----
Kansas.....	6	6	6	4	362	430	437	417	-----	362	-----	-----
Other States.....	2	15	14	6	856	924	818	523	-----	764	92	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and California.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	57	54	52	\$552,490	6	\$9,660
Ohio.....	9	7	7	56,500	2	2,500
Indiana.....	8	8	8	80,400	1	3,000
Illinois.....	14	15	13	295,729	2	4,100
Iowa.....	5	5	5	18,250	—	—
Kansas.....	6	6	6	20,500	—	—
Other States.....	15	13	13	81,111	1	60

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	57	56	\$41,048	\$600	\$5,746	\$9,050	\$4,915	\$10,187	\$7,224	\$216	\$112	\$917	\$2,081
Ohio.....	9	9	8,878	600	860	3,293	1,200	942	1,684	25	112	35	127
Indiana.....	8	8	4,199		1,245	588		915	1,118	50		150	133
Illinois.....	14	14	17,712		2,915	2,125	1,900	6,047	2,639	110		644	1,332
Iowa.....	5	5	3,647			928	1,800	487	361	31		15	25
Kansas.....	6	6	1,242		164	536		215	317			10	
Other States.....	15	14	5,370		562	1,580	15	1,581	1,105			63	464

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Oklahoma.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Apostolic Christian Church traces its origin to Benedict Weyeneth, who came to this country about the year 1847 and established a number of German-Swiss churches. The principal characteristic of these churches is the development of the doctrine of entire sanctification. They aim solely at the saving of souls, a change of heart through regeneration, and a life of godliness guided and directed by the Holy Spirit.

This body does not believe in war, therefore the members sought exemption from bearing arms, but they are very willing to support the Government of the United States in any service which is compatible with the teachings of Christ and the Apostles. This was demonstrated by the members in the World War, in which they were commended for their faithfulness. Each member is required to be obedient to the laws of the United States and honest in discharging his duties, such as reporting all taxable property, paying taxes, etc.

The different organizations are distinct from each other, although combining in a loose association, and they are considering the advisability of a more definite organization.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Ernest Graf, Sr., Akron, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH (NAZAREAN)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have become converted to Christ and are baptized and who strive for sanctification and preparation for eternal life.

The Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	26	5	-----	-----
Members , number.....	1,663	1,551	112	93.3	6.7
Average membership per church.....	54	60	22	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	645	597	48	92.6	7.4
Female.....	1,018	954	64	93.7	6.3
Males per 100 females.....	63.4	62.6	(2)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,547	1,437	110	92.9	7.1
13 years and over.....	116	114	2	98.3	1.7
Church edifices , number.....	19	17	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	18	16	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$146,500	\$135,500	\$11,000	92.5	7.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$143,000	\$132,000	\$11,000	92.3	7.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,500	\$3,500		100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$8,139	\$8,469	\$5,500	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4			-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12,860	\$12,860		100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	13	2	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	21	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$24,926	\$24,167	\$759	97.0	3.0
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$2,208	\$2,088	\$120	94.6	5.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,629	\$4,227	\$402	91.3	8.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,650	\$2,650		100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$6,976	\$6,864	\$112	98.4	1.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,765	\$3,765		100.0	-----
Home missions.....	\$175	\$175		100.0	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$2,405	\$2,280	\$125	94.8	5.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,563	\$1,563		100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$555	\$555		100.0	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,084	\$1,151	\$380	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	19	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	70	63	7	-----	-----
Scholars.....	1,077	987	90	91.6	8.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2		-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	3	3		-----	-----
Scholars.....	38	38		-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBER- SHIP BY AGE		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	26	5	1,663	1,551	112	645	1,018	63.4	1,547	116	20	70	1,077
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	1	1	---	78	78	---	30	48	---	78	---	1	4	100
New Jersey.....	2	2	---	106	106	---	36	70	---	106	---	2	4	46
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	29	14	15	13	16	---	29	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Ohio.....	11	11	---	852	852	---	336	516	65.1	767	85	8	31	491
Illinois.....	4	3	1	292	220	72	115	177	65.9	252	---	4	18	274
Michigan.....	1	1	---	120	120	---	43	77	---	120	---	1	2	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Minnesota.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	7	13	---	20	---	---	---	---
Missouri.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	10	20	---	30	---	1	4	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	12	12	---	6	6	---	12	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	1	---	1	10	---	10	4	6	---	10	---	1	2	20
MOUNTAIN:														
Colorado.....	1	1	---	16	16	---	5	11	---	16	---	1	2	22
Utah.....	1	---	1	13	---	13	6	7	---	13	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:														
Oregon.....	1	1	---	54	54	---	19	35	---	54	---	1	3	34
California.....	3	2	1	31	29	2	15	16	---	---	31	---	---	---

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	31	19	18	\$148,500	4	\$12,860
Ohio.....	11	8	8	56,500	3	6,750
Illinois.....	4	4	4	40,500	---	---
Other States.....	16	7	16	49,500	1	6,110

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Utah, and Oregon.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes.
United States.....	31	23	\$24, 926	\$2, 208	\$4, 029	\$2, 650	\$6, 976	\$3, 765	\$175	\$2, 405	\$1, 563	\$555
Ohio.....	11	8	12, 544	834	2, 334	1, 250	4, 951	2, 822	75	100	178	---
Illinois.....	4	4	5, 250	970	1, 063	---	392	450	---	650	1, 337	388
Other States.....	16	11	7, 132	404	1, 232	1, 400	1, 633	493	100	1, 655	48	167

¹Includes 2 churches in New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and California.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

Samuel Heinrich Froehlich was born on July 4, 1803, in Brugg, Switzerland. From his youth, he was influenced by his parents to devote himself to the clergy of the Protestant Reformed (State Church) so that he never contemplated anything else and was educated accordingly.

The further he advanced in his study, the more his faith vanished until he came to the point that he believed nothing at all. Then God had compassion on him and awakened him and led him through a well-grounded conversion to true or real faith.

From that moment on, however, he met nothing but opposition everywhere in the church (the state or established church). When he took his first examination for acceptance into the ministry in the year 1826, because of his testimony of the truth, he was put back a year. Finally he was accepted as a clergyman and after an initial and temporary installation he returned as a clergyman to his home scenes.

He preached repentance and conversion in a convincing manner. A great awakening took place in the entire church. (As above, by "church" the state church of that place is meant.) One poor sinner-heart after another laid itself at the feet of Jesus. From other localities, too, many came to hear his sermons. When the enemy saw what blessed-making awakenings were taking place, he would no longer look on. One storm broke after another over the faithful witness of Christ until, in October 1830, he was deprived (for nonconformity) as a clergyman in the Protestant Reformed (State Church) because he ventured to preach against rational religion and proclaimed the Gospel of reconciliation in its original purity.

But much as the opposition was stirred, it was yet not possible to repel the light that had appeared. The good seed had been sown and had brought forth its fruits. Seeking souls inquiring after God flocked around S. H. Froehlich and here and there flourishing assemblies originated in Switzerland.

Still the opposition asserted itself more and more. Persecutions intensified until S. H. Froehlich was forced to leave Switzerland in the year of 1844. In response to a call from seeking souls he emigrated to Strassburg, in Alsace. From here, the word was spread out into all of Alsace and Germany and churches were begun here and there.

In the summer of 1839, two Hungarian youths, Emerich Henkschei and his brother, came to Zurich in their travels and became acquainted with S. H. Froehlich. They were converted and baptized and when they returned to their native land they also preached the Gospel. This was the beginning of the many congregations in Hungary, Austria, and the territory comprising the present Yugoslavia and Roumania. Congregations began to appear in Germany also, and to some extent in France.

¹This statement was furnished by Elder Frederick Schiler, Apostolic Christian Church (Nazarean) Mansfield, Ohio.

Severe persecutions oppressed many of the members and under this oppression many believers emigrated to America. In this wise, congregations spread to the new continent.

It has been estimated that there are about 35,000 adherents to this faith in Hungary and somewhat more than 35,000 additional members in Jugoslavia and Roumania. Besides these 70,000 there are several thousand more in Switzerland and many hundred additional members scattered in Germany and France.

DOCTRINE

"Nazarean" is defined in Funk and Wagnall's dictionary as, "3 Eccl., one of a Hungarian Sect of Christians having no priesthood, rejecting infant baptism and transubstantiation, refraining from military service and politics, and refusing to bind themselves by oath." This concise statement is correct as far as it goes. The teaching further consists in this: That a man must be converted to Christ and become reborn to a lively hope of eternal life; that such a believer be baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; that he covenant with God to live a life sanctified in Him and according to the Word of God to seek to become rich in good works; that he live according to the Gospel of Christ, subject to the authorities, strive to be at peace with his fellow men, and fulfil his obligations as a good citizen. According to the Word of God believers refrain from taking up arms for the purpose of shedding blood, since the Bible commands, "Love your enemies"; likewise the oath cannot be given—but "Let your yea be yea and your nay be nay."

The organization consists of members of the church who have become converted to Christ and baptized and who strive for sanctification and preparation for eternal life; and also of such friends of the truth who sincerely and earnestly strive to attain such adoption to sonship in Christ.

The principle has been recognized since time immemorable that there is a transitory degree or class existing between those who are yet in total darkness and those who are in union with God through Jesus Christ. The disciples of Christ themselves were for a time being of this class, and it was present and existing in the ancient Church of Christ going under the name of "Catechumens." This very same class is present and existing in our organization and is known under the name of "Friends" or "Friends of Truth." Such members of the organization, although they have not yet received baptism or communion and are not yet greeted with the holy kiss, meanwhile freely enjoy other valued privileges and the fellowship with all the members.

In times of persecution, hatred and suffering fell upon this transitory class with equal fury, and in compensation they were also partakers of the benedictions and blessings which emanated from the light and truth as taught by the ministers of the church. Even in our day that law of compensation should and does hold good, that in the eyes of the law as well as in the eyes of the people in general, those belonging to this transitory class are and should be as they always have been regarded as being classed and associated with those who are in union and fellowship with God, rather than with those who are outside of the bounds and influence of the church.

Those members of the organization who are yet within the transitory class (Friends of the Truth) do share and hold with equal conscientious conviction, along with the more advanced class of members, the doctrine founded upon the teaching of Christ, that it is *sinful* to shed human blood.

It is made a fundamental duty of every member of the church to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, to be ready to do every good work, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawler and show all meekness to all men. The members are not actuated in their attitude by the spirit of cowardice or unwillingness to bring sacrifice for the good, and are willing to observe the command of the government to do noncombatant service, but their conscience does not permit them to render obedience to the command to kill.

Members do not claim or insist upon exemption from all service in time of war but only from such service as cannot properly be classed as noncombatant.

ORGANIZATION

Each church is served by elders who are authorized to baptize, lay on hands, give the Lord's Supper, and conduct meetings of members for exercising church discipline in accordance with the teachings laid down by Christ and the Apostles.

APOSTOLIC FAITH MISSION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Apostolic Faith Mission for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who are permanently and actively identified with the movement, not including those who merely attend the meetings or are simply in accord with the movement.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	17	13	4		
Members, number.....	2,288	2,154	134	94.1	5.9
Average membership per church.....	135	166	34		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	911	861	50	94.5	5.5
Female.....	1,372	1,288	84	93.9	6.1
Sex not reported.....	5	5			
Males per 100 females.....	66.4	66.8	(2)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	444	413	31	93.0	7.0
13 years and over.....	1,838	1,741	97	94.7	5.3
Age not reported.....	6		6		
Percent under 13 years ²	19.5	19.2	24.2		
Church edifices, number.....	7	5	2		
Value—number reporting.....	7	5	2		
Amount reported.....	\$320,950	\$319,450	\$1,500	99.5	.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$320,950	\$319,450	\$1,500	99.5	.5
Average value per church.....	\$45,850	\$63,890	\$750		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$15,200	\$14,800	\$400	97.4	2.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	3			
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$16,600	\$16,500	\$100	99.4	.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	13	2		
Amount reported.....	\$69,487	\$69,073	\$414	99.4	.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,965	\$6,955	\$10	99.9	.1
All other salaries.....	\$7,650	\$7,650		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,766	\$11,691	\$75	99.4	.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,180	\$8,180		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,103	\$23,103		100.0	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,076	\$5,076		100.0	
Home missions.....	\$2,608	\$2,608		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$995	\$995		100.0	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,645	\$2,320	\$325	87.7	12.3
All other purposes.....	\$499	\$495	\$4	99.2	.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,632	\$5,313	\$207		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3		
Officers and teachers.....	122	92	30	75.4	24.6
Scholars.....	883	773	110	87.5	12.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Apostolic Faith Mission for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	17	14	24	6
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	3	-10	18	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	2, 288	2, 119	2, 196	538
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	169	-77	1, 658	-----
Percent.....	8. 0	-3. 5	308. 2	-----
Average membership per church.....	135	151	92	90
Church edifices , number.....	7	5	8	1
Value—number reporting.....	7	4	8	1
Amount reported.....	\$320, 950	\$273, 500	\$40, 950	\$450
Average value per church.....	\$45, 850	\$68, 375	\$5, 119	\$450
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15, 200	\$85, 000	\$4, 000	-----
Parsonages , number.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	2	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16, 600	\$5, 500	\$5, 400	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	15	11	22	-----
Amount reported.....	\$69, 487	\$60, 622	\$38, 380	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 965	\$45, 971	\$30, 265	-----
All other salaries.....	\$7, 650			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11, 766			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8, 180			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23, 103	\$4, 870	\$8, 115	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5, 076			
Home missions.....	\$2, 608			
Foreign missions.....	\$995			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 645	\$9, 781	\$1, 745	-----
All other purposes.....	\$499			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4, 632	\$5, 511	\$1, 745	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	7	16	5
Officers and teachers.....	122	48	58	30
Scholars.....	883	578	711	245

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Apostolic Faith Mission by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, and for the same reason no tabular statement can be shown for the value of church edifices or the debt on such property since no State reported the value of so many as three churches.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	17	13	4	2,283	2,154	134	911	1,372	5	66.4	13	122	883
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	2	—	83	83	—	30	52	1	—	1	24	85
Missouri.....	2	1	1	63	24	39	25	34	4	—	2	13	41
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	1	—	46	46	—	15	31	—	—	1	7	35
West Virginia.....	1	—	1	6	—	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	—	1	39	—	39	15	24	—	—	1	16	45
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	—	1	50	—	50	20	30	—	—	1	5	35
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	3	—	235	235	—	73	162	—	45.1	3	11	95
Oregon.....	4	4	—	1,641	1,641	—	680	961	—	70.8	4	46	547
California.....	2	2	—	125	125	—	51	74	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	17	14	24	6	2,288	2,119	2,196	538	444	1,838	6	19.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	2	3	2	—	63	140	142	—	12	51	—	—
Kansas.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	2	6	2	235	216	481	350	33	202	—	14.0
Oregon.....	4	5	5	—	1,641	1,551	1,142	—	352	1,289	—	21.5
California.....	2	1	3	—	125	66	103	—	14	111	—	11.2
Other States.....	² 6	3	8	1	224	146	328	48	33	185	6	15.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes: Minnesota, 2; Maryland, 1; West Virginia, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	17	15	\$69,487	\$6,965	\$7,650	\$11,766	\$8,180	\$23,103	\$5,076	\$2,608	\$995	\$2,645	\$499
Washington.....	3	3	2,930	600	-----	200	-----	1,500	50	-----	-----	530	-----
Oregon.....	4	4	60,616	5,405	7,650	11,372	8,000	19,703	4,576	2,208	732	855	115
Other States.....	10	18	5,941	960	-----	194	180	1,900	450	400	263	1,210	384

¹ Includes: Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Maryland, 1; West Virginia, 1; Oklahoma, 1; and California, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This movement originated in 1900, in the revival work of some evangelists. It stands for the "restoration of the faith once delivered to the saints, the old-time religion, camp meetings, revivals, missions, street and prison work, and Christian Unity everywhere." It is not a denomination, in the sense in which that word is ordinarily used, but "an evangelistic movement on a Scriptural plan," carried on by preachers, evangelists, and special workers, who feel that they are called by God, and who devote their whole time to the work, without salaries or collections of any kind, the entire expense depending "upon God's blessing through freewill offerings." Special attention is paid to "salvation and healing." Whenever possible, the leaders upon request visit and pray for the sick without charge. The distant sick are treated through correspondence, the sending of handkerchiefs that have been blessed, etc. There are headquarters in Portland, Oreg., and in Minneapolis, Minn. The membership reported indicates merely those persons who are permanently and actively identified with the movement, not including those who attend the meetings, or who may be classed as associated with it.

WORK

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines, India, Africa, South America, and some of the European countries, under the general supervision of committees which have charge of the receipt of funds and the forwarding of supplies to those in the field, no definite salaries being paid. It has extended rapidly in Finland and Germany, where before the World War there were conventions attended by as many as 2,000 persons. There are, also, many adherents in South Africa.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Miss M. Hanson and Mrs. M. White, pastors in charge, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by them in its present form.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent one active church of the Christian Congregation, reported as being in rural territory in the State of Indiana. The membership was 57, comprising 18 males and 39 females, all of whom were reported as being over 13 years of age. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

This body reported one church edifice in both 1936 and 1926, while in 1916 and 1906 there were five church edifices reported with a value of \$11,500 and \$7,200 respectively. In 1916 there were five churches which reported expenditures amounting to \$1,650.

The membership of the Christian Congregation comprises those persons who have been enrolled in the local congregation upon evidence of Christian character and baptism by water.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1	2	7	9
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	-5	-2	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	57	150	645	395
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-93	-495	250	-----
Percent.....	-62.0	-76.7	63.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	57	75	92	44
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1	2	5	7
Officers and teachers.....	11	18	53	73
Scholars.....	30	165	376	332

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

This body was organized in the year 1899, at Kokomo, Ind., with the special purpose of securing a broader Christian fellowship and of emphasizing and systematizing works of charity. It has district assemblies and also a general assembly which meets annually.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

CHURCH OF DANIEL'S BAND

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Daniel's Band for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in the previous census years, were in the State of Michigan. No parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes only the communicant members enrolled in the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5	2	3		
Members , number.....	122	43	79	35.2	64.8
Average membership per church.....	24	22	26		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	48	17	31		
Female.....	74	26	48		
Males per 100 females ²					
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8		8		
13 years and over.....	90	19	71		
Age not reported.....	24	24			
Percent under 13 years ³	(1)		(1)		
Church edifices , number.....	4	2	2		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$3,250	\$2,600	\$650	80.0	20.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,100	\$2,600	\$500	83.9	16.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$150		\$150		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$813	\$1,300	\$325		
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	1	2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Amount reported.....	\$767	\$146	\$621	19.0	81.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$332		\$332		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$67		\$67		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51	\$6	\$45		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$80	\$25	\$55		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$82	\$57	\$25		
All other purposes.....	\$155	\$58	\$97	37.4	63.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$153	\$73	\$207		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	23	16	7		
Scholars.....	108	68	40	63.0	37.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Daniel's Band for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	5	4	6	4
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-2	2	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	122	129	393	92
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7	-264	301	-----
Percent.....	-5.4	-67.2	(²)	-----
Average membership per church.....	24	32	66	23
Church edifices, number	4	3	5	2
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$3, 250	\$4, 500	\$7, 800	\$2, 400
Average value per church.....	\$813	\$1, 500	\$1, 950	\$1, 200
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	4	-----
Amount reported.....	\$767	\$667	\$895	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$332	\$627	\$845	-----
All other salaries.....	\$67			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$51			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$80	\$40	\$50	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	-----			
Home missions.....	-----			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$82	\$167	\$224	-----
All other purposes.....	\$155			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$153			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	1
Officers and teachers.....	23	17	7	3
Scholars.....	108	78	22	50

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Church of Daniel's Band was organized and incorporated in February 1893 at Marine City, St. Clair County, Mich. The general purpose is evangelistic, with special emphasis upon fellowship, abstinence from all excess, and liberty in the exercise of faith. The organization is somewhat after the Methodist form. In addition to the churches in the United States there is a mission connected with the body in Canada. In their Sunday school work most of the churches unite with other bodies in union schools.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

CHURCH OF GOD (APOSTOLIC)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (Apostolic) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership includes all baptized believers enrolled, but those under 18 years of age are not considered communicants nor are they eligible for official position.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	6	7		
Members , number.....	314	165	149	52.5	47.5
Average membership per church.....	24	28	21		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	89	51	38		
Female.....	225	114	111	50.7	49.3
Males per 100 females.....	39.6	44.7	34.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	21	19	2		
13 years and over.....	293	146	147	49.8	50.2
Percent under 13 years.....	6.7	11.5	1.3		
Church edifices , number.....	8	5	3		
Value—number reporting.....	8	5	3		
Amount reported.....	\$6,630	\$4,970	\$1,660	75.0	25.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,430	\$3,770	\$1,660	69.4	30.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,200	\$1,200		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$829	\$994	\$553		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1,745	\$1,745		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	3	2		
Parsonages , number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	\$2,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Amount reported.....	\$2,476	\$1,164	\$1,312	47.0	53.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$875	\$444	\$431	50.7	49.3
All other salaries.....	\$162	\$35	\$127	21.6	78.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$198	\$168	\$30	84.8	15.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$418	\$418		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$110	\$53	\$57	48.2	51.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85	\$10	\$75		
Home missions.....	\$30	\$4	\$26		
Foreign missions.....	\$3	\$3			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$53	\$29	\$24		
All other purposes.....	\$542		\$542		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$248	\$194	\$328		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3		
Officers and teachers.....	46	24	22		
Scholars.....	277	149	128	53.8	46.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (Apostolic) for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	13	18
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-5	
Percent.....	(²)	
Members, number	314	492
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-178	
Percent.....	-36.2	
Average membership per church.....	24	27
Church edifices, number	8	8
Value—number reporting.....	8	8
Amount reported.....	\$6, 630	\$24, 350
Average value per church.....	\$829	\$3, 044
Debt—number reporting.....	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$1, 745	\$3, 328
Parsonages, number	1	
Value—number reporting.....	1	
Amount reported.....	\$2, 000	
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	10	14
Amount reported.....	\$2, 476	\$5, 486
Pastors' salaries.....	\$875	\$4, 590
All other salaries.....	\$162	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$198	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$418	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$110	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85	
Home missions.....	\$30	
Foreign missions.....	\$3	\$896
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$53	
All other purposes.....	\$542	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$248	\$392
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	7	13
Officers and teachers.....	46	70
Scholars.....	277	341

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of God (Apostolic) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	6	7	314	165	149	89	225	39.6	7	46	277
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2	1	1	86	49	37	23	63	-----	2	14	84
West Virginia.....	4	1	3	77	29	48	20	57	-----	3	20	82
North Carolina.....	1	1	-----	17	17	-----	6	11	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	5	2	3	119	55	64	31	88	-----	2	12	111
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	1	-----	15	15	-----	9	6	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	13	18	314	492	21	293	6.7
West Virginia.....	4	10	77	288	1	76	(¹)
South Carolina.....	5	-----	119	-----	4	115	3.4
Other States.....	24	8	118	204	16	102	13.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	13	8	8	\$6,630	2	\$1,745	1	\$2,000
South Carolina.....	5	4	4	1,960	1	1,000	-----	-----
Other States.....	8	4	14	4,670	1	745	1	2,000

¹ Includes: Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; and North Carolina, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	13	10	\$2,476	\$375	\$162	\$198	\$418	\$110	\$85	\$30	\$3	\$53	\$542
West Virginia.....	4	4	331	220	35	-----	14	-----	10	24	-----	28	-----
Other States.....	9	6	2,145	655	127	198	404	110	75	6	3	25	542

¹ Includes: Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 2; and Kentucky, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of God (Apostolic) was organized at Danville, Ky., in 1897, by Elder Thomas J. Cox. At that time it was called the Christian Faith Band Church, under which name it was later incorporated (1901). At the General Assembly held at Freeman, W. Va., August 15, 1915, the general overseer held a council with the elders concerning the name. The desire was expressed for a more Scriptural name, and the report of the council recommending that the name of the church be changed to "The Church of God (Apostolic)" was adopted by a more than two-thirds vote of the assembly; the latter, however, seeing that a number desired to hold the old name, did not press the matter, and the church was not incorporated under the new name until 1919, at Paris, Ky.

DOCTRINE

Admission to the church depends upon repentance for sin, confession of faith, and baptism by immersion in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The members believe in holiness and sanctification, practice the washing of feet, and celebrate the communion, or Lord's Supper, with unfermented grape juice and unleavened bread.

ORGANIZATION

The governing body is the General Assembly, and the officers are the apostle, or general overseer, the assistant overseer, district elders, pastors, evangelists, and local preachers. The church field is divided into districts, each of which holds a ministerial council once a year. The various churches have local names, the headquarters church being known as Zion Hill Church of God (Apostolic).

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

CHURCH OF GOD AS ORGANIZED BY CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God as Organized by Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises only regular communicants of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	13	4	9	-----	-----
Members , number	361	132	229	36.6	63.4
Average membership per church	28	33	25	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male	166	62	104	37.3	62.7
Female	189	70	119	37.0	63.0
Sex not reported	6	-----	6	-----	-----
Males per 100 females	87.8	(²)	87.4	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	10	-----	10	-----	-----
13 years and over	331	132	199	39.9	60.1
Age not reported	20	-----	20	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ³	2.9	-----	4.8	-----	-----
Church edifices , number	3	-----	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	3	-----	3	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$1,250	-----	\$1,250	-----	100.0
Constructed prior to 1936	\$1,250	-----	\$1,250	-----	100.0
Average value per church	\$417	-----	\$417	-----	-----
Parsonages , number	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$1,500	-----	\$1,500	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	8	2	6	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$469	\$120	\$349	25.6	74.4
Repairs and improvements	\$73	-----	\$73	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest	\$26	-----	\$26	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$320	\$120	\$200	37.5	62.5
All other purposes	\$50	-----	\$50	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$59	\$60	\$58	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Scholars	20	-----	20	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God as Organized by Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	19	17
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-6	2	
Percent ²			
Members , number.....	361	375	227
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-14	148	
Percent.....	-3.7	65.2	
Average membership per church.....	28	20	13
Church edifices , number.....	3	2	3
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,250	\$1,400	\$1,500
Average value per church.....	\$417	\$700	\$500
Parsonages , number.....	1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500		
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	8		
Amount reported.....	\$469		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$73		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$26		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$320		
All other purposes.....	\$50		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$59		
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	1		
Officers and teachers.....	2		
Scholars.....	20		

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Church of God as Organized by Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the State of Indiana, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	4	9	361	132	229	166	189	6	87.8	1	2	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1	---	1	29	---	29	15	14	---	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1	---	1	12	---	12	6	6	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana.....	6	3	3	223	112	111	106	117	---	90.6	---	---	---
Michigan.....	2	---	2	45	---	45	21	24	---	---	---	---	---
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	1	---	1	20	---	20	2	18	---	---	1	2	20
PACIFIC: Oregon.....	1	---	1	12	---	12	6	---	6	---	---	---	---
California.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	10	10	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	13	19	17	361	375	227	10	331	20	2.9
Pennsylvania.....	1	3	3	29	75	25	6	23	---	---
Ohio.....	1	4	2	12	60	16	4	8	---	---
Indiana.....	6	5	6	223	99	98	---	223	---	---
Michigan.....	2	1	4	45	65	66	---	45	---	---
Other States.....	13	6	2	52	76	22	---	32	20	---

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Tennessee, 1; Oregon, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	All other purposes
United States.....	13	8	\$489	873	\$26	\$320	\$50
Indiana.....	6	5	263	12	26	225	-----
Other States.....	7	13	206	61	-----	95	50

¹ Includes: Michigan, 2, and Tennessee, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1886 a circuit preacher, Rev. P. J. Kaufman, belonging to the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, with some other members, became impressed with the ecclesiasticism of different denominations and the lack of Bible authority for their organization. They accordingly withdrew and associated themselves together in what became afterwards the "Church of God as Organized by Christ," the principal basis of which is the belief that membership in the church is not dependent upon human choice, but that all Christians, of any and all sects, who are true to all the gospel light they have, and lead honest, true, and Christian lives, have equal rights with all in the services and are members of His church. They hold to the oneness of God's people, and that it is this Spirit birth that constitutes membership in the true church. Hence, there is no joining of the church among them, nor is there definite ordination to the service of the church, inasmuch as Christ ordains all officials. Christ ordains all officials of the church, but the ministry may be licensed and ordained, if they so desire, for public recognition. Things that cannot be explained or proved with the words of Christ are set aside with the belief that every man "should be fully persuaded in his own mind." They teach repentance and restitution so far as restitution is possible; nonresistance, and full obedience to Christ's commands; observe the sacraments of baptism and the communion, and foot washing, but have no binding form for their observance.

They believe strictly in the American school, are opposed to all church schools and church colleges, holding that the State should control all secular education. Missionary labor for the organization is confined to those near at hand, although individual members contribute liberally to foreign missions of other organizations.

Christ being the head of the church no one place can be named as the headquarters of the church, although the "Gospel Teacher" is accepted as the official organ.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. J. Kaufman, Church of God as Organized by Christ, Nappanee, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who give evidence of a new life, conforming to the teachings of the Scriptures, and who subscribe to the fellowship and the rules of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	5	15		
Members , number.....	709	241	468	34.0	66.0
Average membership per church.....	35	48	31		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	257	70	187	27.2	72.8
Female.....	402	121	281	30.1	69.9
Sex not reported.....	50	50			
Males per 100 females.....	63.9	57.9	66.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	154	52	102	33.8	66.2
13 years and over.....	361	87	274	24.1	75.9
Age not reported.....	194	102	92	52.6	47.4
Percent under 13 years ²	29.9	37.4	27.1		
Church edifices , number.....	10	3	7		
Value—number reporting.....	10	3	7		
Amount reported.....	\$13,250	\$5,000	\$8,250	37.7	62.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$11,250	\$4,000	\$7,250	35.6	64.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	50.0	50.0
Average value per church.....	\$1,325	\$1,667	\$1,179		
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$400		\$400		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	9	3	6		
Parsonages , number.....	6	2	4		
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$5,600	\$4,500	\$1,100	80.4	19.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	4	15		
Amount reported.....	\$6,802	\$2,156	\$4,646	31.7	68.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,954	\$1,017	\$1,937	34.4	65.6
All other salaries.....	\$211	\$49	\$162	23.2	76.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$148	\$10	\$138	6.8	93.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600		\$600		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$883	\$276	\$607	31.3	68.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75	\$50	\$25		
Home missions.....	\$304	\$132	\$172	43.4	56.6
Foreign missions.....	\$1,123	\$361	\$762	32.1	67.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$193	\$123	\$70	63.7	36.3
All other purposes.....	\$311	\$138	\$173	44.4	55.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$358	\$539	\$310		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	5	12		
Officers and teachers.....	170	54	116	31.8	68.2
Scholars.....	827	304	523	36.8	63.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Officers and teachers.....	46	23	23		
Scholars.....	339	157	182	46.3	53.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	14	12	10
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	2	2	
Percent.....				
Members , number.....	709	495	352	293
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	214	143	59	
Percent.....	43.2	40.6	20.1	
Average membership per church.....	35	35	29	29
Church edifices , number.....	10	9	11	9
Value—number reporting.....	10	9	11	9
Amount reported.....	\$13,250	\$18,500	\$21,100	\$11,300
Average value per church.....	\$1,325	\$2,056	\$1,918	\$1,256
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	2	1
Amount reported.....	\$400	\$1,140	\$350	\$175
Parsonages , number.....	6			
Value—number reporting.....	4			
Amount reported.....	\$5,600			
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	19	10	12	
Amount reported.....	\$6,802	\$5,363	\$3,887	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,954			
All other salaries.....	\$211			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$148	\$1,691	\$2,267	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$883			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75			
Home missions.....	\$304			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,123	\$3,672	\$1,620	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$193			
All other purposes.....	\$311			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$358	\$536	\$324	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	17	10	12	9
Officers and teachers.....	170	89	81	75
Scholars.....	827	414	502	402

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	20	5	15	709	241	468	257	402	50	63.9	17	170	827
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	1	—	50	50	—	15	35	—	—	1	6	40
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	7	61
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Wisconsin.....	1	—	1	38	—	38	17	21	—	—	1	4	24
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	1	—	22	22	—	9	13	—	—	1	5	38
Iowa.....	3	1	2	152	50	102	47	55	50	—	2	36	144
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	143	117	26	57	86	—	—	2	30	184
Nebraska.....	8	—	8	269	—	269	99	170	—	58.2	7	70	294
Kansas.....	1	—	1	27	—	27	10	17	—	—	1	5	22
MOUNTAIN:													
Wyoming.....	1	—	1	6	—	6	2	4	—	—	1	7	20

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	20	14	12	10	709	495	352	293	154	361	194	29.9
Iowa.....	3	10	6	2	152	332	179	135	1	15	136	—
South Dakota.....	3	—	—	—	143	—	—	—	42	101	—	29.4
Nebraska.....	8	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	78	191	—	29.0
Other States.....	26	4	6	8	145	163	173	158	33	54	58	—

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Wyoming.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	20	10	10	\$13,250	1	\$400	4	\$5,600
Iowa.....	3	3	3	5,500	—	—	1	(¹)
Other States.....	17	7	7	7,750	1	400	3	5,600

¹ Amount included in the figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following States—New York, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	20	19	\$6,802	\$2,954	\$211	\$143	\$800	\$883	\$75	\$304	\$1,123	\$193	\$311
Iowa.....	3	3	1,483	751	66	10	---	229	---	89	338	---	---
Soeth Dakota.....	3	3	1,569	562	---	12	---	234	50	120	389	50	152
Nebraska.....	8	8	1,646	1,074	---	126	---	115	25	25	120	55	106
Other States.....	6	15	2,104	567	145	---	600	305	---	70	276	88	53

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Wyoming.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

A number of independent churches were organized under the name of Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association, at Glenwood, Iowa, in 1892, for the threefold purpose of preaching the doctrine of holiness, developing missionary work both at home and abroad, and promoting philanthropic work, especially the care of orphans and needy persons. They have no formal creed and no general church organization; each local body, called an assembly, keeps its own records; but there is a central committee, located at Tabor, Iowa, which superintends the general activities of the churches.

A communicant is considered to be one who gives evidence of a new birth, who is willing to conform to the teaching of the Scriptures, walking in love and fellowship, amenable to the church and to those who have its spiritual oversight or rule. Those who reside in isolated communities may, if they wish, retain their church affiliation.

Ministers usually receive no salaries, most of them being supported by freewill offerings.

WORK

The number of persons engaged in home missionary work is 100, including ordained and licensed ministers, evangelists, deaconesses, etc. No salaries are paid. Complete figures for this work are not available, but the superintendent reports that "sufficient food and clothing and traveling expenses for about 100 persons were supplied during the year." The denomination supports 2 schools with 200 students, for which \$8,000 was contributed during the year. The value of property is \$100,000.

Foreign missionary work has been carried on since 1894. The fields occupied at present are Japan, India, Africa, and China. In 1936 there were 15 stations and outposts, with 9 missionaries and 31 native helpers. There were 25 organized churches and Sunday schools in the foreign field but no membership figures are available. The amount contributed in the United States for work in the foreign field was \$7,749 and the value of property was estimated at \$20,000. The amount of endowment for institutions of all kinds is \$10,000.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Josie M. Fattiz, assistant secretary of the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association, Tabor, Iowa, and approved by her in its present form.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 14 active organizations of the Metropolitan Church Association, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the congregations of this denomination are those persons who, having made profession of conversion, or new birth, have subscribed to the doctrine of the church and continue to live a Christian life.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Metropolitan Church Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	14	40	7	6
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-26	33	1	
Percent ²				
Members , number.....	961	1, 113	704	466
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-152	409	238	
Percent.....	-13. 7	58. 1	51. 1	
Average membership per church.....	69	28	101	78
Church edifices , number.....	2	5	1	4
Value—number reporting.....	1	4	1	4
Amount reported.....	\$150, 000	\$201, 650	\$100, 000	\$118, 300
Average value per church.....	\$150, 000	\$50, 413	\$100, 000	\$29, 575
Debt—number reporting.....		1	1	3
Amount reported.....		\$38, 500	\$40, 000	\$74, 000
Parsonages , number.....	2			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1		1
Amount reported.....	\$7, 500	\$3, 800		\$13, 000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	34	4	
Amount reported.....	\$47, 605	\$107, 580	\$80, 635	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$850			
All other salaries.....	\$62			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$100	\$86, 726	\$69, 305	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....				
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4, 031			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$690			
Home missions.....	\$10, 365			
Foreign missions.....	\$21, 553	\$20, 854	\$11, 330	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8, 279			
All other purposes.....	\$1, 675			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 662	\$3, 164	\$20, 159	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	33	3	4
Officers and teachers.....	81	138	35	29
Scholars.....	804	1, 618	423	360

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the Metropolitan Church Association by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Tables presenting expenditures or value of edifices cannot be shown since no State had as many as three churches reporting these items.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	14	961	369	592	62.3	10	81	804
NEW ENGLAND:								
Rhode Island.....	1	33	13	20		1	6	80
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1	43	10	33				
Pennsylvania.....	1	50	15	35		1	12	50
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	133	61	72		1	6	130
Illinois.....	2	122	33	89		1	9	100
Michigan.....	1	77	27	50		1	8	75
Wisconsin.....	2	309	137	172	79.7	2	25	252
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	1	13	3	10		1	6	35
Iowa.....	1	47	19	28		1	7	70
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	1	63	28	35				
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	1	59	20	39				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	1	12	3	9		1	2	12

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	14	40	7	6	961	1,113	704	466	494	524	33	43.5
Illinois.....	2	4	1	2	122	56	30	110	82	40		67.2
Michigan.....	1	6			77	207			23	54		
Wisconsin.....	2	6	1	2	309	500	399	290	54	255		17.5
Minnesota.....	1	4	1		13	71	5		2	11		
Iowa.....	1	4			47	115			14	33		
Other States.....	7	16	4	2	393	164	270	66	229	131	33	63.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Colorado, and Washington.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This organization, sometimes called the "Burning Bush," is an outgrowth of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, of Chicago, Ill., and was organized in one of the most densely settled districts of that city. It found its impulse in a revival movement in 1894 and has increased until it now has churches in various parts of the country, and it also conducts fairly extensive foreign missionary work. The headquarters of the organization are at Waukesha, Wis.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and practice the Metropolitan Church Association resembles the early Methodists. Its one aim has always been to give the gospel free to the poor, indeed to all; and especially to give to the helpless and outcast another chance for a life of usefulness.

It does not emphasize a creed, except such as may be found in the Scriptures themselves. It published a discipline setting forth articles of faith that are purely evangelical in nature and simple enough for a child to comprehend.

In 1918 a charter was secured in the State of Wisconsin, and an organization was perfected among the ordained preachers working under the denomination. A set of bylaws was adopted, providing for government through a board of trustees and an auxiliary board of stewards. The establishment of new classes and churches was also provided for, which are recognized as branches and presided over by ministers appointed by the board of trustees.

The association is conducted as a faith organization, and no one connected with it receives any salary or regular payment of any kind for work done. It has a number of ordained ministers, who do not receive regular salaries, nor do they solicit gifts in any way. Individual members make it a rule of life not to hold any property which can be sold and the proceeds applied to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ. The Scripture text, "Sell that thou hast, and distribute to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in Heaven," is thus made a literal rule of practice throughout the organization. The practice of sharing temporal benefits equally is also a rule in the association. All money received, from whatever source, is turned into the treasury and distributed for the general advancement of the association work. In the conduct of the schools and institutions no charge is made for board or tuition, but all are expected to contribute their work for the general welfare.

WORK

The special feature of the association is its evangelistic work, which is carried on in all parts of the country. A party of from one to five persons may go to some point where evangelistic services are desired and carry on this work, without charge, in a tent or hall hired for the purpose, continuing as long as the interest warrants, and may organize a local class and leave a pastor in charge.

Since the last census (1926) the work of this church has gone forward in foreign lands. Several departments have been added to the India branch, located at Siwait near Allahabad. The Bitzer Memorial School has been opened to give elementary education to native children. A new hospital has been erected, as well as a new Bible school building. A monthly paper is published, called India. A favorable opening in South India is being followed; property has been purchased with the intention of organizing a permanent work there.

Evangelistic work is being carried on in Norway and Sweden. In each country the church prints a quarterly periodical, which aids in religious instruction.

In Glasgow, Scotland, which serves as headquarters for the British Isles, property has been purchased. A Bible training school is conducted there to fit workers to labor in the British Empire as well as the foreign field. A printing plant is operated which publishes Christian literature. A monthly magazine is printed, known as the Message of Victory.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. Charles L. Capsel, secretary, Metropolitan Church Association, Waukesha, Wis., and approved by him in its present form.

Extensive work is carried on in the Union of South Africa. The headquarters are located in Capetown. The Metropolitan Training Institute has been opened to give religious training to those who feel called to labor for God in Africa. A quarterly paper is published, called *The Africa Burning Bush*. Connected with this branch is a mission at Cape Coast Castle in West Africa, which is operated by native workers.

In 1933 evangelistic work was started in the interior of Brazil. This is only pioneer work; no permanent buildings have been erected.

The association conducts a large Bible school and training home for Christian workers at Waukesha, Wis. It operates at the same place an extensive publishing plant where the official organ, *The Burning Bush*, and also the *Gospel Art Calendar*, *Scripture Text Mottoes*, and numerous books, leaflets, and tracts are published.

It conducts an orphans' home at Waukesha, in which there are about 35 children, and these are educated at the private school of the association.

MISSIONARY CHURCH ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Missionary Church Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is made up of those persons who have been baptized upon profession of faith and accepted as members by action of the local church bodies.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	47	19	28		
Members, number.....	3,648	1,785	1,863	48.9	51.1
Average membership per church.....	78	94	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,479	710	769	48.0	52.0
Female.....	2,152	1,058	1,094	49.2	50.8
Sex not reported.....	17				
Males per 100 females.....	68.7	67.1	70.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	94	53	41		
13 years and over.....	3,426	1,615	1,811	47.1	52.9
Age not reported.....	128	117	11	91.4	8.6
Percent under 13 years ²	2.7	3.2	2.2		
Church edifices, number.....	39	15	24		
Value—number reporting.....	37	15	22		
Amount reported.....	\$217,900	\$152,600	\$65,300	70.0	30.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$210,003	\$149,703	\$60,300	71.3	28.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$7,897	\$2,897	\$5,000	36.7	63.3
Average value per church.....	\$5,889	\$10,173	\$2,968		
Debt—number reporting.....	12	10	2		
Amount reported.....	\$43,078	\$42,128	\$950	97.8	2.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	20	3	17		
Parsonages, number.....	17	6	11		
Value—number reporting.....	17	6	11		
Amount reported.....	\$44,250	\$18,200	\$26,050	41.1	58.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	19	26		
Amount reported.....	\$88,871	\$50,241	\$38,630	56.5	43.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27,059	\$14,626	\$12,433	54.1	45.9
All other salaries.....	\$3,449	\$2,462	\$987	71.4	28.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,980	\$2,906	\$3,074	48.6	51.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,561	\$2,486	\$75	97.1	2.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,559	\$8,589	\$2,970	74.3	25.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,814	\$891	\$923	49.1	50.9
Home missions.....	\$7,531	\$5,166	\$2,365	68.6	31.4
Foreign missions.....	\$13,796	\$8,013	\$5,783	58.1	41.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,372	\$961	\$7,411	11.5	88.5
All other purposes.....	\$6,750	\$4,141	\$2,609	61.3	38.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,975	\$2,644	\$1,486		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	19	26		
Officers and teachers.....	736	369	367	50.1	49.9
Scholars.....	6,003	3,668	2,340	61.1	38.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2		
Officers and teachers.....	56	52	4		
Scholars.....	703	664	39	94.5	5.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Missionary Church Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	47	34	25	30
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	13	9	—5	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	3, 648	2, 498	1, 554	1, 256
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1, 150	944	298	-----
Percent.....	46.0	60.7	23.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	78	73	62	42
Church edifices , number.....	39	31	21	19
Value—number reporting.....	37	30	20	19
Amount reported.....	\$217, 900	\$262, 343	\$84, 700	\$33, 135
Average value per church.....	\$5, 889	\$8, 745	\$4, 235	\$1, 744
Debt—number reporting.....	12	11	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$43, 078	\$35, 958	\$1, 500	\$1, 500
Parsonages , number.....	17	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	17	10	3	1
Amount reported.....	\$44, 250	\$37, 800	\$6, 000	\$1, 000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	33	21	-----
Amount reported.....	\$88, 871	\$105, 326	\$37, 930	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27, 059	\$73, 652	\$24, 555	-----
All other salaries.....	\$3, 449			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 980			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 561	\$31, 674	\$13, 375	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11, 559			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 814			
Home missions.....	\$7, 531			
Foreign missions.....	\$13, 796			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8, 372	\$3, 192	\$1, 806	-----
All other purposes.....	\$6, 750			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 975			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	29	21	28
Officers and teachers.....	736	423	321	271
Scholars.....	6, 008	3, 822	3, 022	1, 916

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Missionary Church Association by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	47	19	28	3,648	1,785	1,863	1,479	2,152	17	68.7	45	736	6,008
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	1	2	105	62	43	41	64	---	---	3	40	235
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	9	4	5	629	205	424	243	369	17	65.9	9	161	907
Indiana.....	10	5	5	1,163	566	597	429	734	---	58.4	10	175	1,988
Illinois.....	4	3	1	356	264	92	137	219	---	62.6	4	87	919
Michigan.....	7	4	3	364	264	100	158	206	---	76.7	7	118	894
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Nebraska.....	1	---	1	53	---	53	24	29	---	---	1	11	60
Kansas.....	4	---	4	151	---	151	68	83	---	---	2	28	100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	4	---	4	240	---	240	105	135	---	77.8	4	28	215
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	1	---	1	32	---	32	12	20	---	---	1	5	26
MOUNTAIN: Arizona.....	1	1	---	127	127	---	59	68	---	---	1	20	180
PACIFIC: California.....	3	1	2	428	297	131	203	225	---	90.2	3	63	484

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	47	34	25	30	3,648	2,498	1,554	1,256	94	3,426	128	2.7
Pennsylvania.....	3	---	---	---	105	---	---	---	1	104	---	1.0
Ohio.....	9	8	6	8	629	501	387	339	---	612	17	---
Indiana.....	10	5	5	5	1,163	780	517	362	33	1,130	---	2.8
Illinois.....	4	---	---	---	356	---	---	---	5	351	---	1.4
Michigan.....	7	3	2	4	364	182	86	100	17	336	11	4.8
Kansas.....	4	5	4	2	151	163	153	63	14	137	---	9.3
Tennessee.....	4	4	1	1	240	207	73	30	---	240	---	---
California.....	3	4	1	2	428	264	58	44	20	308	100	6.1
Other States.....	23	5	6	8	212	401	280	318	4	208	---	1.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Nebraska, 1; Arkansas, 1; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	47	39	37	\$217, 900	12	\$43, 078	17	\$44, 250
Ohio.....	9	6	6	41, 553	2	11, 030	3	5, 800
Indiana.....	10	9	9	68, 597	3	7, 843	5	11, 500
Illinois.....	4	3	3	27, 500	2	4, 875	2	(¹)
Michigan.....	7	7	6	15, 750	3	3, 980	4	11, 200
Kansas.....	4	3	3	3, 100				
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	2, 100				
California.....	3	3	3	19, 500			1	(¹)
Other States.....	6	4	2 3	39, 800	2	15, 350	2	15, 750

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Arizona, 1.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding inter- est	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States..	47	45	\$88, 871	\$27, 059	\$3, 449	\$5, 980	\$2, 561	\$11, 559	\$1, 814	\$7, 531	\$13, 796	\$3, 372	\$6, 750
Ohio.....	9	9	13, 475	6, 529	344	465	50	2, 133	165	713	1, 599	1, 264	213
Indiana.....	10	10	33, 324	7, 156	1, 086	2, 591	1, 126	3, 935	645	2, 285	6, 955	4, 494	3, 051
Illinois.....	4	4	9, 942	2, 281	219	1, 619	220	1, 593	28	2, 825	1, 081		76
Michigan.....	7	7	12, 274	5, 080	563	618	350	946	301	297	1, 795	1, 464	860
Kansas.....	4	4	1, 826	307	47	73	15	69	200	380	419	194	122
Tennessee.....	4	4	1, 140	575	200	80	50	50	100	10	75		
California.....	3	3	8, 759	2, 555	570	327	250	898	275	738	580	541	2, 025
Other States.....	6	14	8, 131	2, 576	420	207	500	1, 935	100	283	1, 292	415	403

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Nebraska, 1; and Arizona, 1.**HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹****DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The Missionary Church Association is a group of cooperating evangelical churches, which have a common faith and which are banded together to work more effectively toward common ends. The association was organized in 1898 and was incorporated in the State of Indiana in the year 1905.

This society had its origin in the convictions of certain men and women of God who felt the need of giving united testimony to the faith and experiences

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. B. F. Leightner, secretary of the Missionary Church Association, Fort Wayne, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

that were dear to them. These Christian believers stressed the baptism with the Holy Spirit as a definite crisis experience subsequent to conversion and the truth of the imminent return of our Lord Jesus Christ, in addition to the accepted fundamentals of the faith in that day. Accordingly, an association of churches was formed to give better opportunities for cultivating the deeper spiritual life, to give a bold testimony to the faith "once delivered to the saints," and to engage in more aggressive missionary work. The position of the founders on the essential articles of faith and practice are accepted as being in substantial agreement with the Word of God, which is the final authority in all matters pertaining to the life and faith of the church. The Missionary Church Association is committed to the fundamental position that in the Acts and the Epistles of the New Testament is given a pattern of the message to be preached; the principles of administration; the methods of evangelization; and the basic form of church government, that are to be followed by every successive generation of the church until Jesus Christ comes again.

Its present headquarters are at Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTRINE

The association stands for all the great evangelical truths of Christianity, such as the Divine and plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; the Deity and virgin birth of Jesus Christ; His substitutionary death and physical resurrection; the total depravity of man by nature and his need of regeneration as a personal experience; the endowment of the Holy Spirit subsequent to the new birth to empower the believer for life and service; divine healing for the body as provided in the atonement; the personal, premillennial return of Christ and His reign on the earth; and the future resurrection of the body unto the immortality of the just and unto the endless punishment of the unjust. It urges upon its members the importance of being law-abiding citizens; but it is nonresistant in its belief, having always been opposed to the taking up of arms in war.

ORGANIZATION

The government of the Missionary churches is chiefly congregational; however, the general conference of the churches, made up of all the ministers, missionaries, and appointed delegates, is recognized as final authority.

The general conference annually appoints a committee consisting of a president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer, together with five additional members. This body examines candidates for the ministry and issues licenses to preach, acts as the committee on finance, and has charge of the general work of the association.

Each church elects its own pastor, deacons, and deaconesses. These, together with the secretary and treasurer, usually constitute the church board which has charge of the general affairs of the church. New members are admitted by the vote of the church after the candidates have been examined and recommended by the board. Baptism is administered by immersion. Open communion is observed by all the churches.

WORK

As the name implies, the organization is missionary in character. While efforts are put forth in the home field to preach the Gospel in needy and neglected sections, the great aim is to help evangelize the heathen. Missionaries, numbering 60, have been sent to India, China, Africa, South America, and Hawaii. Those who are now on the field are laboring under various mission boards, but most of them under The Christian and Missionary Alliance. Ten new candidates have been accepted for service in the foreign field. The missionary offering for 1936 amounted to, approximately, \$25,000.

The Fort Wayne Bible Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind., is owned by this association. However, it is operated on interdenominational lines, having representatives of various religious bodies on the school board and faculty. The purpose of the institution is to prepare missionaries, pastors, evangelists, teachers, singers, etc., for Christian service. The school has an enrollment of about 155 students. The property is valued at, approximately, \$200,000 and is practically free from indebtedness.

MISSIONARY BANDS OF THE WORLD ¹

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Missionary Bands of the World for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been accepted and enrolled by the local societies, upon public profession of faith and the pledge to conform to the rules of the society.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Members , number.....	222	201	21	90.5	9.5
Average membership per church.....	37	40	21	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	64	55	9		
Female.....	158	146	12	92.4	7.6
Males per 100 females.....	40.5	37.7	(²)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	11		11		
13 years and over.....	178	168	10	94.4	5.6
Age not reported.....	33	33			
Percent under 13 years ³	5.8		(⁴)	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16,000				
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,500				
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,500				
Average value per church.....	\$2,667				
Debt—number reporting.....	1				
Amount reported.....	\$300				
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	(⁴)		-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	3				
Value—number reporting.....	3				
Amount reported.....	\$3,500				
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,159				
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,356				
All other salaries.....	\$102				
Repairs and improvements.....	\$163				
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,500				
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$321	(⁴)		-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20				
Home missions.....	\$110				
Foreign missions.....	\$330				
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$75				
All other purposes.....	\$182				
Average expenditure per church.....	\$832				
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	4		-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	40	40		-----	-----
Scholars.....	275	275		100.0	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

⁴ Details cannot be shown as only one rural church was reported.

¹ See p. 43 for data relative to merger with Church of God (Holiness), Fort Scott, Kans.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Missionary Bands of the World for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	11	10	16
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-5	1	-6	
Percent ²				
Members , number.....	222	241	218	487
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-19	23	-269	
Percent.....	-7.9	10.6	-55.2	
Average membership per church.....	37	22	22	30
Church edifices , number.....	6	9	10	16
Value—number reporting.....	6	9	10	15
Amount reported.....	\$16,000	\$20,000	\$18,500	\$69,550
Average value per church.....	\$2,667	\$2,222	\$1,850	\$4,637
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	5	7
Amount reported.....	\$300	\$966	\$7,900	\$6,625
Parsonages , number.....	3			
Value—number reporting.....	3	6	7	6
Amount reported.....	\$3,500	\$10,000	\$9,500	\$19,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	10	10	
Amount reported.....	\$4,159	\$6,588	\$4,420	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,356			
All other salaries.....	\$102			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$163	\$4,738	\$3,005	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,500			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$321			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20			
Home missions.....	\$110			
Foreign missions.....	\$330	\$1,850	\$1,415	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$75			
All other purposes.....	\$182			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$832	\$659	\$442	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4	8	10	13
Officers and teachers.....	40	52	77	83
Scholars.....	275	248	430	477

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Missionary Bands of the World by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Separate presentation, by States, of the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices, and also of church expenditures for the year 1936, is omitted in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, Indiana being the only State in which these items were reported by more than one church.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	6	5	1	222	201	21	64	158	40.5	4	40	275
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1		1	21		21	9	12	(1)			
Indiana.....	5	5		201	201		55	146	37.7	4	40	275

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	6	11	10	16	222	241	218	487	11	178	33	5.8
Ohio.....	1				21				11	10		
Indiana.....	5	9	8	12	201	223	158	427		168	33	
Other States ²		2	2	4		18	60	60				

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1926, 1916, and 1906.

The Bureau of the Census has been informed that a Church of God (Holiness), with headquarters at Fort Scott, Kans., merged with the Missionary Bands of the World in 1933, for the purpose of furthering the general interests and foreign and home missionary activities.

The data for this denomination, which were received too late for inclusion with the tabular matter for the Missionary Bands of the World, are as follows: 120 churches, 31 of which were reported as being in urban territory and 89 in rural; and 86 church edifices with a reported value of \$272,000 and an approximate indebtedness of \$5,000. There was a membership of 3,050, comprising 1,220 males and 1,830 females; and 78 Sunday schools with 468 officers and teachers and 2,730 pupils.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1885 a missionary society of young people was formed in the Free Methodist Church by Rev. Vivian A. Dake. Gradually, as the members of the bands came into closer fellowship, they united in distinct organizations and in 1898 became a separate body, adopting the name "Pentecost Bands of the World," with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. While primarily a home and foreign missionary movement, it is practically a denomination. The doctrine corresponds in general to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bands have

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by William H. Graef, secretary, Missionary Bands of the World, Indianapolis, Ind., and approved by him in its present form. No history was furnished for the Church of God (Holiness).

a regular membership, church edifices, and pastors, besides evangelistic and mission work of a general character. The name of the organization was changed to Missionary Bands of the World by the annual conference of 1925.

WORK

The various churches of the merged Missionary Bands of the World and Church of God (Holiness) in America conduct a mission work in which about 341 licensed ministers were engaged in 1936, including pastors, home mission workers, and evangelists. The foreign mission work is carried on in India, Japan, Jamaica, and Sweden, with property valued at about \$40,000 and congregations numbering about 1,200. There were 25 missionaries and about 70 native workers who carried on this work in 1936. The entire work is unsalaried, being supported by freewill offerings only.

The rescue work is conducted on a property worth \$25,000, at Richton, Miss. Headquarters' offices and camp-meeting property is worth \$20,000.

PILLAR OF FIRE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pillar of Fire for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have made profession of faith and have assented to the doctrines and practices of the church. It is made up of four classes—probationary members, regular members, full members, and associate members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	46	40	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4, 044	2, 249	1, 795	55. 6	44. 4
Average membership per church.....	88	56	299	-----	-----
Membership by sex:				-----	-----
Male.....	1, 654	888	766	53. 7	46. 3
Female.....	2, 390	1, 361	1, 029	56. 9	43. 1
Males per 100 females.....	69. 2	65. 2	74. 4	-----	-----
Membership by age:				-----	-----
Under 13 years.....	894	629	265	70. 4	29. 6
13 years and over.....	3, 150	1, 620	1, 530	51. 4	48. 6
Percent under 13 years.....	22. 1	28. 0	14. 8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	30	24	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	30	24	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$560, 500	\$497, 000	\$63, 500	88. 7	11. 3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$560, 500	\$497, 000	\$63, 500	88. 7	11. 3
Average value per church.....	\$18, 683	\$20, 708	\$10, 583	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	9	9		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$39, 618	\$39, 618		100. 0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	15	6	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	27	24	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	17	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$156, 000	\$150, 000	\$6, 000	96. 2	3. 8
Expenditures:				-----	-----
Churches reporting, number.....	28	25	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20, 909	\$20, 615	\$294	98. 6	1. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$331	\$331		100. 0	-----
All other salaries.....	\$110	\$110		100. 0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 062	\$3, 012	\$50	98. 4	1. 6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7, 632	\$7, 632		100. 0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 904	\$8, 682	\$222	97. 5	2. 5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$164	\$164		100. 0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$596	\$586	\$10	98. 3	1. 7
All other purposes.....	\$110	\$98	\$12	89. 1	10. 9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$747	\$825	\$98	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				-----	-----
Churches reporting, number.....	44	38	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	229	196	33	85. 6	14. 4
Scholars.....	1, 563	1, 297	266	83. 0	17. 0
Parochial schools:				-----	-----
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	20	18	-----	-----
Scholars.....	214	100	114	46. 7	53. 3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Pillar of Fire for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	46	48	21	3
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	27	18	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	4,044	2,442	1,129	230
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,602	1,313	899	-----
Percent.....	65.6	116.3	390.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	88	51	54	77
Church edifices , number.....	30	25	8	3
Value—number reporting.....	30	23	8	3
Amount reported.....	\$560,500	\$537,000	\$171,555	\$90,600
Average value per church.....	\$18,683	\$23,348	\$21,444	\$30,200
Debt—number reporting.....	9	17	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$39,618	\$75,200	\$14,800	\$11,000
Parsonages , number.....	27	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	11	2	-----
Amount reported.....	\$156,000	\$88,000	\$4,295	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	28	32	21	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20,909	\$50,080	\$57,790	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$331	\$38,854	\$32,857	-----
All other salaries.....	\$110			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,062			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,632			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,904			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$164	\$11,226	\$24,933	-----
Home missions.....	-----			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$596	\$1,565	\$2,752	-----
All other purposes.....	\$110			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$747			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	44	36	12	2
Officers and teachers.....	229	200	80	14
Scholars.....	1,563	1,994	559	175

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pillar of Fire by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	46	40	6	4,044	2,249	1,795	1,654	2,390	89.2	44	229	1,563
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	16	16	---	6	10	---	1	4	22
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	41	41	---	17	24	---	1	5	31
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	14	26	---	1	3	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	2	1	194	112	82	72	122	59.0	3	12	79
New Jersey.....	9	8	1	1,770	264	1,506	757	1,013	74.7	8	46	275
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	4	615	408	207	230	385	59.7	10	52	363
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	42	58	---	1	5	45
Illinois.....	1	1	---	30	30	---	11	19	---	1	4	20
Michigan.....	1	1	---	40	40	---	17	23	---	1	5	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	1	1	---	9	9	---	3	6	---	1	3	7
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	28	28	---	10	18	---	1	5	35
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	60	60	---	22	38	---	1	4	32
Florida.....	3	3	---	128	128	---	56	72	---	2	6	83
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	9	9	---	858	858	---	350	508	68.9	9	65	423
Utah.....	1	1	---	25	25	---	10	15	---	1	4	25
PACIFIC:												
California.....	2	2	---	90	90	---	37	53	---	2	6	64

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP, BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	46	48	21	3	4,044	2,442	1,129	230	894	3,150	22.1
New York.....	3	3	2	---	194	106	55	---	36	158	18.6
New Jersey.....	9	13	6	1	1,770	715	542	56	249	1,521	14.1
Pennsylvania.....	10	12	5	---	615	693	291	---	205	410	33.3
Ohio.....	1	3	1	---	100	168	50	---	35	65	35.0
Florida.....	3	3	1	---	128	107	22	---	58	70	45.3
Colorado.....	9	7	1	1	858	474	100	163	170	688	19.8
Other States.....	¹ 11	7	5	1	379	179	69	11	141	238	37.2

¹ Includes 2 churches in California; and 1 in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Utah, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	46	30	30	\$560, 500	9	\$39, 618	19	\$156, 000
New Jersey.....	9	4	4	51, 500			4	30, 000
Pennsylvania.....	10	7	7	42, 000	1	3, 850	1	(1)
Florida.....	3	3	3	32, 500			1	(1)
Colorado.....	9	9	9	308, 500	3	4, 900	7	37, 000
Other States.....	15	7	7	126, 000	5	30, 868	6	89, 000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; Utah, 1; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	To general headquarters
United States.....	46	23	\$20, 909	\$331	\$110	\$3, 062	\$7, 632	\$3, 904	\$164	\$596
New Jersey.....	9	5	2, 162	100	75	1, 094	272	533		360
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	3, 356			272	1, 771	1, 265		48
Colorado.....	9	8	7, 634	130	25	1, 409	2, 871	2, 832	99	170
Other States.....	18	19	7, 757	101	10	287	2, 990	4, 274	65	18

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; Florida, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Utah, 1; and California, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Pillar of Fire Church was incorporated in the State of Colorado, in 1902, having been organized December 29, 1901, as the Pentecostal Union, under which name it continued until October 6, 1917. It is now incorporated in several States and has branches in England.

The history of the Pillar of Fire is to be found, mainly, in the life of its founder, Mrs. Alma White. Early in her life as the wife of a Methodist minister, despite the fact that the Methodist Church at that time gave no official recognition to woman's ministry, Mrs. White occupied her husband's pulpit occasionally and devoted much of her time to revival work. It was not long before she proved to be a powerful preacher. Such success attended her efforts that she soon aroused not only great interest, but also some opposition from the Methodist bishops and presiding elders.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Albert L. Wolfram, A. B., treasurer, Pillar of Fire, Zarephath, N. J., and approved by him in its present form.

But notwithstanding this she continued to preach. In time she began to establish missions of an independent character and soon acquired a considerable following, organizing a regular society in 1901, which was incorporated in 1902, in order to hold property. Her original plan was that the organization should be a missionary society for the conversion of sinners and the spread of Scriptural holiness, similar to the societies which John Wesley organized. But as Methodism, when it was raised up, had a special mission to perform, and finally became a church in itself, distinct from the Church of England, so the Pillar of Fire in its turn became a church distinct from the Methodist Church. It was found that complete separation and independence from other denominations alone could give the Pillar of Fire, with women as well as men in the pulpit, freedom to pursue its course as an evangelizing and reforming force.

The organization has grown rapidly and has acquired valuable property, and in 1908 it established its headquarters at Zarephath, N. J., about 30 miles from New York City. Here, and at Bound Brook, 1,025 acres were acquired and large buildings for schools and a printing plant erected.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal beliefs include the fundamental doctrines of other orthodox denominations; they are, in fact, Methodist, any difference which exists coming from a closer adherence to primitive standards, guarding against modern liberalism and heresies; another difference is the extension of full ministerial orders to women. Doctrinal points emphasized are: (1) Belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures as the only sufficient rule of faith and practice; (2) repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; (3) justification by faith, evidenced by holy living; (4) Christian perfection or entire sanctification, which is interpreted as a cleansing of the believer's heart from inbred sin or spiritual defilement, so that the whole spirit, as well as the body, may be preserved blameless until the coming of Christ—perfection or sanctification here not implying freedom from mistakes or infirmities, but that Christian perfection which is purity of heart and a perfect attitude toward God; (5) the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body; (6) judgments as taught in the Scriptures; (7) water baptism, which is a sign of regeneration, the mode being optional; (8) the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; (9) marriage is a divine institution; (10) divine healing for the body; (11) the premillennial coming of the Lord, and the restoration of the Jews; (12) eternal punishment for the wicked and life everlasting for the righteous.

ORGANIZATION

The Pillar of Fire Church is episcopal in that, like the Methodist Church, its discipline provides for bishops, presiding elders, etc. Its orders include regularly ordained ministers (both men and women), regularly ordained deacons and deaconesses, consecrated deaconesses, licensed preachers, and missionaries.

Of the four classes of members, probationary, regular, full, and associate, only the second and third classes are qualified to vote; regular members, consisting of persons who have passed the probationary period, are qualified to vote on matters of ecclesiastical administration; while persons in full membership, consisting largely of regular members who are in active service as missionaries, teachers, ministers, etc., have power to vote also on matters pertaining to the financial administration.

WORK

Shortly after its incorporation the organization erected a training school at Denver, Colo., and later a printing plant was established, from which were issued the Pillar of Fire and numerous tracts and pamphlets. Upon the opening of the larger buildings at Zarephath, N. J., the publication work in Denver ceased for a short time, but was later resumed, the paper issued there taking the name Rocky Mountain Pillar of Fire, also the Dry Legion, a temperance paper.

At Zarephath three schools have been established, Zarephath Bible Seminary, Alma Preparatory School, and Alma White College, the latter being authorized by the State of New Jersey to grant degrees in arts and sciences. There is also a large printery where three papers are published, the Pillar of Fire, Woman's Chains, and Pillar of Fire Junior, besides numerous books and pamphlets.

In 1919 the organization came into possession of Westminster College, near Denver, Colo., once operated by the Presbyterians, now known as Bellevue Junior College. They have also erected a large auditorium at Denver, called

Alma Temple. In Los Angeles they conduct a Bible school and other schools and publish the Occidental Pillar of Fire. In Cincinnati, Ohio, they conduct a school; and at Jacksonville, Fla., there is a school and missionary headquarters, and also day schools in some other cities.

In 1909 the Pillar of Fire opened missionary headquarters in London, England, and a publishing department, from which are issued the British Sentinel and the London Pillar of Fire. New and enlarged quarters were secured in 1925 and it is the purpose to make this branch—known as Alma White Bible College—a center and headquarters for general foreign missionary work.

A very important feature of the Pillar of Fire's activities is its missionary and colporteur work in large cities of the United States, another is the opportunity which it affords for the training and education, at little or no expense to themselves, of worthy young people.

The total valuation of church property is placed at \$2,800,000, and school property at \$1,100,000. Money expended for educational work during 1936 amounted to \$75,000; nearly \$15,000 was appropriated for charity, in addition to the assistance of students and others. Students in Pillar of Fire schools numbered about 400.

In 1929 the Pillar of Fire acquired a radio station in Colorado now known as KPOF. In 1931 permission was granted by the Government for the operation of a broadcasting station at the national headquarters at Zarephath, N. J., known as WAWZ. Each of these stations operates on 1,000-watt power.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
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FIRE BAPTIZED HOLINESS
CHURCH OF GOD OF
THE AMERICAS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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II

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary_____	\$_____
For all other salaries_____	_____
For repairs and improvements_____	_____
For payments on church debt, excluding interest_____	_____
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc_____	_____
For all other current expenses, including interest_____	_____
For home missions_____	_____
For foreign missions_____	_____
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them_____	_____
For all other purposes_____	_____
Total expenditures during year_____	_____

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

FIRE BAPTIZED HOLINESS CHURCH OF GOD OF THE AMERICAS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons admitted to the local churches upon confession of faith.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census, and no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	59	30	29	-----	-----
Members , number.....	1, 973	1, 265	708	64. 1	35. 9
Average membership per church.....	33	42	24	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	556	300	256	54. 0	46. 0
Female.....	1, 417	965	452	68. 1	31. 9
Males per 100 females.....	39. 2	31. 1	56. 6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	49	23	26	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1, 757	1, 215	542	69. 2	30. 8
Age not reported.....	167	27	140	16. 2	83. 8
Percent under 13 years ²	2. 7	1. 9	4. 6	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	46	25	21	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	43	23	20	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$146, 232	\$65, 082	\$81, 150	44. 5	55. 5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$141, 442	\$62, 317	\$79, 125	44. 1	55. 9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4, 790	\$2, 765	\$2, 025	57. 7	42. 3
Average value per church.....	\$3, 401	\$2, 830	\$4, 058	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	15	10	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16, 229	\$9, 880	\$6, 349	60. 9	39. 1
Number reporting "no debt".....	20	9	11	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3, 000	\$2, 500	\$500	83. 3	16. 7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	58	30	28	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$30, 069	\$24, 142	\$5, 927	80. 3	19. 7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12, 837	\$10, 225	\$2, 612	79. 7	20. 3
All other salaries.....	\$2, 279	\$1, 679	\$600	73. 7	26. 3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 798	\$1, 455	\$343	80. 9	19. 1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 867	\$1, 296	\$571	69. 4	30. 6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 831	\$3, 008	\$823	78. 5	21. 5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 284	\$1, 173	\$111	91. 4	8. 6
Home missions.....	\$1, 296	\$1, 136	\$160	87. 7	12. 3
Foreign missions.....	\$681	\$628	\$53	92. 2	7. 8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 294	\$1, 805	\$489	78. 7	21. 3
All other purposes.....	\$1, 902	\$1, 737	\$165	91. 3	8. 7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$518	\$805	\$212	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	29	25	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	522	329	193	63. 0	37. 0
Scholars.....	1, 651	1, 151	500	69. 7	30. 3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	33	30	3	-----	-----
Scholars.....	263	250	13	95. 1	4. 9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present, for 1936, the statistics for the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches, together with the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	59	30	29	1,973	1,265	708	556	1,417	39.2	54	522	1,651
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	3	---	3	51	---	51	16	35	---	3	25	59
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	---	172	172	---	34	138	24.6	3	50	105
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	---	34	34	---	8	26	---	2	15	52
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	---	53	53	---	19	34	---	2	16	90
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	37	37	---	6	31	---	1	10	30
Virginia.....	1	1	---	33	33	---	10	23	---	1	10	30
North Carolina.....	7	3	4	432	240	192	132	300	44.0	7	92	450
South Carolina.....	21	6	15	588	348	240	166	422	39.3	17	165	417
Georgia.....	7	5	2	212	182	30	42	170	24.7	7	45	175
Florida.....	7	2	5	230	35	195	100	130	76.9	7	40	113
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	3	3	---	117	117	---	20	97	---	3	49	115
Alabama.....	1	1	---	14	14	---	3	11	---	1	5	15

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1936]

STATE	Number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	59	1,973	49	1,757	167	2.7
Connecticut.....	3	51	---	51	---	---
New York.....	4	172	---	172	---	---
North Carolina.....	7	432	10	282	140	3.4
South Carolina.....	21	588	22	539	27	3.9
Georgia.....	7	212	6	206	---	2.8
Florida.....	7	230	3	227	---	1.3
Tennessee.....	3	117	3	114	---	2.6
Other States.....	27	171	5	166	---	2.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	59	46	43	\$146, 232	15	\$16, 229	4	\$3, 000
North Carolina.....	7	6	5	24, 000	4	6, 645	1	} 13, 000
South Carolina.....	21	17	16	27, 850	2	408	2	
Georgia.....	7	6	6	7, 482	1	105	1	
Florida.....	7	5	5	4, 600	1	150	-----	
Tennessee.....	3	3	3	6, 000	2	200	-----	-----
Other States.....	14	9	8	76, 300	5	8, 721	-----	-----

¹ Amount for North Carolina and Georgia combined with figures for South Carolina, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Connecticut, 2; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1; Virginia, 1; and Alabama, 1.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	59	58	\$30, 069	\$12, 837	\$2, 279	\$1, 798	\$1, 867	\$3, 831	\$1, 284	\$1, 296	\$681	\$2, 294	\$1, 902
Connecticut.....	3	3	1, 993	581	217	110	326	439	52	30	10	199	29
New York.....	4	4	7, 197	2, 282	690	674	784	1, 001	779	165	254	169	399
North Carolina.....	7	7	5, 219	2, 813	300	102	335	501	121	235	134	368	310
South Carolina.....	21	21	7, 629	3, 117	569	499	250	908	184	589	64	768	681
Georgia.....	7	7	1, 716	817	238	75	51	89	68	38	100	218	22
Florida.....	7	6	688	286	39	42	76	85	5	27	8	27	93
Tennessee.....	3	3	1, 609	893	-----	160	22	158	11	85	5	225	50
Other States.....	7	17	4, 018	2, 048	226	136	23	650	64	127	106	320	318

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Alabama, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The first general council of the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas was held at Anderson, S. C., 1898. It was at that time called the Fire Baptized Holiness Association of America as reported by W. E. Fuller:

There were 140 representatives from various parts of the United States and Dominion of Canada, and I. W. E. Fuller, was the only colored representative among them. Here it was that this grand old church of ours began among our own people.

We were connected with the white people for 10 years and at the expiration of 10 years we met again at Anderson, S. C., 1908, and owing to the growing prejudice that began to arise among the people outside this denomination, it was mutually agreed that we have separate incorporations.

During our connection we accumulated upwards of \$20,000 worth of property and at the separation we were given warranty deeds for the same.

¹ This statement was prepared from material taken from the Discipline printed by The True Witness Publishing Co., Seneca, S. C.

W. E. Fuller was elected general overseer and C. C. Childs was elected secretary and treasurer. The membership at that time, according to the general secretary's record, was 925.

From 1922 to 1926 this church operated under the title Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God. In 1926 the General Council met with Mt. Moriah Fire Baptized Holiness Church at Knoxville, Tenn. During this council it was voted to change the name of this church to the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas.

DOCTRINE

The object and purpose of this church is threefold: (1) For the deepening of our spiritual life, so that all our members may attain and impress every Christian believer to seek the highest Christian experience possible in this life. (Matt. 5: 14-16.)

(2) To ordain elders, pastors, evangelists, missionaries, and teachers, divinely called and set apart according to their gifts and calling, who shall be required to teach and preach the doctrine set forth in the Basis of Union. (I Cor. 7:20; Titus 1:5.)

(3) To enforce ordinances enacted by Christ and practiced by the holy Apostles and fathers of the early church, such as baptism (Matt. 3:16) and administration of the Lord's Supper as instituted by Himself, followed by washing of the saints' feet (St. John 13: 4, 17); solemnizing matrimony (I Peter 2: 13, 15) and burying the dead.

Article III. The Basis of Union, shown in the Discipline, contains the doctrinal basis for this denomination. It believes and teaches repentance; regeneration; justification; sanctification; pentecostal baptism, speaking with other tongues as the spirit gives utterance; divine healing of the body; and the premillennial second coming of Christ. It also teaches the sanctity of marriage.

It utterly opposes the teachings of the so-called Christian Scientists, Spiritualists, Unitarians, Universalists, and Mormons. It denies as false and unscriptural Adventism, immorality, antinomianism, annihilation of the wicked, the glorification of the body, and many other modern teachings of the day.

No subsequent general council shall have authority to change the Basis of Union without a full representation from the local churches.

ORGANIZATION

The Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas recognizes and acknowledges the Lord Christ as the supreme head and rightful governor of the church in all its departments. The organization includes the following officers: A bishop, two overseers, general secretary, treasurer, and board of trustees.

The local churches are served by the ruling elders, ordained ministers, and pastors. A general convention meets annually for the purpose of raising funds for education, orphanage, and missionary purposes.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 14

FRIENDS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the four bodies
of Friends, as follows:

Society of Friends (Orthodox)

Society of Friends (Hicksite)

Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite)

Friends (Primitive)

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

FRIENDS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The general history of the different bodies of Friends is presented in the statement for the older, or Orthodox, body. The specific statements, therefore, in regard to each of the other bodies indicate the differences between them and the Orthodox Friends.

The four bodies included in this group in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed below, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE FRIENDS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	717	93,697	629	\$5,351,674	695	\$598,138	591	52,657
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	570	75,652	506	3,861,174	558	717,177	506	46,950
Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	115	14,680	95	1,408,950	108	169,289	72	5,200
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	31	3,351	28	81,550	29	11,672	13	507
Friends (Primitive).....	1	14						
1926								
Total for the group	985	110,422	819	10,217,657	854	1,687,785	727	67,889
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	715	91,326	665	8,013,407	696	1,498,161	639	61,815
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	128	16,105	115	2,096,200	118	173,691	80	5,835
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	41	2,966	38	98,050	39	15,533	8	239
Friends (Primitive).....	1	25	1	10,000	1	400		
1916								
Total for the group	1,023	112,982	923	5,720,473	958	825,493	814	71,123
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	805	92,379	718	4,262,893	757	714,166	702	64,583
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	166	17,170	160	1,356,200	156	100,777	104	6,296
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	50	3,373	43	95,380	43	10,144	8	244
Friends (Primitive).....	2	60	2	6,000	2	406		
1906								
Total for the group	1,141	113,772	1,096	3,857,451			846	53,761
Society of Friends (Orthodox).....	867	91,161	832	2,719,551			723	47,612
Religious Society of Friends (Hicksite).....	218	18,560	213	1,037,650			116	5,944
Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite).....	48	3,880	47	93,500			7	205
Friends (Primitive).....	8	171	4	6,750				

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Society of Friends (Orthodox) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents are members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	570	162	408	28.4	71.6
Members, number.....	75,652	32,204	43,448	42.6	57.4
Average membership per church.....	133	199	106		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	32,915	13,861	19,054	42.1	57.9
Female.....	41,042	17,832	23,210	43.4	56.6
Sex not reported.....	1,695	511	1,184	30.1	69.9
Males per 100 females.....	80.2	77.7	82.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,170	4,628	5,542	45.5	54.5
13 years and over.....	64,419	27,576	36,843	42.8	57.2
Age not reported.....	1,063		1,063		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	13.6	14.4	13.1		
Church edifices, number.....	538	145	393	27.0	73.0
Value—number reporting.....	506	134	372	26.5	73.5
Amount reported.....	\$3,861,174	\$2,512,012	\$1,349,162	65.1	34.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,794,557	\$2,474,062	\$1,320,495	65.2	34.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$66,617	\$37,950	\$28,667	57.0	43.0
Average value per church.....	\$7,631	\$18,746	\$3,627		
Debt—number reporting.....	59	38	21		
Amount reported.....	\$266,554	\$246,170	\$20,384	92.4	7.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	360	84	276	23.3	76.7
Parsonages, number.....	271	70	201	25.8	74.2
Value—number reporting.....	257	67	190	26.1	73.9
Amount reported.....	\$521,050	\$230,400	\$290,650	44.2	55.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	558	156	402	28.0	72.0
Amount reported.....	\$717,177	\$414,032	\$303,145	57.7	42.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$256,413	\$120,765	\$135,648	47.1	52.9
All other salaries.....	\$59,734	\$44,436	\$15,298	74.4	25.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$72,490	\$38,830	\$33,660	53.6	46.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$26,244	\$21,622	\$4,622	82.4	17.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$115,064	\$78,971	\$36,093	68.6	31.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$27,534	\$19,457	\$8,077	70.7	29.3
Home missions.....	\$11,623	\$5,235	\$6,388	45.0	55.0
Foreign missions.....	\$39,687	\$21,576	\$18,111	54.4	45.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$71,603	\$43,059	\$28,544	60.1	39.9
All other purposes.....	\$36,785	\$20,081	\$16,704	54.6	45.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,285	\$2,654	\$754		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	506	137	369	27.1	72.9
Officers and teachers.....	7,184	2,375	4,809	33.1	66.9
Scholars.....	46,950	19,167	27,783	40.8	59.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported;

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	21	61	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	591	151	440	25.5	74.5
Scholars.....	4,042	1,207	2,835	29.9	70.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	7	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	38	30	8	-----	-----
Scholars.....	488	470	18	96.3	3.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	187	142	45	75.9	24.1
Scholars.....	1,807	1,295	512	71.7	28.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Society of Friends for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	570	715	805	867
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-145	-90	-62	-----
Percent.....	-20.3	-11.2	-7.2	-----
Members, number.....	75,652	91,326	92,379	91,161
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-15,674	-1,053	1,218	-----
Percent.....	-17.2	-1.1	1.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	133	128	115	105
Church edifices, number.....	538	725	733	832
Value—number reporting.....	506	665	718	832
Amount reported.....	\$3,861,174	\$8,013,407	\$4,262,893	\$2,719,551
Average value per church.....	\$7,631	\$12,050	\$5,937	\$3,269
Debt—number reporting.....	59	72	72	60
Amount reported.....	\$266,554	\$348,190	\$119,794	\$41,496
Parsonages, number.....	271	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	257	308	210	145
Amount reported.....	\$521,050	\$889,146	\$326,830	\$181,874
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	558	696	757	-----
Amount reported.....	\$717,177	\$1,498,161	\$714,166	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$256,413	\$1,112,929	\$521,625	-----
All other salaries.....	\$59,734			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$72,490			
Payment on ch rch debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,244			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$115,064	\$367,211	\$174,233	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$27,534			
Home missions.....	\$11,623			
Foreign missions.....	\$39,687			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$71,603	\$18,021	\$18,308	-----
All other purposes.....	\$36,785			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,285	\$2,153	\$943	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	506	639	702	723
Officers and teachers.....	7,184	7,750	7,885	6,931
Scholars.....	46,950	61,815	64,583	47,612

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Orthodox Friends by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory,

membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which 3 or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	570	162	408	75,652	32,204	43,448	32,915	41,042	1,695	80.2	506	7,184	46,950
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	11	2	9	1,195	408	787	508	687	---	73.9	9	105	514
New Hampshire.....	6	2	4	325	68	257	139	186	---	74.7	3	32	120
Vermont.....	2	---	2	196	---	196	91	105	---	86.7	2	16	42
Massachusetts.....	14	9	5	1,173	985	188	468	705	---	66.4	8	105	453
Rhode Island.....	5	3	2	387	242	145	170	217	---	78.3	4	59	298
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	29	13	16	3,262	1,505	1,757	1,505	1,757	---	85.7	17	216	1,178
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	824	359	465	406	418	---	97.1	4	40	392
Pennsylvania.....	23	13	10	3,525	2,809	716	1,579	1,847	99	85.5	12	93	650
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	67	17	50	8,447	3,489	4,958	3,723	4,721	3	78.9	64	883	6,415
Indiana.....	111	21	90	19,798	7,402	12,396	8,445	10,214	1,139	82.7	104	1,606	11,377
Illinois.....	11	5	6	1,309	587	722	584	725	---	80.6	11	141	694
Michigan.....	11	3	8	683	280	403	283	400	---	70.8	11	159	895
Wisconsin.....	2	---	2	122	---	122	47	75	---	---	2	26	162
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	207	196	11	88	119	---	73.9	2	25	141
Iowa.....	50	9	41	5,269	1,550	3,719	2,236	2,910	123	76.8	49	710	3,770
Missouri.....	4	1	3	346	181	165	130	216	---	60.2	3	51	247
South Dakota.....	3	---	3	162	---	162	71	91	---	---	3	28	129
Nebraska.....	7	---	7	656	---	656	289	367	---	78.7	6	94	518
Kansas.....	42	7	35	5,190	1,562	3,628	2,298	2,785	107	82.5	40	607	3,082
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	118	118	---	57	61	---	---	---	---	---
Maryland.....	5	1	4	507	347	160	236	271	---	87.1	4	19	127
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	131	131	---	58	73	---	---	1	12	76
Virginia.....	16	5	11	1,368	401	967	598	770	---	77.7	15	146	901
North Carolina.....	53	10	43	8,595	2,737	5,858	3,755	4,809	31	78.1	49	622	5,667
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	4	---	4	794	---	794	275	430	89	64.0	4	46	423
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	---	1	29	---	29	15	14	---	---	---	---	---
Oklahoma.....	17	3	14	1,199	361	838	502	697	---	72.0	16	188	1,157
Texas.....	3	---	3	430	---	430	219	211	---	103.8	3	53	284
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	7	2	5	951	154	797	436	515	---	84.7	7	115	835
Colorado.....	14	4	10	967	499	468	383	480	104	79.8	12	169	779
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	6	4	2	296	230	66	142	154	---	92.2	6	89	518
Oregon.....	13	6	7	1,894	1,486	408	840	1,054	---	79.7	12	202	1,431
California.....	23	15	8	5,297	4,117	1,180	2,339	2,958	---	79.1	23	527	3,675

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	570	715	805	867	75,652	91,326	92,379	91,161	10,170	64,419	1,063	13.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	11	18	26	26	1,195	1,250	1,518	1,713	150	1,045	-----	12.6
New Hampshire.....	6	8	8	12	325	316	345	357	32	293	-----	9.8
Vermont.....	2	3	3	3	196	150	155	177	23	173	-----	11.7
Massachusetts.....	14	20	21	28	1,173	1,529	1,386	1,734	85	1,088	-----	7.2
Rhode Island.....	5	6	7	8	387	517	546	575	30	357	-----	7.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	29	25	37	42	3,262	3,085	3,489	3,296	408	2,854	-----	12.5
New Jersey.....	6	9	18	20	824	935	1,217	1,043	120	704	-----	14.6
Pennsylvania.....	23	22	34	41	3,525	3,579	3,264	3,427	348	3,177	-----	9.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	67	89	100	107	8,447	10,600	12,228	12,394	1,098	7,349	-----	13.0
Indiana.....	111	154	183	191	19,798	25,279	26,658	29,255	2,389	16,356	1,053	12.7
Illinois.....	11	13	13	21	1,309	1,534	1,477	1,902	139	1,170	-----	10.6
Michigan.....	11	13	16	19	683	1,001	1,006	1,348	81	602	-----	11.9
Wisconsin.....	2	2	2	3	122	142	118	111	17	105	-----	13.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	3	3	3	207	303	267	274	22	185	-----	10.6
Iowa.....	50	57	68	85	5,269	7,441	7,797	8,762	825	4,444	-----	15.8
Missouri.....	4	4	5	6	346	486	543	603	46	300	-----	13.3
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	5	162	159	192	103	20	142	-----	12.3
Nebraska.....	7	14	13	23	656	1,306	1,130	1,243	131	525	-----	20.0
Kansas.....	42	54	57	72	5,190	6,988	7,586	7,304	860	4,330	-----	16.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	5	4	5	6	507	533	498	508	50	457	-----	9.9
Virginia.....	16	20	16	20	1,368	1,157	966	941	205	1,163	-----	15.0
North Carolina.....	53	68	63	55	8,595	9,875	8,229	6,425	1,087	7,508	-----	12.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	4	6	9	1	794	711	779	117	50	744	-----	6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	17	27	28	30	1,199	2,056	2,159	2,187	221	968	10	18.6
Texas.....	3	3	3	1	430	333	413	114	63	367	-----	14.7
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	7	5	4	4	951	773	695	273	188	763	-----	19.8
Colorado.....	14	18	9	2	967	1,031	829	94	192	775	-----	19.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	6	7	8	5	296	551	503	451	43	253	-----	14.5
Oregon.....	13	14	14	11	1,894	2,235	2,129	1,688	331	1,563	-----	17.5
California.....	23	23	23	14	5,297	5,256	3,904	2,535	879	4,418	-----	16.6
Other States.....	23	3	6	3	278	215	353	207	37	241	-----	13.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	570	538	508	\$3,861,174	59	\$266,554	257	\$521,050
NEW ENGLAND: ¹								
Maine.....	11	9	9	37,700	1	800	1	(¹)
New Hampshire.....	6	6	6	11,500			2	(¹)
Massachusetts.....	14	13	12	209,250			2	(¹)
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	37,200			3	12,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	29	22	20	232,520	2	20,000	9	27,000
New Jersey.....	6	6	4	114,000				
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	16	423,500				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	67	64	63	360,500	8	21,249	29	88,350
Indiana.....	111	109	101	805,385	7	59,620	42	99,950
Illinois.....	11	8	8	44,500	2	6,368	3	5,400
Michigan.....	11	11	11	33,550			10	21,050
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	50	48	45	149,225	3	2,275	35	52,900
Missouri.....	4	4	4	18,400			3	1,350
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	5,800	1	150	2	(¹)
Nebraska.....	7	6	6	18,500			6	8,550
Kansas.....	42	39	39	228,650	2	18,200	31	36,850
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	5	5	5	100,500				
Virginia.....	16	16	16	74,802	5	9,846	6	13,100
North Carolina.....	53	49	46	280,617	8	60,065	9	28,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	12,000			3	5,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	17	17	16	85,500	1	2,700	10	11,350
Texas.....	3	3	3	14,600			3	5,200
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	7	6	6	15,550	2	750	6	9,100
Colorado.....	14	13	10	19,800	4	1,270	8	12,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	6	6	5	10,200	1	535	3	3,550
Oregon.....	13	13	13	104,825	4	5,260	9	18,200
California.....	23	23	21	307,550	8	57,466	17	43,350
Other States.....	9	9	9	105,050			5	17,500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Minnesota, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	570	558	\$717, 177	\$256, 413	\$59, 734	\$72, 490
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	11	11	10, 184	5, 680	120	1, 004
New Hampshire.....	6	6	2, 811	1, 800	60	150
Massachusetts.....	14	14	26, 298	8, 914	2, 103	3, 350
Rhode Island.....	5	4	4, 746	2, 851	496	275
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	29	26	34, 223	12, 940	3, 168	2, 779
New Jersey.....	6	6	5, 040		465	700
Pennsylvania.....	23	21	68, 541	235	12, 260	13, 628
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	67	66	87, 079	32, 042	4, 530	6, 037
Indiana.....	111	110	137, 864	52, 548	13, 994	15, 499
Illinois.....	11	11	12, 551	4, 552	1, 092	1, 275
Michigan.....	11	11	13, 660	6, 294	487	962
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	50	50	37, 162	20, 342	1, 540	2, 589
Missouri.....	4	3	3, 421	1, 738	268	169
South Dakota.....	3	3	543	200	60	10
Nebraska.....	7	7	3, 528	2, 297	120	328
Kansas.....	42	42	41, 119	18, 674	2, 069	2, 997
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	5	5	10, 850		2, 050	1, 616
Virginia.....	16	16	16, 875	5, 788	693	1, 695
North Carolina.....	53	51	46, 933	18, 519	2, 376	4, 958
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	4	4	3, 971	1, 865	1, 065	254
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	17	16	13, 705	7, 771	1, 112	999
Texas.....	3	3	3, 177	1, 950	50	311
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	7	7	13, 602	4, 295	432	869
Colorado.....	14	14	9, 296	5, 520	281	209
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	6	6	4, 137	1, 860	140	178
Oregon.....	13	13	20, 763	8, 882	1, 485	1, 391
California.....	23	23	78, 494	26, 378	6, 699	8, 075
Other States.....	9	19	6, 604	2, 478	519	183

¹ Includes: Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Minnesota, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt exclud- ing in- terest	Other current expenses includ- ing in- terest	Local relief and charity	Home mis- sions	Foreign mis- sions	To general head- quar- ters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	\$26, 244	\$115, 064	\$27, 534	\$11, 623	\$39, 687	\$71, 603	\$36, 786
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	100	1, 530	98	125	546	849	132
New Hampshire.....		250	50	55	227	183	36
Massachusetts.....	350	4, 804	1, 015	280	387	4, 276	819
Rhode Island.....		336	88	97	473	54	76
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	650	7, 199	1, 523	469	1, 028	3, 877	590
New Jersey.....		2, 118	320	210	150	577	500
Pennsylvania.....	1, 050	13, 777	11, 902	128	3, 819	11, 441	301
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3, 981	15, 161	875	1, 980	11, 095	5, 883	5, 495
Indiana.....	3, 077	20, 631	6, 020	1, 985	4, 153	12, 333	7, 624
Illinois.....	391	1, 938	311	25	293	1, 579	1, 095
Michigan.....	45	2, 267	115	528	1, 902	377	683
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	510	5, 281	592	483	1, 480	2, 903	1, 442
Missouri.....		731	69	71	187	161	27
South Dakota.....		97	43	14	17	52	50
Nebraska.....		422	65	29	44	209	14
Kansas.....	2, 387	6, 357	1, 336	459	2, 333	2, 999	1, 508
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1, 748	53	1, 179		2, 900	1, 304
Virginia.....	1, 519	1, 721	284	129	1, 554	1, 549	1, 943
North Carolina.....	4, 691	7, 351	1, 114	654	657	3, 375	3, 238
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....		192	150			153	292
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	10	2, 139	38	170	332	730	404
Texas.....		291	110	54	170	166	75
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	468	2, 306	79	1, 044	1, 546	1, 529	1, 034
Colorado.....	417	1, 231	65	63	329	981	200
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	437	423	70	247	181	273	328
Oregon.....	942	3, 057	281	397	1, 000	2, 776	552
California.....	5, 194	10, 622	783	545	5, 326	8, 252	6, 620
Other States.....	25	1, 084	85	203	458	1, 166	403

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	570	75,652	508	\$3,861,174	59	\$266,554	558	\$717,177	508	46,950
Baltimore.....	12	1,159	12	198,002	1	4,000	12	16,353	11	593
California.....	23	5,297	21	307,550	8	57,466	23	78,494	23	3,675
Indiana.....	81	12,115	74	538,235	3	47,193	80	101,748	79	7,920
Iowa.....	50	5,438	46	162,675	3	2,275	50	38,420	49	3,877
Kansas.....	72	7,431	67	352,050	6	22,140	70	63,042	67	4,951
Nebraska.....	19	1,548	15	39,500	2	180	19	11,841	16	1,245
New England.....	36	3,080	32	295,650	1	800	35	44,039	24	1,385
New York.....	32	3,648	23	283,020	2	20,000	29	36,459	20	1,320
North Carolina.....	55	9,134	48	290,117	9	61,392	53	48,954	51	5,835
Ohio.....	46	4,195	45	195,600	10	24,800	46	76,602	44	4,338
Oregon.....	26	3,141	24	130,575	7	6,545	26	38,502	25	2,784
Philadelphia.....	29	4,245	20	514,800			27	72,976	15	852
Western.....	61	10,349	53	393,050	7	19,763	60	65,244	55	5,554
Wilmington (Ohio).....	28	4,872	26	160,350			28	24,503	27	2,621

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The religious situation in England during the first half of the seventeenth century has been described as "a hurly-burly of religious polemics." The civil war, the unsatisfactory social and business conditions, the rival claims of the adherents of the different ecclesiastical forms and creeds, and the discussions as to the respective rights of pastors and people caused thoughtful men of the country to become utterly dissatisfied with church and state, and, indeed, with almost every existing institution.

It was in the midst of this period, in 1624, that George Fox was born, in Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire. He was a sober-minded serious youth, and early had his mind turned to religious matters. After severe mental and spiritual struggles, he was led to emphasize the spiritual side of Christianity. While external forms of religion were not ignored, he taught the necessity of divine power within the man to enable him to live according to the will of God, the direct communication of this will to the individual believer in Christ, and the necessity of a perfect consistency between the outward life and the religious profession. This was unfamiliar teaching to most persons in that day of rigid adherence to creeds and of great formalism in religious observances. Fox soon gathered around him a band of preachers who, with himself, spread their doctrines far and wide in Great Britain, and later extended their missionary efforts to Ireland, the Continent of Europe, the West Indies, and North America, in which countries, particularly America, they gained many adherents. It does not seem to have been their intention to establish a new branch of the church, but, almost before they knew it, an organization had developed.

At first they called themselves "Children of Truth" or "Children of Light," also "Friends of Truth," and finally the name which was given to them was the "Religious Society of Friends," to which was frequently added "commonly called Quakers." This last name was applied to them by a justice in response to an address, in which George Fox called on him to "tremble at the Word of the Lord."

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Walter C. Woodward, secretary of the executive committee of the Five Years Meeting of the Friends in America, Richmond, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

Many of the extreme charges against them, as, for example, those with regard to the disturbance of public worship, were greatly exaggerated. At the same time their refusal to attend the services of the Established Church, to support it by the payment of tithes, or to take oaths of any kind, and their uncompromising attitude toward much of the religious preaching of the day created a great deal of bitterness against them and brought upon them severe persecution. Heavy fines were imposed upon them; their property was confiscated; and, worst of all, they were subjected to long imprisonments in the horrible jails of the time. Nevertheless, they increased in numbers, until by the close of the seventeenth century they were one of the most important bodies of dissenters in England.

With the cessation of persecution, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Friends relaxed their missionary zeal, paid more attention to the discipline of their members, and gradually settled down into a comparatively quiet existence. So far, however, was this discipline carried, in its minute supervision of the actions of members, that their numbers declined, and some have expressed a wonder that the society continued to exist at all. About the middle of the nineteenth century a new movement began, and since that time the great majority of the Friends have either dropped or modified many of the old customs and external forms.

The first recorded visit of any Quakers to America was that of two women, Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who arrived in Massachusetts from Barbados in 1656. They were immediately put under arrest, subjected to a brutal examination to see whether they were witches, and finally shipped back to Barbados. Two days after their departure a vessel arrived with eight more Quakers, and these were forcibly returned to England. Severe laws were enacted and heavy penalties provided for those who knowingly brought into the community that "cursed sect of heretics lately risen up in the world which are commonly called 'Quakers,' who take upon them to be immediately sent of God and infallibly assisted by the Spirit to speak and write blasphemous opinions, despising government and the order of God in church and commonwealth," etc. Notwithstanding these laws, the Quakers continued to come, and at last the situation improved, although it was not until 1724 that their appeals to the Royal Privy Council in England were sustained. A few years later laws were enacted in their favor.

The Friends had almost as trying an experience in Virginia as in Massachusetts, and they suffered certain persecutions in Connecticut. In Rhode Island, however, they were received more cordially and were held in high regard, several of the early governors being members of the society. In New York, New Jersey, and Maryland there were many Friends. The culmination of their influence was reached in Pennsylvania, under the charter given to William Penn in return for a debt due by the Crown to his father, Admiral Penn.

The society continued to grow during the first half of the eighteenth century but drew more within itself in view of the general disturbances resulting from the colonial wars and the political situation, and Friends were discouraged from membership in the assembly or from holding any public office. These conditions led to the establishment, in 1756, of the first "meeting for sufferings" in America, whose object was to extend relief and assistance to members of the society who might suffer from the Indians or other enemies on the frontier, and in general to look out for the interests of the society. The relation of the Friends to the Indians was one of cordial interest, following the position taken not only by William Penn, but also by George Fox.

With regard to slavery, the early attitude of the Friends was one of toleration, although they insisted that the slaves should be treated humanely. A development, however, was inevitable, and in 1688 the German Friends, at a meeting in Germantown, Pa., protested against the "traffic in the bodies of men" and considered the question of the "lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping Negroes." The question continued to be agitated, and, chiefly through the efforts of John Woolman, in 1758, the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting directed a "visitation" of all who held slaves and decided that all who should "be concerned in importing, selling, or purchasing slaves" should be forbidden to sit in meetings held for deciding matters of discipline. In 1776 slaveholders were to be "disowned" if they refused to manumit their slaves, and by the close of the eighteenth century personal ownership of slaves by acknowledged members of the society had ceased, except where slaves were held by trustees and State laws did not allow them to be set free. In the transition, however, care was taken that feeble or incapable persons should not suffer.

In the disturbances that preceded the Revolution the Friends were in hearty sympathy with the desire of their fellow citizens to obtain redress of grievances,

but since, from religious principle, they took no part in warlike measures, and refused to serve in the Army, or to pay taxes levied for warlike purposes, they were subjected to very great misapprehension and suffering, and their property was often seized to pay for recruits or for the meeting of taxes. Some, indeed, supported the Revolution actively. These were disowned or seceded and were known as the "Free" or "Fighting" Quakers. This small body soon dwindled away. After the close of the war the Friends loyally sustained the new government.

The early part of the nineteenth century was marked by divisions on doctrinal points, resulting in separations more or less serious. The most important of these was that popularly known as the "Hicksite" in 1827-28.² This was followed by the "Wilburite" in 1845³ and the "Primitive" a little later.⁴

During the years following there was a period of considerable ministerial activity, ministers traveling up and down the country, visiting the congregations and holding meetings, to some extent, with the public.

As the slavery question came up more prominently the Friends appeared in the front rank of the antislavery forces, and their poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, did perhaps as much as anyone to make current the Quaker conception of Christianity. As the Civil War drew on, they endeavored to maintain their ground in favor of peace, although not a few members of the different branches were found in the Army. The close of the war brought relief, and a Peace Association of Friends in America was organized, which put lecturers into the field, issued tracts, and started a monthly publication, the *Messenger of Peace*. It is to be noted that the movement for international arbitration received perhaps its strongest impulse from the annual gatherings at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., under the auspices of a Friend.

During the past two or three decades, chiefly as a result of the Five Years Meeting, there has been a strong tendency toward greater unity of effort in the fields of home and foreign missions, Bible schools, education, evangelistic work, philanthropy, and social reform. This is true of all branches of the society. The relations to other bodies of Christians have become closer, and Friends have joined with other churches in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and similar organizations.

DOCTRINE

The Orthodox Friends, who are by far the most numerous branch, have never adopted a formal creed. Their doctrine agrees in all essential points with the doctrine of the great body of the Christian Church, but they differ from other denominations in the following important respects: (1) The great importance attached to the immediate personal teaching of the Holy Spirit, or "Light Within," or "Inner Light"; (2) the absence of all outward ordinances, including baptism and the Supper, on the ground that they are not essential, were not commanded by Christ, and, moreover, tend to draw the soul away from the essential to the nonessential and formal; (3) the manner of worship and appointment of ministers; (4) the doctrine of peace or nonresistance, in accordance with which no Friend can consistently fight or directly support war.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Society of Friends includes monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, each being a purely business organization. The monthly meeting is either a single congregation, or includes two or more congregations, called variously, weekly, local, or preparative meetings. The monthly meetings in a certain district combine to form a quarterly meeting, and the quarterly meetings in a wider territory constitute a yearly meeting.

The yearly meetings in the United States are 14 in number: New England, established in 1661; Baltimore, 1672; Philadelphia, first held at Burlington, N. J., 1681; New York, 1695; North Carolina, 1698; Ohio, 1812; Indiana, 1821; Western (Indiana), 1857; Iowa, 1863; Kansas, 1872; Wilmington (Ohio), 1892; Oregon, 1893; California, 1895; and Nebraska, 1908. These meetings were independent and each had its own discipline, but in 1902 all except Ohio and Philadelphia entered into a loose confederation and adopted a discipline that was uniform in essentials but modified in details to suit local conditions.⁵ Each yearly meeting

¹ See Society of Friends (Hicksite), p. 15.

² See Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite), p. 22.

³ See Friends (Primitive), p. 27.

⁴ Oregon Yearly Meeting withdrew from the Five Years Meeting in 1926, and Kansas Yearly Meeting in 1937.

is independent in the transaction of its own business but gives authority in certain matters of common interest to a body of delegates from the yearly meetings composing the confederation referred to, which is known as the Five Years Meeting, from its convening once in 5 years. The functions of this body, however, are chiefly advisory.

The unit of authority in the society is the yearly meeting, to which every man, woman, and child who is counted in the society's membership belongs, and every one of these has an equal right to speak on any matter before the meeting. Members of different quarterly meetings, sometimes called delegates, are appointed to attend the yearly meetings, in order to insure a representation, but no one of them has precedence over any other member. The quarterly meeting receives reports from the monthly meetings, appoints committees on various lines of meeting business and Christian work, and informs the monthly meetings how much each is expected to contribute toward the expenses of the yearly meeting. The monthly meeting is the executive power so far as the membership is concerned, although appeal may be made to the quarterly and yearly meetings. It receives and, on occasion, can disown members and has the direct oversight of the congregations. Its regular officers are elders and overseers, appointed by the monthly meeting. The elders and overseers have general supervision of the membership. Ministers are not spoken of as regular officers, inasmuch as the organization is complete without them.

There is less formal provision for the training of ministers than in most other denominations. While the value of intellectual training is recognized, it is not considered wholly essential, since ministers are "called of God, and the call to work is bestowed irrespective of rank, learning, or sex." The theory is that the church recognizes when a man or woman is qualified and has received the "gift," and acknowledges it, after which he or she is called and acknowledged, recommended, or recorded as a minister. There is no ceremony of ordination, and often the minister receives no salary, although a change has taken place in this respect, and in most places where pastoral work is expected ministers are paid. When a minister feels a call to engage in special religious work or to visit another section on a religious mission, he asks the monthly meeting to which he belongs for liberty to do so. For an extended journey he must obtain the consent of the quarterly meeting. If that consent is refused, he is expected to remain at home. If he wishes to cross the ocean, the certificate given him is not complete without the indorsement of the yearly meeting and of the yearly meeting on ministry and oversight. The yearly meeting on ministry and oversight, composed of ministers, elders, and, with a single exception, of overseers also, meets at regular times to review the general state of the membership and consider the needs of the work, although it has no disciplinary powers. A similar meeting, sometimes called the "select" meeting, of ministers and elders is held in connection with the regular quarterly meeting.

Woman is in a position of absolute equality with man in Friends' polity.

The worship of a Friends' meeting is distinctly nonliturgical. Since the Friends believe that worship is fundamentally a personal matter between the soul and God and can be carried on with or without a minister, meetings for worship can be held partly or even wholly in silence. Formerly there was no prearrangement of service, but some prearrangement is now generally common, with the exception of the more conservative groups, including those in Philadelphia. There is no stated length for any sermon, prayer, or exhortation, and often several persons, not necessarily ministers, take part during the same meeting.

WORK

Within the decade the home and foreign mission activities of the Five Years Meeting have been united under one board known as the American Friends Board of Missions. Home mission work carried on cooperatively in addition to that conducted by the yearly meetings consists of work among the mountaineers in Tennessee and among the Indians in Oklahoma. Fourteen workers are engaged in these two fields. The work among the Indians is under the direct administration of the Associated Executive Committee on Indian Affairs but is included in the appropriations made by the mission board, to which the afore-mentioned committee makes annual report.

Foreign missionary work is conducted in Palestine, British East Africa, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and West China. In 1937 the board reported 31 missionaries and 1,006 native workers in 136 centers; and they reported 49 churches, with 11,272 members; 373 schools, with 18,821 pupils; and 1 hospital. The contributions for missions during the year amounted to \$56,700. The endowment fund totaled \$84,130.

Philadelphia Friends carry on work in Japan, Ohio Friends in China and India, California Friends in Central America and Alaska, and Oregon Friends in Bolivia.

Without doubt the outstanding development of Quaker activity within the decades 1916-36 has been registered in the far-reaching reconstruction, relief, and good-will work carried on by the Society of Friends both in Europe and in this country. This is a work in which not only the so-called Orthodox but all groups of Friends have united, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Notably distinctive throughout the decade has been the work of the American Friends Service Committee, which is inclusive of all Friends in America. Organized in 1917, it carried on a far-reaching program of reconstruction relief and good will in the war-stricken areas of Europe. Reconstruction units were first engaged in rebuilding demolished villages in France. Following the armistice, arrangements were soon made to carry on a huge child-feeding program in Germany, which included more than 1,000,000 children and involved an expenditure in money and kind of more than \$25,000,000. The Service Committee was made the dispensing agency of the American Relief Administration and other relief-fund organizations. Reconstruction, relief, and health work were also carried on in Austria, Serbia, Poland, and Russia.

As the era of the need of food and physical relief gradually passed, Friends continued their work in Europe in the areas which they had served, now emphasizing moral and spiritual values as a means of the furtherance of understanding and good will among the European peoples. In cooperation with the British Friends they maintained a number of peace "embassies" or good-will centers in Europe. This work has been developed within the decade. Strong emphasis has been placed upon centers maintained at Paris, Berlin, Geneva, and Vienna. Developments in Central Europe since 1933 have accentuated the importance of these European centers. Because of successive emergencies in Austria, programs of active relief have been revived. At various times, Friends have been called upon by opposing parties and factions to dispense relief in Vienna.

Not long after the outbreak of the civil war in Spain, the American Friends Service Committee, in cooperation with English Friends, gradually developed a relief program for that stricken country. As an expression of their philosophy of good will, Friends have conducted relief on a strictly nonpartisan basis, rendering help impartially to those in need among the nationalists and among the loyalists.

From the American viewpoint, the decade has shown a significant development of the Service Committee program at home. The depression years brought many industrial emergencies to the fore, among them, that of the soft-coal areas in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky. At the request of the President of the United States, Friends undertook a relief program in this section in which thousands of children were given supplementary feeding through the schools. On the basis of this relief work, Friends gradually became concerned for the more thoroughgoing work of rehabilitation, in which they undertook experiments which helped point the way for governmental action. An example of this work is found in the subsistence homestead development maintained by Friends at Penn Craft near Republic, Pa. In harmony with this concern the Service Committee has developed a thoroughgoing program of summer work camps over the country located near industrial friction areas. These camps involve a definite work project of value to the community and offer a means of direct study of industrial problems. Another significant feature developed by the committee within the decade has been the establishment and gradual extension from coast to coast of a system of summer Institutes on International Relations. As many as 10 of these institutes have been maintained in a given summer which have been served by faculties recruited from the ranks of leading internationalists and authorities on political science in this country and abroad.

Throughout their history Friends have been keenly interested in fostering the interests of Christian education. In keeping with this historic concern they maintain 9 colleges in which are enrolled approximately 3,000 students. They are as follows: Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; Guilford College, Guilford College, N. C.; Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio; Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; William Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Nebraska Central College, Central City, Nebr.; Friends University, Wichita, Kans.; Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.; and Pacific College, Newberg, Oreg. With the exception of Haverford, these institutions are all coeducational. Formerly, Friends maintained a large number of strong secondary schools, but with the development of the public high school as an important factor of the system of public education these have largely been discontinued. However, several strong boarding schools are maintained in the Atlantic States. Among these are Oak Grove School for

Girls, East Vassalboro, Maine; Lincoln School for Girls and Moses Brown School for Boys, Providence, R. I.; Oakwood School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; and Westtown School, Westtown, Pa., which are coeducational. A coeducational boarding school is also maintained at Friendsville, Tenn.

Shortly following the close of the decade there was held in the Philadelphia area in September 1937, on the campuses of Swarthmore and Haverford colleges, a World Conference of Friends, with representatives present from 24 countries. This marked the first really ecumenical gathering in the history of the Society of Friends. It was inclusive of Friends of all groups.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (HICKSITE)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Society of Friends (Hicksite) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	² 115	37	78	32.2	67.8
Members , number.....	14,680	6,979	7,701	47.5	52.5
Average membership per church.....	128	189	99		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,275	2,996	3,279	47.7	52.3
Female.....	7,825	3,898	3,927	49.8	50.2
Sex not reported.....	580	85	495	14.7	85.3
Males per 100 females.....	80.2	76.9	83.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,377	638	739	46.3	53.7
13 years and over.....	13,141	6,341	6,800	48.3	51.7
Age not reported.....	162		162		100.0
Percent under 13 years ³	9.5	9.1	9.8		
Church edifices , number.....	113	34	79	30.1	69.9
Value—number reporting.....	95	29	66		
Amount reported.....	\$1,408,950	\$976,700	\$432,250	69.3	30.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,403,450	\$976,700	\$426,750	69.6	30.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,500		\$5,500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$14,831	\$33,679	\$6,549		
Debt—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$112,006	\$111,500	\$506	99.5	.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	77	25	52		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	108	36	72	33.3	66.7
Amount reported.....	\$169,289	\$124,331	\$44,958	73.4	26.6
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$25,763	\$21,090	\$4,673	81.9	18.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,712	\$13,244	\$6,468	67.2	32.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,602	\$6,766	\$836	89.0	11.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,668	\$23,921	\$10,747	69.0	31.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,372	\$3,092	\$2,280	57.6	42.4
Home missions.....	\$2,999	\$1,027	\$1,972	34.2	65.8
Foreign missions.....	\$1,695	\$1,144	\$551	67.5	32.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,552	\$10,128	\$12,424	44.9	55.1
All other purposes.....	\$48,926	\$43,919	\$5,007	89.8	10.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,567	\$3,454	\$624		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	72	27	45		
Officers and teachers.....	746	326	426	42.9	57.1
Scholars.....	5,200	2,053	3,147	39.5	60.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2		
Officers and teachers.....	225	203	22	90.2	9.8
Scholars.....	1,783	1,666	117	6.6	93.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Exclusive of united meetings which have been included with Society of Friends (Orthodox).

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Society of Friends (Hicksite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1 115	128	166	218
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-13	-38	-52	-----
Percent.....	-10.2	-22.9	-23.9	-----
Members , number.....	14,680	16,105	17,170	18,560
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,425	-1,065	-1,390	-----
Percent.....	-8.8	-6.2	-7.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	128	126	103	85
Church edifices , number.....	113	151	168	214
Value—number reporting.....	95	115	160	213
Amount reported.....	\$1,408,950	\$2,096,200	\$1,356,200	\$1,037,650
Average value per church.....	\$14,831	\$18,228	\$8,476	\$4,872
Debt—number reporting.....	4	3	1	-----
Amount reported.....	\$112,006	\$5,870	\$800	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	108	118	156	-----
Amount reported.....	\$169,289	\$173,691	\$100,777	-----
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$25,763	\$109,819	\$62,447	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,712			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,602			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,668			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,372			
Home missions.....	\$2,999	\$56,575	\$30,635	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$1,695			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,552			
All other purposes.....	\$48,926			
Not classified.....	-----			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,567	\$7,297	\$7,695	-----
		\$1,472	\$646	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	72	80	104	116
Officers and teachers.....	746	686	831	771
Scholars.....	5,200	5,835	6,296	5,944

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Friends (Hicksite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which 3 or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	115	37	78	14,680	6,979	7,701	6,275	7,825	580	80.2	72	746	5,200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	17	3	14	1,737	917	820	819	918	---	89.2	4	43	176
New Jersey.....	18	6	12	2,521	806	1,715	1,151	1,370	---	84.0	16	168	1,453
Pennsylvania.....	55	18	37	7,542	3,670	3,872	3,149	4,098	295	76.8	38	411	2,792
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	---	3	222	---	222	106	116	---	91.4	1	10	50
Indiana.....	5	2	3	508	186	322	95	128	285	74.2	2	17	92
Illinois.....	1	---	1	121	---	121	55	66	---	(2)	1	11	48
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	3	2	1	472	409	63	207	265	---	78.1	1	20	174
Maryland.....	8	2	6	894	516	378	411	483	---	85.1	5	29	235
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	207	207	---	88	119	---	73.9	1	10	48
Virginia.....	3	2	1	287	99	188	121	166	---	72.9	3	27	132
PACIFIC:													
California.....	1	1	---	169	169	---	73	96	---	(2)	---	---	---

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	115	128	166	218	14,680	16,105	17,170	18,580	1,377	13,141	162	9.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	17	22	26	40	1,737	1,783	1,843	2,165	125	1,612	---	7.2
New Jersey.....	18	20	20	28	2,521	2,611	2,446	2,281	248	2,273	---	9.8
Pennsylvania.....	55	55	72	81	7,542	8,225	8,705	8,947	760	6,683	99	10.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	6	7	17	222	335	511	750	18	153	51	10.5
Indiana.....	5	5	6	9	508	667	829	1,013	21	475	12	4.2
Illinois.....	1	2	4	5	121	262	372	441	25	96	---	20.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	---	1	3	3	---	49	127	239	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	3	3	6	5	472	484	527	512	37	435	---	7.8
Maryland.....	8	8	14	18	894	1,010	1,174	1,571	95	799	---	10.6
Virginia.....	3	4	5	8	287	347	365	428	18	269	---	6.3
Other States.....	3	2	3	4	376	332	271	213	30	346	---	8.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ Includes: District of Columbia, 1 and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	¹ 115	113	95	\$1,408,950	4	\$112,006
New York.....	17	19	15	291,000		
New Jersey.....	18	18	12	102,000		
Pennsylvania.....	55	53	47	789,050	4	112,006
Indiana.....	5	4	3	3,450		
Maryland.....	8	8	8	115,750		
Virginia.....	3	3	3	13,700		
Other States.....	9	8	² 7	94,000		

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Includes: Ohio, 2; Illinois, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	¹ 115	108	\$189,289	\$25,763	\$19,712	\$7,602
New York.....	17	17	50,015	3,979	2,683	
New Jersey.....	18	17	21,110	1,976	2,686	325
Pennsylvania.....	55	51	73,068	13,045	11,488	7,277
Ohio.....	3	3	577			
Indiana.....	5	3	726	240	10	
Delaware.....	3	3	7,509	1,175	556	
Maryland.....	8	8	11,087	4,181	1,792	
Virginia.....	3	3	2,059	480	272	
Other States.....	3	² 3	3,138	687	225	

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34,668	\$5,372	\$2,999	\$1,695	\$22,552	\$48,926
New York.....	8,526	84			1,413	33,330
New Jersey.....	6,244	721	583	293	3,548	4,734
Pennsylvania.....	13,253	1,832	1,791	977	13,194	10,211
Ohio.....	447				100	30
Indiana.....	269	75		25	42	65
Delaware.....	3,317	310	375	400	1,376	
Maryland.....	1,365	1,360			2,129	260
Virginia.....	322	685			300	
Other States.....	925	305	250		450	296

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Includes: Illinois, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	115	14,680	95	\$1,408,950	4	\$112,006	108	\$169,289	72	5,200
Baltimore.....	19	2,090	18	169,200			18	16,304	14	823
Genesee.....	1	63	1				1	813		
Illinois.....	2	211	2	12,500			2		2	93
Indiana.....	7	640	4	5,950			5	1,203	2	97
New York.....	18	1,865	15	290,500			18	53,549	6	317
Philadelphia.....	68	9,811	55	930,800	4	112,006	64	97,420	48	3,870

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.² Figures for Genesee and Illinois combined to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Society of Friends from its rise has put central emphasis upon the divine power within each individual, which was called the "Inner Light" or the "Light of Christ Within." Friends have never adopted a creed but have held that each individual should be free to follow the truth as his light revealed it to him. In such a religious fellowship there is wide diversion of personal opinion on theological issues. There has often been harmony of spirit even with a wide diversity of religious experience.

The separation of 1827 was caused partly by the reaction to the unitarian-trinitarian issue of the time, partly by the difference between the evangelical movement and the mystical movement within the society itself and partly by misunderstanding between local groups. There had been liberal thinking in the Society of Friends since the time of George Fox. The liberal group in 1827 made no claim to be unitarian in doctrine. They held, however, that each man should have the right to believe that which his best judgment showed him to be true.

As the discussion developed, Elias Hicks, a minister of remarkable personality, became the central figure. Believing that "God is a Spirit," he held that "a manifestation of His Spirit is given to every man everywhere, and that this alone if followed and obeyed is sufficient for his salvation." While Elias Hicks was a prominent personal factor in the discussion he was not a direct mover in behalf of the separation. In the division each branch claimed to be the original Society of Friends. The word Hicksite for the liberal branch has been used as a nickname, but never adopted by that body. They have not considered as a group that they accepted the opinions advocated by Elias Hicks.

The separation occurred first in 1827 in Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. It was followed by a similar division in the Yearly Meetings of New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Baltimore. At the time of the division the Hicksites were in the majority in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and the Orthodox groups in the majority in Ohio and Indiana. There was no division at this time in the Yearly Meetings of New England, Virginia, and North Carolina, each of which maintained its affiliation with the Orthodox body.

The history of the Hicksite branch since 1827 has been similar to that of the Orthodox branch, except that it was not influenced by the evangelical movement, and it developed its own lines of work. Since 1917 all branches of Friends have been increasingly working together. The significant items in present-day history include all groups of Friends.

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by J. Barnard Walton, secretary, Friends' General Conference, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE

The Hicksite Friends hold that the fundamental principle of the Society has always been a belief in and a reliance upon the "light within." This means that there is a measure of the divine spirit in each individual. This leads to a reverence for the personality of every man, and to a recognition of the brotherhood of all men. The application of this principle leads to the recognition of the equality of men and women, to the treatment of dependents and delinquents in the light of their infinite possibilities, and to the use of nonviolent methods in seeking justice in controversial issues, whether industrial, interracial, or international.

ORGANIZATION

In method of church government and in worship this branch follows the method of the early Friends. In worship, the responsibility is placed equally upon every individual. Communion with God is sought not through outward ritual, but through the influence of the divine spirit within. No one is appointed to conduct a service and no salary is paid to a minister. The meeting for worship depends upon the values to be found in silent meditation and prayer, and in the democratic ministry that may be shared by all who are present.

In government, the monthly meeting of the congregation is the primary executive body. It is presided over by a clerk who is the servant of the body. Issues that are raised are discussed with an earnest purpose to find the way that is in accordance with truth. No vote is taken, but the whole group seeks to reach a unity on the question in hand. When this unity is reached the clerk prepares a minute which when agreed to is the action of the meeting.

District organizations including several monthly meetings are called quarterly meetings. A number of quarterly meetings in an area about the size of a State form a yearly meeting. The six yearly meetings of this branch are united in Friends' General Conference which holds biennial gatherings in the even years.

WORK

The major interest of this group of Friends has been expressed in social service and in education. It took an active part in the abolition movement and founded two schools for Negroes in South Carolina after the war. It has worked for temperance, social hygiene, peace, and prison reform. At present it is concerned with standards of community life and standards of public and private relief.

Under the care of this branch of Friends or acknowledging the application of its principles are—1 college located at Swarthmore, Pa., and 16 preparatory and secondary schools situated in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The college has 600 students and the other schools an aggregate of 3,541 pupils. All are coeducational.

Some social work is conducted by local meetings in their own locality. Most of the social work of Friends, however, is the result of their participation in community organizations, and therefore it cannot be reported statistically.

A hospital for nervous and cancerous diseases has been conducted at Fox Chase, Philadelphia, since 1928. A social settlement is maintained in an old Friends meeting house in Philadelphia and is now supported by the Welfare Federation. One high and industrial school is conducted for Negroes in North Carolina with 350 pupils and an annual budget of \$17,500.

In some sections there are Friends homes for elderly people and in some cities there are Friends centers conducted as residences for transients, for young people who are at work and for elderly people. There are 13 of these institutions in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, accommodating about 400 persons.

The young people's work of this body is organized through the Young Friends Movement. The objectives are (1) the interesting of young people in religious work and (2) the furnishing of an opportunity for young people to take an active part in the work of the Society. The Young Friends Movement is a united activity of the branches and one of its dominant motives is to build toward a real unity in the Society of Friends.

Since 1902 a definite attempt has been made to coordinate the Society's activities, extend its influence, and promote its principles. This effort took shape in the appointment of a committee for the Advancement of Friends Principles and the opening of headquarters in Philadelphia with a secretary. This movement attempts to train the rank and file of the members to be spokesmen of the Society

of Friends and to interpret its teachings to those who are interested. It helps in the starting of new meetings.

The Advancement Committee founded in 1915 at Swarthmore, Pa., a school for religious and social study called Woolman School. In 1917 this school was reorganized under a board of representatives of all Friends. In 1925 it was moved to Wyncote, Pa. In 1929 it was again reorganized under a more representative board of all Friends with the name of Pendle Hill. It was located at Wallingford, Pa. It is now the center for the promotion of religious and social studies for all Friends in America.

The united work of all Friends for foreign service, for peace education, and for social-industrial issues in America, is conducted through the American Friends Service Committee.

ORTHODOX CONSERVATIVE FRIENDS (WILBURITE)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this body the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	5	26		
Members, number.....	3,351	657	2,694	19.6	80.4
Average membership per church.....	108	131	104		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,648	301	1,347	18.3	81.7
Female.....	1,703	356	1,347	20.9	79.1
Males per 100 females.....	96.8	84.6	100.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	357	71	286	19.9	80.1
13 years and over.....	2,294	586	1,708	25.5	74.5
Age not reported.....	700		700		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	13.5	10.8	14.3		
Church edifices, number.....	28	4	24		
Value—number reporting.....	28	4	24		
Amount reported.....	\$81,550	\$32,000	\$49,550	39.2	60.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$78,550	\$32,000	\$46,550	40.7	59.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,000		\$3,000		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,913	\$8,000	\$2,065		
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	3	18		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,000		\$2,000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	5	24		
Amount reported.....	\$11,672	\$2,788	\$8,884	23.9	76.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$561		\$561		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$684	\$330	\$354	48.2	51.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,853	\$904	\$2,949	23.5	76.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$65		\$65		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,417	\$736	\$1,681	30.5	69.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$761		\$761		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$60		\$60		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,727	\$400	\$1,327	23.2	76.8
All other purposes.....	\$1,544	\$418	\$1,126	27.1	72.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$402	\$558	\$370		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	2	11		
Officers and teachers.....	99	3	96		
Scholars.....	507	20	487	3.9	96.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	19	17	2		
Scholars.....	46	14	32		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	41	50	48
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-10	-9	2	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	3,351	2,966	3,373	3,880
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	385	-407	-507	-----
Percent.....	13.0	-12.1	-13.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	108	72	67	81
Church edifices , number.....	28	41	46	47
Value—number reporting.....	28	38	43	47
Amount reported.....	\$81,550	\$98,050	\$95,380	\$93,500
Average value per church.....	\$2,913	\$2,580	\$2,218	\$1,989
Debt—number reporting.....	-----	1	2	-----
Amount reported.....	-----	\$400	\$1,600	-----
Parsonages , number.....	1	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	29	39	43	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,672	\$15,533	\$10,144	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$561	\$7,856	\$6,301	-----
All other salaries.....	\$684			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,853			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$65			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,417	\$7,677	\$3,843	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$761			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$60			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,727			-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,544	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$402	\$398	\$236	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	8	7
Officers and teachers.....	99	31	32	33
Scholars.....	507	239	244	205

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Orthodox Conservative Friends (Wilburite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and, also, presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc., for 1936. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each yearly meeting, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	To- tal	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	To- tal	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Male	Fe- male	Males per 100 fe- males ¹	Churches reporting	Offi- cers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	31	5	26	3,351	657	2,694	1,648	1,703	96.8	13	99	507
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	---	1	25	---	25	10	15	---	---	---	---
Rhode Island.....	2	2	---	79	79	---	27	52	---	1	1	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	---	2	35	---	35	16	19	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	11	2	9	1,133	413	720	568	565	100.5	4	12	109
Indiana.....	4	---	4	399	---	399	190	209	90.9	2	41	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	6	---	6	1,161	---	1,161	587	574	102.3	4	30	85
Kansas.....	1	---	1	43	---	43	21	22	---	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina.....	2	---	2	242	---	242	120	122	98.4	2	15	155
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Alabama.....	1	---	1	69	---	69	38	31	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	---	165	165	---	71	94	---	---	---	---

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent ¹ under 13
United States.....	31	41	50	48	3,351	2,966	3,373	3,880	357	2,294	700	13.5
Massachusetts.....	1	2	3	1	25	39	38	55	---	25	---	---
Rhode Island.....	2	2	4	1	79	86	82	62	14	65	---	---
Ohio.....	11	12	13	16	1,133	1,090	1,113	1,220	169	964	---	14.9
Indiana.....	4	5	6	7	399	256	232	353	23	376	---	5.8
Iowa.....	6	7	9	11	1,161	757	965	1,087	74	387	700	16.1
Kansas.....	1	2	3	4	43	88	276	621	19	24	---	---
North Carolina.....	2	7	8	6	242	335	402	327	40	202	---	16.5
Other States.....	² 4	4	4	2	269	315	265	155	18	251	---	6.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: New York, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES			
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries
United States.....	31	28	28	\$81, 550	29	\$11, 672	\$561	\$694
Ohio.....	11	10	10	30, 650	11	3, 843	-----	223
Indiana.....	4	3	3	4, 300	3	2, 200	461	105
Iowa.....	6	6	6	19, 900	6	771	-----	116
Other States.....	10	9	9	26, 700	9	4, 858	100	230

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3, 853	\$65	\$2, 417	\$761	\$60	\$1, 727	\$1, 544
Ohio.....	968	-----	665	151	50	664	1, 112
Indiana.....	422	65	446	405	-----	238	58
Iowa.....	180	-----	133	50	-----	287	5
Other States.....	2, 283	-----	1, 173	155	10	538	369

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 2; Kansas, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Rhode Island, 2; New York, 1; Kansas, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY YEARLY MEETINGS, 1936

YEARLY MEETING	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	31	3, 351	28	\$81, 550	29	\$11, 672	13	507
Canada ¹	2	35	2	(²)	1	(²)	-----	-----
Iowa.....	7	1, 204	7	22, 400	7	781	4	85
New England.....	3	104	2	(²)	3	1, 602	1	8
North Carolina.....	2	242	2	(²)	2	(²)	2	155
Ohio.....	12	1, 202	11	32, 150	12	3, 908	4	109
Western.....	5	564	4	9, 300	4	2, 653	2	150
Combinations.....	-----	-----	-----	17, 700	-----	2, 728	-----	-----

¹ Two churches in the State of New York come under this jurisdiction.

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations", to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The second separation among Orthodox Friends was brought about by a protest against what was believed by Wilbur and others to be radical departures from the original principles of the society.

John Wilbur, a minister of the New England Yearly Meeting, while visiting in Great Britain during the years 1831-32, believed that Joseph John Gurney was advocating doctrines contrary to the accepted teachings of Friends from the beginning; and when Gurney later came to America, in order to prevent his being received and thus spreading what was thought to be insidious doctrines, Wilbur adopted a disciplinary course which was not acceptable to the larger part of his meeting. There was a separation of those who with Wilbur believed that the society was departing from the original principles and the ancient faith of Friends, and a yearly meeting was set up in New England in 1845. There was increasing unrest in Ohio Yearly Meeting resulting in a part of the membership, who were in sympathy with Joseph John Gurney, withdrawing in 1854; as in New England, the minority groups withdrew from Kansas and Iowa in 1877-79, and North Carolina in 1904.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Fully believing that the doctrines set forth by the society in the beginning should be maintained in their purity, they endeavor to bear witness to the spirituality of the Gospel. They own and believe in Christ Jesus, the beloved and only Son of God, and in redemption through His blood, even the forgiveness of sins. They believe in the Holy Spirit, or Comforter, whom Christ declared He would send in His name to lead and guide His followers into all truth; that the Holy Spirit convicts for sin, and if obeyed, gives power to the soul to overcome and forsake sin. They hold that the Holy Scriptures contain a declaration of all the fundamental doctrines and principles relating to eternal life and salvation; though they do not call them the "Word of God," believing that term to be applicable to Jesus only, yet they are believed to be the words of God, written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Spirit. Believing in the resurrection, they reject, however, the belief in the resurrection of the body, as nothing material ever enters the spiritual world. In consequence of their belief that the baptism which saves is inward and spiritual, they do not practice water baptism; and, as all true and acceptable worship of God is offered in the immediate moving of His own Spirit, they seek in public worship to wait before Him without outward form or ceremony.

The ministry among them is exercised by men and women, freely, without money and without price, as freshly called forth. In general, they hold and believe as did the early Friends. As a rule, they have not been in favor of Bible schools, but of late such schools have been set up in some of the meetings.

WORK

They have 1 academy, with 78 students, and 3 elementary and graded schools, with 28 pupils. The value of property used for educational purposes is estimated at \$171,500, and there is an endowment of about \$140,000.

They have no missionary enterprises and no philanthropic institutions, but as individuals they are interested in numerous efforts along many lines and contribute to the work maintained by other Friends.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by James Walton, Barnesville, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

FRIENDS (PRIMITIVE)

STATISTICS

The only meeting of Primitive Friends in 1936 was in the State of Pennsylvania, a rural church which reported a membership of 14, comprising 6 males and 8 females, all of whom were reported as "13 years of age and over."

In this branch of the Society of Friends, as in all the others, the membership consists of those who are enrolled by the local meeting, including both "birthright" members, who are enrolled because their parents were members, and those who have joined upon application.

There was no debt on the church edifice reported, and there was no parsonage or Sunday school.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, the available statistics of this body for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1	1	2	8
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....		-1	-6	
Percent ²				
Members , number.....	14	25	60	171
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-35	-111	
Percent ²			-64.9	
Average membership per church.....	14	25	30	21

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Primitive Friends withdrew from the Wilburite body because of the failure of that branch to bear what seemed to them practical testimony against the modified and modernized beliefs and practices introduced into the Society of Friends during the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century. Their chief interest is to "maintain the ancient testimonies of the society" intact, with the idea of bearing witness to the spirituality of the Gospel.

The general Meeting of Men and Women Friends (Primitive) of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, etc., was organized in the year 1861, at Fallsington, Pa. This was organized by a few members of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting who were not satisfied with what they considered the Unitarian tendency of Elias Hicks, about 1828, and the influence of the Church of England upon Joseph John Gurney, who came to America in 1845.

This society was composed of three monthly meetings, namely, Philadelphia, Falls Monthly Meeting of Men and Women Friends, and Nottingham and Little Britain monthly meetings, which met quarterly at Philadelphia and twice a year at Fallsington.

One by one the monthly meetings have been laid down, until, at the present time, Falls Monthly is the only survivor. This general meeting has been affiliated with a small meeting held at Fritchley, England, and also with Friends at Poplar Ridge, N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Charles Henry Moon, clerk of Falls Monthly Meeting, Woodbourne, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 40

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS)

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the four bodies comprising the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers), as follows:

- Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)
- Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers)
- The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)
- Church of God (New Dunkers)

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS)

GENERAL STATEMENT

The general statement of the early history of the Brethren, Dunkers, or German Baptist Brethren, is presented very largely in the section for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), the oldest and largest of these bodies. In view of the fact that they have been popularly known, not as "German Baptist Brethren," but as "Dunkers," or "Dunkards," that name has been preserved.

The bodies grouped under the name German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the table following, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. One member of this group, reported in 1916 and 1906 as German Seventh Day Baptists and in 1926 as Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728), has requested to be included with the Baptists Bodies in 1936. The body known as Old Order German Baptist Brethren in 1916 and 1906, and in 1926 as Old German Baptist Brethren, is shown in 1936 as Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers).

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (DUNKERS), 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	1,381	188,290	1,243	\$9,900,815	1,333	\$1,720,956	1,104	138,123
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)	1,143	153,516	1,027	7,636,440	1,105	1,285,817	950	113,771
Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers)	67	3,589	60	133,100	60	10,939		
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)	163	30,636	148	2,113,753	160	422,093	146	23,871
Church of God (New Dunkers)	8	549	8	17,522	8	2,107	8	481
1926								
Total for the group	1,279	158,248	1,206	11,110,013	1,182	2,293,622	1,067	133,483
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)	1,030	128,392	968	8,630,499	951	1,744,755	895	109,891
Old German Baptist Brethren	62	3,036	59	161,450	53	18,781		
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)	174	26,026	166	2,274,064	166	523,681	160	22,917
Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728) ¹	4	144	4	18,000	3	2,400	3	144
Church of God (New Dunkers)	9	650	9	26,000	9	4,005	9	531
1916								
Total for the group	1,283	133,626	1,188	5,055,835	1,154	924,630	1,097	136,365
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)	997	105,102	928	3,990,898	911	705,725	899	111,686
Old Order German Baptist Brethren	67	3,399	60	107,212	43	7,120		
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)	201	24,060	184	896,725	185	204,562	183	23,728
German Seventh Day Baptists ¹	5	136	3	33,000	4	1,980	3	152
Church of God (New Dunkers)	13	929	13	28,000	11	5,243	12	799
1906								
Total for the group	1,090	97,144	974	2,802,532			866	78,575
German Baptist Brethren Church, Conservative	815	76,547	741	2,198,957			708	66,595
Old Order German Baptist Brethren	68	3,388	57	89,800				
The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)	202	17,042	172	472,975			156	11,850
German Seventh Day Baptists ¹	5	167	4	40,800			2	130

¹ Included with Baptist Bodies for 1936 Census.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (CONSERVATIVE DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 143	273	870	23. 9	76. 1
Members , number.....	153, 516	56, 248	97, 268	36. 6	63. 4
Average membership per church.....	134	206	112		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	64, 171	24, 474	39, 697	38. 1	61. 9
Female.....	79, 942	31, 173	48, 769	39. 0	61. 0
Sex not reported.....	9, 403	601	8, 802	6. 4	93. 6
Males per 100 females.....	80. 3	78. 5	81. 4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	11, 189	5, 191	5, 998	46. 4	53. 6
13 years and over.....	130, 153	49, 811	80, 342	38. 3	61. 7
Age not reported.....	12, 174	1, 246	10, 928	10. 2	89. 8
Percent under 13 years ¹	7. 9	9. 4	6. 9		
Church edifices , number.....	1, 092	265	827	24. 3	75. 7
Value—number reporting.....	1, 027	252	775	24. 6	75. 5
Amount reported.....	\$7, 636, 440	\$4, 102, 384	\$3, 534, 056	53. 7	46. 3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$7, 401, 223	\$3, 984, 467	\$3, 416, 756	53. 8	46. 2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$235, 217	\$117, 917	\$117, 300	50. 1	49. 9
Average value per church.....	\$7, 436	\$16, 279	\$4, 560		
Debt—number reporting.....	120	77	43	64. 2	35. 8
Amount reported.....	\$1, 033, 605	\$752, 850	\$280, 755	72. 8	27. 2
Number reporting "no debt".....	671	136	535	20. 3	79. 7
Parsonages , number.....	270	120	150	44. 4	55. 6
Value—number reporting.....	264	117	147	44. 3	55. 7
Amount reported.....	\$903, 670	\$464, 900	\$438, 770	51. 4	48. 6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 105	270	835	24. 4	75. 6
Amount reported.....	\$1, 285, 817	\$664, 603	\$621, 214	51. 7	48. 3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393, 394	\$202, 153	\$191, 241	51. 4	48. 6
All other salaries.....	\$78, 213	\$44, 893	\$33, 320	57. 4	42. 6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$132, 799	\$64, 433	\$68, 366	48. 5	51. 5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$92, 730	\$72, 348	\$20, 382	78. 0	22. 0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$227, 609	\$139, 112	\$88, 497	61. 1	38. 9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$42, 794	\$16, 913	\$25, 881	39. 5	60. 5
Home missions.....	\$68, 728	\$24, 305	\$44, 423	35. 4	64. 6
Foreign missions.....	\$98, 234	\$37, 486	\$60, 748	38. 2	61. 8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85, 591	\$38, 502	\$47, 089	45. 0	55. 0
All other purposes.....	\$65, 725	\$24, 458	\$41, 267	37. 2	62. 8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 164	\$2, 461	\$744		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	950	250	700	26. 3	73. 7
Officers and teachers.....	15, 331	5, 262	10, 069	34. 3	65. 7
Scholars.....	113, 771	42, 553	71, 218	37. 4	62. 6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	247	82	165	33. 2	66. 8
Officers and teachers.....	2, 134	826	1, 308	38. 7	61. 3
Scholars.....	16, 605	6, 465	10, 140	38. 9	61. 1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	6	9	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	106	51	55	48.1	51.9
Scholars.....	1,012	687	325	67.9	32.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	102	70	32	68.6	31.4
Scholars.....	666	566	100	85.0	15.0

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,143	1,030	997	815
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	113	33	182	-----
Percent.....	11.0	3.3	22.3	-----
Members, number.....	153,516	128,392	105,102	76,547
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	25,124	23,290	28,555	-----
Percent.....	19.6	22.2	37.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	134	125	105	94
Church edifices, number.....	1,092	1,254	1,340	1,186
Value—number reporting.....	1,027	968	928	741
Amount reported.....	\$7,636,440	\$8,630,499	\$3,990,898	\$2,198,957
Average value per church.....	\$7,436	\$8,916	\$4,301	\$2,968
Debt—number reporting.....	120	131	116	84
Amount reported.....	\$1,033,605	\$676,584	\$129,705	\$38,109
Parsonages, number.....	270	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	264	201	65	33
Amount reported.....	\$903,670	\$923,820	\$160,300	\$56,600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,105	951	911	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,285,817	\$1,744,755	\$705,725	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$393,394	\$1,214,930	\$455,581	-----
All other salaries.....	\$78,213			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$132,799			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$92,730			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$227,609	\$515,260	\$250,144	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$42,794			
Home missions.....	\$68,728			
Foreign missions.....	\$98,234			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85,591	\$14,565	\$775	-----
All other purposes.....	\$65,725			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,164	\$1,835	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	950	895	899	708
Officers and teachers.....	15,331	13,021	12,629	9,212
Scholars.....	113,771	109,891	111,686	66,595

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the mem-

bership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1, 143	273	870	153, 518	56, 248	97, 268	64, 171	79, 042	9, 403	80.3	950	15, 331	113, 771
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	4	2	2	450	228	222	204	246	—	82.9	4	74	354
New Jersey.....	1	—	—	52	—	52	20	32	—	—	1	14	88
Pennsylvania.....	239	64	175	40, 024	17, 771	22, 253	16, 508	21, 092	2, 424	78.3	183	4, 038	33, 502
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	97	30	67	16, 591	5, 610	10, 981	7, 195	8, 796	600	81.8	91	1, 601	12, 251
Indiana.....	107	28	79	16, 958	6, 758	10, 200	7, 245	8, 852	861	81.8	101	1, 657	13, 260
Illinois.....	41	14	27	5, 907	2, 476	3, 431	2, 362	2, 975	570	79.4	39	635	4, 382
Michigan.....	28	7	21	2, 507	1, 134	1, 373	1, 123	1, 384	—	81.1	27	365	2, 106
Wisconsin.....	6	1	5	616	132	484	287	329	—	87.2	6	54	335
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	9	2	7	756	127	629	356	400	—	89.0	7	82	497
Iowa.....	34	7	27	3, 942	920	3, 022	1, 791	2, 151	—	83.3	31	465	3, 228
Missouri.....	31	6	25	2, 442	674	1, 768	1, 021	1, 254	167	81.4	26	288	1, 539
North Dakota.....	10	1	9	471	53	418	209	262	—	79.8	9	91	490
Nebraska.....	14	4	10	1, 364	441	923	623	741	—	84.1	11	153	871
Kansas.....	46	13	33	5, 184	2, 167	3, 017	2, 302	2, 882	—	79.9	41	626	4, 063
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	—	2	237	—	237	96	141	—	68.1	—	35	209
Maryland.....	49	10	39	7, 772	2, 517	5, 255	3, 620	4, 152	—	87.2	38	662	5, 867
District of Columbia.....	1	—	—	730	—	730	338	392	—	86.2	—	—	—
Virginia.....	183	17	166	22, 791	4, 133	18, 658	8, 859	11, 339	2, 593	78.1	126	1, 818	13, 681
West Virginia.....	85	5	80	7, 246	886	6, 360	2, 248	2, 984	2, 014	75.3	70	712	4, 318
North Carolina.....	22	3	19	1, 979	290	1, 689	868	1, 111	—	78.1	18	140	1, 225
South Carolina.....	1	—	—	34	—	34	19	15	—	—	1	6	46
Florida.....	11	8	3	567	449	118	251	316	—	79.4	10	111	565
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	—	2	73	—	73	40	33	—	—	2	17	65
Tennessee.....	20	3	17	1, 942	433	1, 509	823	1, 119	—	73.5	17	149	957
Alabama.....	3	—	3	285	—	285	130	155	—	83.9	2	20	90
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	2	—	2	167	—	167	75	92	—	—	1	12	56
Oklahoma.....	11	4	7	757	273	484	330	414	13	79.7	8	114	701
Texas.....	4	1	3	238	60	178	104	134	—	77.6	4	28	136
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	1	2	116	55	61	42	74	—	—	3	20	88
Idaho.....	11	6	5	1, 390	990	400	668	722	—	92.5	10	135	1, 029
Colorado.....	12	4	8	1, 322	554	768	622	700	—	88.9	9	142	926
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	149	125	24	56	93	—	—	2	28	146
Arizona.....	1	—	—	175	—	175	73	102	—	71.6	1	19	90
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	14	7	7	1, 672	1, 226	446	742	930	—	79.8	14	252	1, 442
Oregon.....	8	4	4	567	292	275	239	328	—	72.9	7	82	398
California.....	29	17	12	6, 043	4, 535	1, 508	2, 682	3, 200	161	83.8	28	686	4, 800

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1, 143	1, 030	997	815	153, 516	128, 292	105, 102	76, 547	11, 189	130, 153	12, 174	7. 9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	3	3	1	450	262	185	100	38	412	-----	8. 4
Pennsylvania.....	239	169	142	105	40, 024	33, 671	27, 457	18, 889	2, 953	34, 131	2, 940	8. 0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	97	109	104	90	16, 591	14, 342	11, 944	9, 076	1, 299	14, 460	832	8. 2
Indiana.....	107	121	123	101	16, 958	14, 678	12, 558	9, 949	1, 369	14, 966	623	8. 4
Illinois.....	41	51	55	48	5, 907	6, 071	5, 029	3, 848	283	4, 621	1, 003	5. 8
Michigan.....	28	28	27	18	2, 507	1, 860	1, 421	914	203	2, 304	-----	8. 1
Wisconsin.....	6	7	5	7	616	580	251	253	55	561	-----	8. 9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	9	9	8	8	756	756	531	365	39	717	-----	5. 2
Iowa.....	34	40	42	41	3, 942	3, 743	3, 688	2, 504	298	3, 382	262	8. 1
Missouri.....	31	34	37	41	2, 442	2, 445	1, 868	1, 881	137	2, 138	167	6. 0
North Dakota.....	10	19	21	17	471	570	1, 053	1, 311	1	409	61	. 2
Nebraska.....	14	17	22	24	1, 364	1, 388	1, 254	1, 096	107	1, 205	52	8. 2
Kansas.....	46	57	65	62	5, 184	5, 237	4, 940	3, 905	535	4, 514	135	10. 6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	49	37	36	23	7, 772	6, 613	5, 397	3, 667	459	6, 956	357	6. 2
Virginia.....	183	102	78	59	22, 791	16, 875	12, 712	9, 078	1, 358	18, 237	3, 196	6. 9
West Virginia.....	85	49	43	43	7, 246	4, 956	4, 179	3, 457	614	4, 477	2, 155	12. 1
North Carolina.....	22	18	21	14	1, 979	1, 300	964	744	180	1, 718	81	9. 5
Florida.....	11	9	5	-----	567	416	118	-----	45	522	-----	7. 9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	20	24	18	16	1, 942	1, 573	1, 285	1, 104	90	1, 839	13	4. 7
Alabama.....	3	2	2	1	285	136	92	52	22	263	-----	7. 7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	5	8	9	-----	162	149	172	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	2	2	1	3	167	140	129	98	2	135	30	1. 5
Oklahoma.....	11	14	19	24	757	653	925	861	64	660	33	8. 8
Texas.....	4	5	9	5	238	332	333	142	7	231	-----	2. 9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	4	4	1	116	152	223	16	3	113	-----	2. 6
Idaho.....	11	12	10	7	1, 390	850	743	476	101	1, 289	-----	7. 3
Colorado.....	12	12	16	6	1, 322	1, 427	956	339	126	1, 196	-----	9. 5
New Mexico.....	2	2	4	-----	149	137	201	-----	11	138	-----	7. 4
Arizona.....	1	2	3	1	175	165	127	36	15	160	-----	8. 6
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	14	18	16	9	1, 672	1, 503	882	453	94	1, 557	21	5. 7
Oregon.....	8	9	11	9	567	444	353	410	27	540	-----	4. 8
California.....	29	32	32	16	6, 043	4, 303	2, 654	1, 070	561	5, 321	161	9. 5
Other States.....	27	8	7	6	1, 126	652	501	281	93	981	52	8. 7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: New Jersey, 1; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 1; South Carolina, 1; and Kentucky, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 143	1, 092	1, 027	\$7, 636, 440	120	\$1, 033, 605	264	\$903, 670
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	239	227	215	2, 638, 036	32	373, 976	60	295, 800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	97	95	88	870, 600	15	259, 117	30	109, 720
Indiana.....	107	107	99	691, 867	12	23, 142	25	71, 800
Illinois.....	41	40	39	386, 200	1	2, 900	22	105, 500
Michigan.....	28	28	27	115, 385	5	30, 060	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	6	6	5	8, 600	1	600	2	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	9	8	8	29, 200	1	600	2	(1)
Iowa.....	34	33	33	198, 425	2	2, 600	13	37, 000
Missouri.....	31	31	29	78, 450	1	120	6	15, 500
North Dakota.....	10	10	8	17, 200			1	(1)
Nebraska.....	14	12	12	51, 900	3	11, 730	8	23, 150
Kansas.....	46	43	39	325, 296	4	24, 635	15	29, 450
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	49	47	46	390, 425	5	56, 114	8	27, 500
Virginia.....	183	176	166	777, 014	10	92, 863	18	57, 500
West Virginia.....	85	73	64	105, 875	3	705	7	10, 050
North Carolina.....	22	21	21	24, 100	2	125		
Florida.....	11	11	11	40, 800	1	1, 000	1	(1)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	20	18	18	47, 550	4	6, 125	1	(1)
Alabama.....	3	3	3	2, 700				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	11	10	10	36, 950	3	8, 400	2	(1)
Texas.....	4	4	3	4, 800			1	(1)
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	3	3	3	2, 150				
Idaho.....	11	11	10	30, 975	1	365	6	10, 950
Colorado.....	12	11	11	63, 350	2	3, 700	5	7, 200
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	13	12	123, 975	2	25, 000	4	11, 200
Oregon.....	8	8	7	23, 700			3	3, 400
California.....	29	28	27	445, 517	7	94, 310	16	45, 600
Other States.....	16	15	² 13	102, 400	3	15, 418	7	42, 350

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Delaware, Kentucky, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Arizona, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1, 143	1, 105	\$1, 285, 817	\$393, 394	\$78, 213	\$132, 799
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	4	4	8, 667	3, 338	1, 122	450
Pennsylvania.....	239	232	346, 816	98, 144	24, 591	32, 208
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	97	97	159, 351	53, 145	7, 063	16, 867
Indiana.....	107	106	140, 371	40, 405	6, 479	12, 822
Illinois.....	41	40	68, 174	25, 926	4, 310	6, 126
Michigan.....	28	28	25, 960	7, 545	1, 366	2, 763
Wisconsin.....	6	6	2, 252	1, 204	30	19
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	9	9	6, 443	2, 460	98	1, 369
Iowa.....	34	33	45, 557	14, 041	1, 561	7, 425
Missouri.....	31	27	10, 683	4, 819	433	1, 657
North Dakota.....	10	9	2, 199	688	183	64
Nebraska.....	14	13	9, 238	4, 527	229	782
Kansas.....	46	44	50, 721	21, 003	2, 738	4, 287
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	49	49	72, 253	15, 926	6, 950	11, 870
Virginia.....	183	178	121, 037	33, 286	7, 148	10, 765
West Virginia.....	85	78	20, 782	8, 980	1, 397	2, 221
North Carolina.....	22	21	7, 072	2, 265	38	457
Florida.....	11	10	5, 839	800	12	1, 929
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	20	19	6, 180	2, 242	645	643
Alabama.....	3	3	192			25
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	11	9	8, 111	2, 240	207	171
Texas.....	4	4	2, 637	900		1, 050
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	323	61	27	23
Idaho.....	11	11	11, 876	6, 236	552	988
Colorado.....	12	11	8, 456	3, 960	308	397
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	14	14	15, 336	3, 898	962	779
Oregon.....	8	8	7, 734	2, 380	266	764
California.....	29	28	101, 510	26, 913	8, 478	12, 742
Other States.....	12	¹ 11	20, 047	6, 062	1, 020	2, 136

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Delaware, Louisiana, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Arizona, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$92, 730	\$227, 609	\$42, 794	\$68, 728	\$98, 234	\$85, 591	\$65, 725
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	1, 600	725	258	66	210	100	798
Pennsylvania.....	21, 357	73, 860	11, 599	14, 183	28, 468	28, 900	13, 506
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	8, 273	24, 159	4, 909	12, 748	11, 459	9, 496	11, 232
Indiana.....	8, 956	21, 929	5, 364	10, 021	13, 317	11, 943	9, 135
Illinois.....	856	9, 409	1, 580	5, 355	7, 164	2, 023	5, 425
Michigan.....	2, 231	6, 149	755	1, 323	1, 545	1, 935	348
Wisconsin.....	52	179		37	35	88	608
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	300	777	35	507	16	370	511
Iowa.....	620	5, 181	1, 793	2, 909	5, 977	2, 106	3, 944
Missouri.....	156	1, 266	286	511	445	527	1, 583
North Dakota.....		530	41	235	63	267	128
Nebraska.....	230	1, 894	354	257	136	546	283
Kansas.....	5, 819	6, 103	1, 048	1, 977	2, 948	1, 453	3, 345
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	8, 777	11, 324	3, 201	1, 761	6, 048	3, 328	3, 068
Virginia.....	9, 765	25, 433	4, 701	6, 314	6, 353	11, 853	5, 389
West Virginia.....	1, 708	2, 053	599	624	2, 364	455	381
North Carolina.....	219	750	1, 097	425	316	558	947
Florida.....	60	1, 125	170	302	1, 234	128	79
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....	290	642	535	216	261	152	554
Alabama.....		35	15	55	5	5	52
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	3, 000	928	157	178	463	422	345
Texas.....		248		125	25	119	170
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		126		10		34	42
Idaho.....	80	1, 386	650	695	421	601	267
Colorado.....	433	1, 620	441	167	444	308	378
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3, 154	3, 605	340	940	716	527	415
Oregon.....	32	1, 566	475	390	228	690	943
California.....	12, 101	20, 365	1, 930	5, 787	6, 933	4, 924	1, 337
Other States.....	2, 661	4, 242	461	610	610	1, 733	512

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	1, 143	153, 518	1, 027	\$7, 636, 440	120	\$1, 033, 605	1, 105	\$1, 285, 817	950	113, 771
California, northern.....	16	2, 405	15	80, 000	3	3, 700	15	24, 687	15	1, 817
California, southern and Arizona.....	14	3, 813	13	372, 017	4	90, 610	14	78, 793	14	3, 073
Colorado, eastern.....	10	1, 100	9	58, 850	2	3, 700	9	6, 779	8	778
Colorado, western and Utah.....	3	246	3	7, 500	—	—	3	2, 277	2	198
Florida and Georgia.....	11	567	11	40, 800	1	1, 000	10	5, 839	10	565
Idaho, and western Montana.....	12	1, 445	11	31, 975	1	365	12	12, 064	11	1, 070
Illinois, northern and Wisconsin.....	25	4, 084	23	307, 600	2	3, 500	25	49, 341	25	2, 914
Illinois, southern.....	22	2, 439	21	87, 290	—	—	21	21, 085	20	1, 803
Indiana, middle.....	36	5, 799	33	287, 500	5	5, 600	35	50, 760	34	4, 169
Indiana, northern.....	49	7, 820	46	282, 267	7	17, 542	49	67, 407	47	6, 720
Indiana, southern.....	24	3, 471	21	125, 600	—	—	24	23, 095	22	2, 506
Iowa, middle.....	14	1, 498	13	73, 000	1	2, 100	14	16, 058	13	1, 225
Iowa, northern, Minnesota and South Dakota.....	17	2, 153	16	122, 550	2	1, 100	17	28, 411	15	1, 564
Iowa, southern.....	12	1, 047	12	32, 075	—	—	11	7, 531	10	936
Kansas, northeastern.....	18	1, 756	14	98, 229	2	9, 000	17	13, 023	17	1, 453
Kansas, northwestern.....	6	699	5	23, 457	—	—	5	4, 305	5	558
Kansas, southeastern.....	8	716	7	31, 610	1	635	8	4, 891	8	595
Kansas, southwestern.....	14	2, 013	13	172, 000	1	15, 000	14	28, 502	11	1, 457
Maryland, eastern.....	22	4, 216	20	190, 450	4	28, 272	22	49, 801	18	2, 809
Maryland, middle.....	20	3, 463	16	214, 500	2	38, 638	20	29, 215	14	2, 778
Maryland, western.....	10	985	9	19, 475	1	2, 750	10	4, 725	7	467
Michigan.....	25	2, 270	25	109, 885	5	30, 060	25	24, 425	24	1, 851
Missouri, middle.....	10	805	8	30, 000	—	—	8	3, 154	8	532
Missouri, northern.....	10	1, 118	10	29, 150	1	120	9	5, 470	9	680
Missouri, southern and Arkansas.....	11	519	11	19, 300	—	—	10	2, 029	9	327
Nebraska.....	14	1, 364	12	51, 900	3	11, 730	13	9, 238	11	871
North and South Carolina.....	21	1, 389	19	17, 600	3	235	20	4, 755	17	776
North Dakota and eastern Montana.....	12	532	10	18, 350	—	—	11	2, 334	11	537
Ohio, northeastern.....	31	5, 031	29	297, 000	8	26, 519	31	51, 094	30	3, 549
Ohio, northwestern.....	24	2, 972	23	134, 550	1	4, 000	24	30, 399	21	2, 660
Ohio, southern.....	44	8, 731	38	442, 250	6	228, 598	44	79, 477	42	6, 187
Oklahoma, Panhandle of Texas, and New Mexico.....	13	942	12	44, 750	3	8, 400	11	11, 270	10	847
Oregon.....	8	567	7	23, 700	—	—	8	7, 734	7	368
Pennsylvania, eastern.....	73	10, 253	67	626, 415	7	62, 950	70	95, 008	43	8, 988
Pennsylvania, middle.....	51	9, 984	48	466, 975	5	21, 000	51	65, 344	44	8, 256
Pennsylvania, southeastern; New Jersey; and east New York.....	19	3, 483	18	364, 300	2	12, 150	19	54, 241	19	3, 209
Pennsylvania, southern.....	45	6, 003	36	349, 696	—	—	42	48, 171	33	5, 204
Pennsylvania, western.....	60	11, 261	56	888, 950	19	280, 276	59	98, 175	52	8, 632
Tennessee.....	27	2, 474	25	54, 750	4	6, 125	25	6, 762	23	1, 197
Texas and Louisiana.....	5	345	3	4, 500	—	—	5	1, 338	4	142
Virginia, eastern.....	27	2, 622	25	52, 664	1	3, 500	26	15, 753	17	1, 260
Virginia, first.....	33	5, 469	30	299, 650	4	84, 788	33	43, 086	31	3, 420
Virginia, northern.....	72	7, 224	59	201, 975	2	2, 400	68	30, 173	45	4, 206
Virginia, second.....	44	6, 185	42	187, 650	—	—	42	28, 810	33	4, 267
Virginia, southern.....	42	4, 593	34	81, 150	3	2, 175	41	12, 205	28	2, 515
Washington.....	14	1, 672	12	123, 975	2	25, 000	14	15, 336	14	1, 442
West Virginia, first.....	32	3, 207	27	46, 300	1	500	32	10, 664	28	1, 898
West Virginia, second.....	13	766	10	10, 400	1	137	9	753	11	495

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the various communities which arose toward the close of the seventeenth century for the purpose of emphasizing the inner life of the Christian above creed and dogma, ritual and form, and ceremony and church polity, one of the most influential, though not widely known, was that of the Pietists of Germany. They did not arise as protestants against Catholicism, but rather as protestants against what they considered the barrenness of Protestantism itself. With no purpose of organizing a sect, they created no violent upheaval, but started a healthy wave of spiritual action within the state churches already organized.

Among their leaders were Philip Jacob Spener and August Herman Francke, who together organized and supervised the mission, industrial, and orphan school at Halle. They gave a great impulse to the critical study of the Bible, struck a plane of moderation in theology, revived an interest in church history, and left a lasting testimony in at least one organization, the Church of the Brethren.

Among the students at the Halle School was Ernst Christoph Hochmann, who, after varying experiences of expulsion, arrest, ascetic life, and confinement in Castle Detmold, retired to Schwarzenau, where he came into intimate association with Alexander Mack, with whom he went on various preaching tours. In 1708, at Schwarzenau, eight of these Pietists went from the house of Alexander Mack to the River Eder. One of them, chosen by lot, led Alexander Mack into the water and immersed him three times in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Then Alexander Mack baptized the other seven and these eight, probably the first to receive trine immersion in the history of the Protestant Church, organized a new congregation which became the basis of the Täufer, Tunkers or Dunkers, Dompelaars, German Baptist Brethren, or Church of the Brethren, as they have been variously called, as a separate church.

The members of the new organization waived the question of apostolic succession, subscribed to no written creed, differed from other Pietists in that they were not averse to church organization, did not abandon the ordinances which Christianity, as a whole, held to be necessary for salvation, and in general gave evidence that they were men of intelligence and steadfastness. Gradually they worked out their doctrine, polity, and practice, following in many respects the same general line as the Quakers, Mennonites, and similar bodies, though they had no association with them, and are to be held as entirely distinct.

The church in Schwarzenau grew, and other congregations were organized in the Palatinate, at Marienborn, Crefeld, and Epstein in Switzerland, and in West Friesland; all suffered, at the hands of the state churches of Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, the hardships which have been the usual lot of independents and separatists. It was from Crefeld that the first Brethren, under the leadership of Peter Becker, sailed for America, settling in Germantown, Pa., in 1719. The next year Alexander Mack, with the remaining members of the Schwarzenau community, fled to Westervain in West Friesland, and in 1729, with 59 families, or 126 souls, crossed the Atlantic, landing in Philadelphia on September 15. The fate of the Brethren who did not come to America is not known. In all probability the greater number migrated, and thus the nucleus of the church was removed from European to American soil.

After the Brethren came to America the details of the organization were developed and individual congregations increased in number—first in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia; then in New Jersey, southern Pennsylvania, northern Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas; then reaching westward over the old Braddock road, immediately after the Revolution, to western Pennsylvania, and from the Carolinas into Kentucky, they were among the first to enter the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and from 1790 to 1825 the great central plain was rapidly populated by Brethren.

The Brethren of colonial times (then known generally as Dunkers) were for the most part German or Dutch farmers, although they engaged in some other occupations, particularly weaving. They retained their own language, and this created a prejudice against them on the part of their English neighbors, who looked upon them as illiterate, although the Saur presses of Germantown, Pa.,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. M. R. Zigler, executive secretary, Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers), Elgin, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

were famous in American colonial days. One private library contains over 400 different imprints of these presses, and their output of papers, almanacs, Bibles, and religious and secular work gives evidence not only of a flourishing business, but of a literary appreciation. This would seem to call for the organization of schools, but, aside from the interest of certain members in the founding of Germantown Academy, there is no early school history to record.

There was also a widespread, though unjust, feeling that socially and politically they belonged with the party that had opposed the Revolution, and the result was a mutual dislike, which was probably increased by the fact that, though not essentially selfish, they kept very much to themselves, mingled little with the world, and took little part in the general movements of the times.

The Brethren shared the experience of other religious bodies organized in the early history of this country. As conditions changed they developed different practices and to some extent different conceptions, which resulted in the formation of separate communities. The first to withdraw were John Conrad Beissel and his followers,¹ who founded, in 1728, the famous monastic community at Ephrata, Pa. In 1848, in Indiana, George Patton, Peter Eyman, and others organized a small group.² From that time there was no further division until 1881, when a comparatively small company withdrew³ in protest against certain modifications which they felt to be inconsistent with their early history. The next year another division took place,⁴ based chiefly upon objection to the form of government which had gradually developed within the larger body. As the years have passed there has grown up a feeling that, with a little more patience on all sides, this division might have been avoided. Recently greetings from the conferences of The Brethren Church and Church of the Brethren have been exchanged, and efforts have been made to unite these two bodies. In some localities the union is all but effected.

DOCTRINE

The Church of the Brethren in general terms is classed as orthodox trinitarian.

Baptism is by trine forward immersion, the person baptized being confirmed while kneeling in the water. The rite of foot washing and the love feast or agape immediately precede the communion or eucharist, the entire service being observed in the evening. Sisters are expected to be "veiled" during prayer, and especially at communion services. In case of illness, anointing with oil in the name of the Lord is administered as a means of reconsecration of spirit and healing of the mind and body. The rule of the eighteenth chapter of Matthew with respect to differences between members is observed. Plain attire, excluding jewelry for adornment, is advocated. The civil law is resorted to but little. Taking an oath is forbidden, all affidavits being made by affirmation. Nonresistance is taught, and all communicants are asked to be noncombatants, not because of personal fear nor out of a desire to be disloyal citizens, but because war is outlawed by the teaching and example of Jesus. Any connection, direct or indirect, with the liquor business is prohibited, and there is a corresponding insistence upon total abstinence.

The ideal in all these ceremonies and beliefs is the reproduction and perpetuation of the life and activities of the primitive Christians, and, while its effect is manifest in a somewhat stern and legal type of religious life, mysticism or the Pietistic temper has modified it in the direction of a quiet moderation in all things.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the church corresponds more nearly to the Presbyterian than to any other specific ecclesiastical form. The local congregation, usually presided over by the bishop of that body, is governed by the council of all the members. The power of discipline, including trial and excommunication, rests with the local congregation.

Ministers are elected by individual ballot by all the members of a congregation, from members of that congregation; but one feeling the call to the ministry may present his desires for acceptance. When appointed by the congregation, he exercises all the duties of the ministry save those especially assigned to the bishop, and in due time is ordained to the bishopric. The bishop of a congregation may

¹ German Seventh Day Baptists, now Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728).

² Church of God (New Dunkers).

³ Old Order German Baptist Brethren.

⁴ The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers).

or may not be resident. The pastorate and a salaried ministry are being rapidly adopted by the congregations.

The individual congregation elects delegates, lay and clerical, to a State district meeting, connected with which there is also an "elders' meeting," composed of the bishops of the respective congregations. Above the State district meeting is the general conference of all the brotherhood. To this each district meeting elects one or more bishops as delegates, while the local churches elect other delegates. The delegates elected by the State district meetings constitute the standing committee of the general conference, which prepares business for presentation at that meeting. In the general sessions of the conference there is free discussion, and both classes of delegates vote together on the final disposition of a matter. Upon a proper request, a committee may be sent from the general conference to any local congregation for the purpose of settling any difficulties that the congregation itself or the bishops of the adjoining congregations may seem unable to adjust.

WORK

Although the Brethren from the time of the earliest settlements in America pursued a vigorous policy of church extension, moving forward into unoccupied territory, it was not until 1885 that regularly organized missionary endeavor in both home and foreign fields was undertaken.

Home mission work is being done in the United States and Canada. This territory is divided into 49 districts. The general conference elects a general board of seven members, with one member a woman. This board administers both home and foreign missions. Each district elects a district home-mission board. These district boards in cooperation with the general mission board constitute the home missionary organization. About 75 enterprises are under direction of this organization. An average of about \$100,000 is spent each year in equipment and salaries. The program includes small work among foreigners, and mountaineers, and an extensive work among distressed areas in city and rural fields.

The foreign mission enterprises of the Brethren are under the care of the general mission board, which in 1936 carried on work in India, China, and Africa, also supervising churches in Sweden and Denmark. In all these countries there are about 25 stations, occupied by 100 American missionaries, with 260 native helpers, and 27 churches, with a membership of about 8,620. There were also reported 180 schools of various grades with about 3,700 students, and 5 hospitals treating more than 60,000 patients. The amount contributed in 1936 for the support of foreign missions was about \$140,000; the value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign countries is estimated at about \$650,000, and there are endowments amounting to approximately \$1,500,000.

The denomination owns 6 senior colleges with an enrollment of 3,035 students and 1 theological seminary and training school with 143 students. The property and equipment was valued at \$3,182,795 in 1936. These institutions have a total cash endowment of \$1,776,810, notes and pledges of \$404,302, and annuities and nonproductive endowment of \$654,149.

The total offering of the Sunday school is over \$209,000 annually, of which \$56,000 goes to missions.

Many institutes and schools of method are provided. Leadership training is going on with large groups of people through training schools in local churches as well as in camps. Fifty summer camps for the various age groups of children, also for youth and adults were held in 1936 with more than 4,400 in attendance.

The church seeks to take care of her own poor and homeless by establishing and maintaining comfortable homes for them. There are 15 such institutions in the United States.

OLD GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN (OLD ORDER DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages nor Sunday schools were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by trine immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	5	62	-----	-----
Members , number.....	3, 589	376	3, 213	10. 5	89. 5
Average membership per church.....	54	75	52	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 500	164	1, 336	10. 9	89. 1
Female.....	2, 089	212	1, 877	10. 1	89. 9
Males per 100 females.....	71. 8	77. 4	71. 2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3, 522	376	3, 146	10. 7	89. 3
13 years and over.....	67	-----	67	-----	-----
Age not reported.....	67	-----	67	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	67	4	63	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	60	4	56	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$133, 100	\$9, 100	\$124, 000	6. 8	93. 2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$133, 100	\$9, 100	\$124, 000	6. 8	93. 2
Average value per church.....	\$2, 218	\$2, 275	\$2, 214	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	53	4	49	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	60	5	55	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10, 939	\$1, 515	\$9, 424	13. 8	86. 2
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$814	\$160	\$654	19. 7	80. 3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 435	\$60	\$1, 375	4. 2	95. 8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 300	\$76	\$3, 224	2. 3	97. 7
Local relief and charity, etc.....	\$2, 366	\$900	\$1, 466	38. 0	62. 0
Home missions.....	\$286	-----	\$286	-----	100. 0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$777	\$267	\$510	34. 4	65. 6
All other purposes.....	\$1, 961	\$52	\$1, 909	2. 7	97. 3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$182	\$379	\$168	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number -----	67	62	67	68
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number-----	5	-5	-1	-----
Percent ² -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number -----	3,589	3,036	3,399	3,388
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number-----	553	-363	11	-----
Percent-----	18.2	-10.7	0.3	-----
Average membership per church-----	54	49	51	50
Church edifices, number -----	67	66	73	66
Value—number reporting-----	60	59	60	57
Amount reported-----	\$133,100	\$161,450	\$107,212	\$89,800
Average value per church-----	\$2,218	\$2,736	\$1,787	\$1,575
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number-----	60	53	43	-----
Amount reported-----	\$10,939	\$18,781	\$7,120	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'-----	\$814	\$13,533	\$5,058	-----
Repairs and improvements-----	\$1,435			-----
All other current expenses, including interest-----	\$3,300			-----
Local relief and charity, etc-----	\$2,366			-----
Home missions-----	\$286	\$5,084	\$2,062	-----
To general headquarters for distribution-----	\$777			-----
All other purposes-----	\$1,961			-----
Not classified-----	-----	\$164	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church-----	\$182	\$354	\$166	-----

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Old German Baptist Brethren (Old Order Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, and membership classified by age for 1936. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and also the church expenditures for 1936, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value or expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States	67	5	62	3, 589	376	3, 213	1, 500	2, 089	71. 8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
Pennsylvania.....	3		3	153		153	64	89	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	20		20	1, 188		1, 188	487	701	69. 5
Indiana.....	11		11	733		733	313	420	74. 5
Illinois.....	3		3	49		49	19	30	
Michigan.....	3		3	82		82	31	51	
Wisconsin.....	1	1		26	26		14	12	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	1		1	15		15	8	7	
Missouri.....	2		2	42		42	15	27	
North Dakota.....	1		1	15		15	5	10	
Kansas.....	5		5	298		298	123	175	70. 3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	2		2	130		130	54	76	
Virginia.....	7		7	246		246	101	145	69. 7
West Virginia.....	2		2	30		30	12	18	
North Carolina.....	1	1		22	22		9	13	
Florida.....	1	1		18	18		8	10	
MOUNTAIN:									
Colorado.....	1		1	7		7	4	3	
PACIFIC:									
California.....	3	2	1	535	310	225	233	302	77. 2

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not report- ed
United States	67	62	67	68	3, 589	3, 036	3, 399	3, 388	3, 522	67
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	5	3	153	202	319	235	153	
Ohio.....	20	19	18	20	1, 188	967	1, 199	1, 204	1, 171	17
Indiana.....	11	11	13	13	733	652	659	790	733	
Illinois.....	3	3	2	4	49	70	72	102	41	8
Michigan.....	3	3	4	3	82	89	90	98	82	
Kansas.....	5	5	3	3	298	295	203	106	256	42
Virginia.....	7	4	6	6	246	202	289	280	246	
West Virginia.....	2	2	3	3	30	33	65	114	30	
California.....	3				535				535	
Other States.....	¹ 10	11	13	13	275	526	503	459	275	

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Missouri and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, North Carolina and Colorado.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES								
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	67	67	60	\$133, 100	60	\$10, 939	\$814	\$1, 435	\$3, 300	\$2, 366	\$286	\$777	\$1, 961
Ohio.....	20	19	19	49, 600	20	3, 491	435	584	1, 282	705	25	54	406
Indiana.....	11	11	11	27, 400	10	2, 132	91	361	320	275	10	175	900
Illinois.....	3	3	3	4, 500	3	407	50	102	145	65			45
Michigan.....	3	3	3	2, 800	3	181		5	162			11	3
Kansas.....	5	5	5	14, 600	4	993	44	110	418	185	41	5	190
Virginia.....	7	7	6	13, 500	6	385		85	100	50	50		100
California.....	3	1	1		3	1, 915	160		136	900		517	202
Other States.....	15	18	² 12	20, 700	³ 11	1, 435	34	188	737	251	95	15	115

¹ Amount for California combined with figures for Virginia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

³ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Maryland; and 1 in each of the following—Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, and North Carolina.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Up to the latter part of the nineteenth century the history of the Dunkers ² was one of peace. Whatever disparity of individual opinion there was did not pass the bounds of mutual forbearance. As, however, social customs developed along more modern lines during the latter part of that century, certain influences were manifested among the communities which tended to lessen the emphasis upon many of the special customs of the earlier times. Accordingly, some of the members, fearful lest the traditions of the founders of the denomination should be overborne, and "the Scriptures suffer violence," and desirous of perpetuating the type of life, as well as of belief, observed by the early Brethren, withdrew in 1881 and formed the organization known as the "Old German Baptist Brethren."

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In certain matters of doctrine and also in some features of church organization the Old Order Brethren are in essential agreement with the other branches. They accept the literal teaching of the Scriptures in regard to the Lord's Supper and foot washing; hold close communion; practice nonconformity to the world in war, politics, secret societies, dress, and amusements; refuse to swear or take oath under any circumstances; reject a salaried ministry; anoint with oil those who are sick, not so much for the healing of the natural body as for spiritual healing; strictly enjoin temperance upon all their members; and allow none to

¹ This statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, as revised by Rev. J. M. Kimmel, publishing agent of the "Vindicator," Brookville, Ohio, and it has been approved by him in its present form.

² See Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).

traffic in alcoholic or malt liquors. They believe that nothing but death can break the marriage vow, and refuse to perform a marriage ceremony for any divorced person.

WORK

Specially organized missions, Sunday schools, and ecclesiastical schools are regarded by these Brethren as opposed to essential Christianity, but they are charitable in deed as in word, support their own poor, and extend a helping hand to all needy persons, whether they are or are not members of their own religious organization.

THE BRETHREN CHURCH (PROGRESSIVE DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized persons who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by triune immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	163	57	106	35.0	65.0
Members, number.....	30,636	17,067	13,569	55.7	44.3
Average membership per church.....	188	299	128		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	12,599	7,150	5,449	56.8	43.2
Female.....	16,868	9,917	6,951	58.8	41.2
Sex not reported.....	1,169		1,169		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	74.7	72.1	78.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,316	1,505	811	65.0	35.0
13 years and over.....	23,900	13,860	10,040	58.0	42.0
Age not reported.....	4,420	1,702	2,718	38.5	61.5
Percent under 13 years ²	8.8	9.8	7.5		
Church edifices, number.....	157	55	102	35.0	65.0
Value—number reporting.....	148	52	96	35.1	64.9
Amount reported.....	\$2,113,753	\$1,555,282	\$558,471	73.6	26.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,064,357	\$1,518,582	\$545,775	73.6	26.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$49,396	\$36,700	\$12,696	74.3	25.7
Average value per church.....	\$14,282	\$29,909	\$5,817		
Debt—number reporting.....	36	27	9		
Amount reported.....	\$288,547	\$271,246	\$17,301	94.0	6.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	78	16	62		
Parsonages, number.....	63	25	38		
Value—number reporting.....	63	25	38		
Amount reported.....	\$192,225	\$112,250	\$79,975	58.4	41.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	160	57	103	35.6	64.4
Amount reported.....	\$422,093	\$297,088	\$125,005	70.4	29.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$136,937	\$81,779	\$55,158	59.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$26,959	\$22,164	\$4,795	82.2	17.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$39,301	\$25,680	\$13,621	65.3	34.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,276	\$40,169	\$10,107	79.9	20.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$72,512	\$57,700	\$14,812	79.6	20.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,647	\$2,474	\$1,173	69.9	30.1
Home missions.....	\$21,440	\$15,207	\$6,233	70.9	29.1
Foreign missions.....	\$37,998	\$29,017	\$8,981	76.4	23.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,199	\$4,177	\$4,022	50.9	49.1
All other purposes.....	\$24,824	\$18,721	\$6,103	75.4	24.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,638	\$5,214	\$1,212		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	146	53	93	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	2,803	1,401	1,402	49.8	50.2
Scholars.....	23,871	14,559	9,312	61.0	39.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	20	12	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	364	225	139	61.8	38.2
Scholars.....	2,975	2,045	930	68.7	31.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	6	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	30	20	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	299	222	77	74.2	25.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	163	174	201	202
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-11	-27	-1	-----
Percent.....	-6.3	-13.4	-0.5	-----
Members, number.....	30,636	26,026	24,060	17,042
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4,610	1,966	7,018	-----
Percent.....	17.7	8.2	41.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	188	150	120	84
Church edifices, number.....	157	176	192	184
Value—number reporting.....	148	166	184	172
Amount reported.....	\$2,113,753	\$2,274,064	\$896,725	\$472,975
Average value per church.....	\$14,282	\$13,699	\$4,874	\$2,750
Debt—number reporting.....	36	37	38	29
Amount reported.....	\$288,547	\$236,814	\$114,289	\$41,490
Parsonages, number.....	63	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	63	56	25	20
Amount reported.....	\$192,225	\$258,200	\$67,250	\$41,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	160	166	185	-----
Amount reported.....	\$422,093	\$523,681	\$204,562	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$136,937	\$447,977	\$164,223	-----
All other salaries.....	\$26,959			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$39,301			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,276			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$72,512	\$75,704	\$40,339	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,647			-----
Home missions.....	\$21,440			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$37,998			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,199			-----
All other purposes.....	\$24,824	\$3,155	\$1,106	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,638			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	146	160	183	156
Officers and teachers.....	2,803	2,445	2,402	1,564
Scholars.....	23,871	22,917	23,728	11,850

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	163	57	106	30,636	17,067	13,569	12,599	16,868	1,169	74.7	146	2,803	23,871
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	2		2	102		102	36	66			2	16	59
Pennsylvania.....	35	15	20	6,660	4,122	2,538	2,789	3,702	169	75.3	34	669	5,835
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	27	10	17	4,913	2,698	2,215	2,053	2,860		71.8	25	484	3,733
Indiana.....	38	11	27	8,009	4,304	3,705	3,326	4,383	300	75.9	32	638	4,948
Illinois.....	2		2	525		525	246	279		88.2	2	32	471
Michigan.....	1		1	81		81	28	53					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	6	1	5	1,148	392	756	404	494	250	81.8	5	98	730
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	458	338	120	186	272		68.4	2	36	200
Kansas.....	5		5	747		747	322	425		75.8	5	74	372
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1		1	46		46	21	25			1	8	40
Maryland.....	4	2	2	957	729	228	405	552		73.4	4	79	710
District of Columbia..	1	1		433	433		176	257		68.5	1	46	383
Virginia.....	12	3	9	1,242	374	868	594	648		91.7	9	114	907
West Virginia.....	6	1	5	851	152	699	154	247	450	62.3	3	14	133
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3		3	107		107	35	72			3	30	275
Tennessee.....	1		1	100		100	51	49			1	8	100
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	562	130	432	229	333		68.8	3	55	417
California.....	14	11	3	3,695	3,395	300	1,544	2,151		71.8	14	402	4,558

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States	163	174	201	202	30,636	26,026	24,060	17,042	2,316	23,900	4,420	8.8
Pennsylvania.....	35	33	45	49	6,660	5,222	5,561	3,885	567	5,781	312	8.9
Ohio.....	27	30	28	29	4,913	4,825	3,639	2,592	383	4,377	153	8.0
Indiana.....	38	38	41	29	8,009	6,278	5,879	3,800	528	5,634	1,847	8.6
Illinois.....	2	3	4	7	525	738	581	716	26	499	-----	5.0
Michigan.....	1	3	5	5	81	148	248	201	3	78	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	-----	3	3	3	-----	30	45	68	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	6	8	9	13	1,148	1,150	1,269	852	79	754	315	9.5
Nebraska.....	2	3	3	4	458	655	645	471	32	426	-----	7.0
Kansas.....	5	6	13	16	747	688	1,007	810	26	721	-----	3.5
Maryland.....	4	4	5	5	957	842	976	616	58	899	-----	6.1
Virginia.....	12	21	20	26	1,242	1,656	1,675	2,166	85	750	407	10.2
West Virginia.....	6	6	7	1	851	776	500	80	16	46	789	-----
Kentucky.....	3	-----	-----	-----	107	-----	-----	-----	-----	107	-----	-----
Washington.....	3	-----	-----	-----	562	-----	-----	-----	15	267	280	5.3
California.....	14	8	7	7	3,695	1,851	982	379	425	2,953	317	12.6
Other States.....	25	8	11	8	681	1,167	1,053	406	73	608	-----	10.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: New Jersey, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Delaware, 1; and Tennessee, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	163	157	148	\$2,113,753	36	\$288,547	63	\$192,225
Pennsylvania.....	35	33	31	610,400	7	41,717	11	50,500
Ohio.....	27	26	22	281,000	6	57,398	9	25,300
Indiana.....	38	37	35	422,721	6	43,660	20	57,700
Iowa.....	6	5	5	59,700	-----	-----	2	(¹)
Kansas.....	5	5	5	19,950	-----	-----	3	4,625
Maryland.....	4	4	4	75,500	1	6,500	2	(¹)
Virginia.....	12	11	11	81,400	3	19,591	3	9,000
West Virginia.....	6	6	6	54,000	1	1,500	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	11,500	-----	-----	3	5,000
Washington.....	3	3	3	36,000	2	3,459	2	(¹)
California.....	14	14	13	341,182	8	94,848	2	(¹)
Other States.....	10	10	² 10	120,400	2	19,874	6	40,100

¹ Amount included in the figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Jersey, 2; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
U. S.	163	160	\$422, 093	\$136, 937	\$26, 959	\$39, 301	\$50, 276	\$72, 512	\$3, 647	\$21, 440	\$37, 998	\$8, 199	\$24, 824
Pennsylvania.....	35	35	92, 150	31, 514	6, 286	11, 086	8, 467	16, 360	637	5, 178	7, 778	1, 937	2, 907
Ohio.....	27	27	72, 711	22, 742	3, 825	2, 893	14, 936	14, 491	588	3, 778	4, 930	2, 058	2, 470
Indiana.....	38	37	77, 514	29, 394	3, 746	6, 866	5, 365	13, 460	1, 177	2, 338	3, 909	1, 170	10, 089
Iowa.....	6	5	8, 689	4, 852	835	185	-----	590	136	172	567	348	1, 004
Kansas.....	5	5	4, 184	2, 584	120	139	-----	686	10	202	199	68	176
Maryland.....	4	4	7, 701	4, 341	1, 010	265	600	434	75	591	385	-----	-----
Virginia.....	12	12	16, 460	6, 862	592	610	3, 568	1, 840	90	1, 141	1, 322	-----	435
W. Virginia.....	6	5	5, 025	1, 600	-----	1, 601	600	282	-----	41	54	-----	847
Kentucky.....	3	3	3, 636	1, 167	350	1, 180	-----	194	-----	88	67	415	175
Washington.....	3	3	6, 615	3, 231	336	430	450	912	-----	330	896	-----	30
California.....	14	14	105, 141	21, 046	8, 952	12, 905	11, 607	19, 839	825	6, 262	16, 012	1, 877	5, 816
Other States.....	10	10	22, 267	7, 604	907	1, 141	4, 683	3, 424	109	1, 319	1, 879	326	875

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 2; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 2; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 1; and Tennessee, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The first Brethren came to America from Crefeld, Rhine Valley, in 1719. They settled at what is now Germantown (Philadelphia), Pa. The first church was organized there on Christmas Day 1723, with 23 members. The first minister was Peter Becker. Ten years later Alexander Mack, their leader in Europe, landed at Philadelphia with 59 families.

The numerical growth of the Brethren communities was slow, and by 1880, though widely dispersed,² the total membership was scarcely 60,000. The membership was largely agricultural and the ministry, though it numbered among its members some men of profound learning, was for the most part uneducated. There were no theological seminaries to which they looked for a ministry. Gradually the autonomy of the local churches was lost; strict adherence to forms of dress and worship were rigidly enforced; any steps looking toward progress or toward a better organization were sternly opposed; the attempt by some of the Brethren to establish higher institutions of learning, promote missionary enterprise, provide for an educated and supported ministry, and above all else, the earnest questioning of the authority of the annual conference as a legislative body, brought on a crisis. This led, after many futile efforts to avert it, to a division in the church. Those who advocated progress were derisively called "progressives." Their leaders were expelled from the church. After a vain attempt to be reconciled to the church, covering more than a year, these leaders determined to organize independently. Others in sympathy with this "progressive" movement voluntarily joined with it. So in 1882 the Brethren Church was organized.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is thoroughly evangelical. The Brethren avoid doctrinal controversy and there is complete unanimity in belief and practice throughout the whole brotherhood. Perhaps the best expression of this doctrinal belief is set

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by George E. Cone, national statistician of Brethren Churches, Portis, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).

forth in the "Message of the Brethren Ministry," adopted about 1917. These declarations are, in part, as follows:

The authority and integrity of the Holy Scriptures; God's supreme revelation made through Jesus Christ, a complete and authentic record of which revelation is the New Testament; and the Old and New Testaments, as originally given, the infallible record of the perfect, final, and authoritative revelation of God's will, altogether sufficient in themselves as a rule of faith and practice;

The preexistence, Deity, and incarnation by virgin birth of Jesus Christ, the Son of God;

The fall of man, his consequent spiritual death and utter sinfulness, and the necessity of his new birth;

The vicarious atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ through the shedding of His own blood;

The resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ in the body in which He suffered and died and His subsequent glorification at the right hand of God;

The justification by personal faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, of which obedience to the will of God and works of righteousness are the evidence and result; the resurrection of the dead, the judgment of the world, and the life everlasting of the just;

The personality and Deity of the Holy Spirit, who indwells the Christian and is his Comforter and Guide;

The personal and visible return of our Lord Jesus Christ from Heaven as King of Kings and Lord of Lords, the glorious goal for which we are taught to watch, wait, and pray;

The Christian should "be not conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of the mind," should not engage in carnal strife, and should "swear not at all";

The Christian should observe, as his duty and privilege, the ordinances of our Lord Jesus Christ, among which are (a) baptism of believers by trine immersion; (b) confirmation; (c) the Lord's Supper; (d) the communion of the bread and wine; (e) the washing of the saints' feet; and (f) the anointing of the sick with oil.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Brethren Church may be best described as congregational. Every congregation is a church of Christ. All the congregations voluntarily uniting for the promotion of the work committed to them form the Brethren Church as a whole. The organization of the local congregations is very simple and believed to be in harmony with the spirit of the New Testament teachings. There are elders and deacons, evangelists and deaconesses. The minister in charge of the work of a local church is the pastor. The deaconess may be a minister. A local congregation is entirely free to perfect its organization by electing any officers deemed necessary. The churches of a convenient geographical territory are formed into district conferences, of which there are nine.

WORK

The denomination maintains and supports Ashland College, located at Ashland, Ohio. This college has a property value of \$517,127, a permanent endowment of \$417,081, and additional income from church organizations equivalent to several thousand dollars annually; a strong school of education approved by the State Board, and now a member of The North Central Association of Colleges; a college of liberal arts; and a seminary for the training of ministers. Enrollment in all branches reaches near the thousand mark annually.

The church expends annually around \$25,000 in extension work in the home mission field. The Foreign Mission Board expends around \$45,000 in French Equatorial Africa and Argentina, South America. On both these fields, the smallest number of North American workers consistent with demands are used. Native workers are being used as rapidly as good practice will justify.

In addition to the above special enterprises of church activity there is maintained a home for the aged ministers and members at Flora, Ind., and a fully equipped publishing house at Ashland, Ohio. The main auxiliary organizations of the church are its Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, women's missionary society, Sisterhood of Mary and Martha, the layman's organization, and the Boy's Brotherhood. One of the new ventures of the denomination is Grace Theological Seminary, temporarily located at Akron, Ohio.

Though the denomination is small numerically, aggressive work is being done, and work is going forward in all of the accepted branches of the work of our Lord's church in this age. We believe the church has made many forward strides in the past decade, and is still looking ahead with zeal and determination.

CHURCH OF GOD (NEW DUNKERS)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God (New Dunkers) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in previous census years, were in the State of Indiana, and no parsonages were reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises baptized believers who have been enrolled as members upon personal profession of faith. Baptism is by immersion.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	8	1	7		
Members, number	549	64	485	11.7	88.3
Average membership per church	69	64	69		
Membership by sex:					
Male	220	26	194	11.8	88.2
Female	329	38	291	11.6	88.4
Males per 100 females	66.9	(2)	66.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	6	2	4		
13 years and over	543	62	481	11.4	88.6
Percent under 13 years	1.1	(1)	0.8		
Church edifices, number	8	1	7		
Value—number reporting	8	1	7		
Amount reported	\$17,522	\$3,000	\$14,522	17.1	82.9
Constructed prior to 1936	\$9,522		\$9,522		100.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	37.5	62.5
Average value per church	\$2,190	\$3,000	\$2,075		
Number reporting "no debt"	6	1	5		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	8	1	7		
Amount reported	\$2,107	\$187	\$1,920	8.9	91.1
Pastors' salaries	\$1,219	\$146	\$1,073	12.0	88.0
All other salaries	\$34	\$29	\$5		
Repairs and improvements	\$463		\$463		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest	\$312	\$12	\$300	3.8	96.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$59		\$59		
All other purposes	\$20		\$20		
Average expenditure per church	\$263	\$187	\$274		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	8	1	7		
Officers and teachers	113	12	101	10.6	89.4
Scholars	481	65	416	13.5	86.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God (New Dunkers) for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. Although it is probable that this denomination existed prior to 1916, no statistics were furnished for 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	8	9	13
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-1	-4	
Percent ²			
Members , number.....	549	650	929
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-101	-279	
Percent.....	-15.5	-30.0	
Average membership per church.....	69	72	71
Church edifices , number.....	8	9	13
Value—number reporting.....	8	9	13
Amount reported.....	\$17,522	\$26,000	\$28,000
Average value per church.....	\$2,190	\$2,889	\$2,154
Debt—number reporting.....		1	
Amount reported.....		\$200	
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	9	11
Amount reported.....	\$2,107	\$4,005	\$5,243
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,219		
All other salaries.....	\$34		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$463	\$3,378	\$4,743
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$312		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$59		
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$327	\$500
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....	\$20		
Not classified.....		\$300	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$263	\$445	\$477
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	8	9	12
Officers and teachers.....	113	95	115
Scholars.....	481	531	799

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Church of God (New Dunkers) was organized in 1848 by George Patton, Peter Eyman, and others, who withdrew from the German Baptist Brethren. The church claims that "Bible things should be called by Bible names" and that the Bible name for the church, foretold by prophecy as the new name, is "The Church of God." It refuses to adopt a human creed or confession of faith, as the Scriptures are given to this end and are infallibly right. Baptism (a burial or birth of water) is administered to those who profess faith in Christ and experience sorrow for sin, that they may receive the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost. The observance of the communion, the literal washing of the saints' feet, and the anointing of the sick are held to be essential; and the second Advent of the Lord, and future rewards and punishments are taught.

An annual conference is held. Home missionary work is under the care of the mission board. There is no educational or philanthropic work.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. H. Holaday, New Castle, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 74

INDEPENDENT CHURCHES

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

INDEPENDENT CHURCHES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent Churches for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The qualifications for membership are those of the individual organizations and cannot be defined for the whole group.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	384	115	269	29.9	70.1
Members , number	40,276	21,650	18,626	53.8	46.2
Average membership per church	105	188	69		
Membership by sex:					
Male	15,685	8,226	7,459	52.4	47.6
Female	22,718	12,024	10,694	52.9	47.1
Sex not reported	1,873	1,400	473	74.7	25.3
Males per 100 females	69.0	68.4	69.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	2,528	1,447	1,081	57.2	42.8
13 years and over	35,506	19,378	16,128	54.6	45.4
Age not reported	2,242	825	1,417	36.8	63.2
Percent under 13 years ²	6.6	6.9	6.3		
Church edifices , number	325	89	236	27.4	72.6
Value—number reporting	313	85	228	27.2	72.8
Amount reported	\$3,725,653	\$2,679,055	\$1,046,598	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936	\$3,556,197	\$2,565,449	\$990,748	72.1	27.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$169,456	\$113,606	\$55,850	67.0	33.0
Average value per church	\$11,903	\$31,518	\$4,590		
Debt—number reporting	60	34	26		
Amount reported	\$534,221	\$493,361	\$40,860	92.4	7.6
Number reporting "no debt"	166	32	134	19.3	80.7
Parsonages , number	126	36	90	28.6	71.4
Value—number reporting	116	33	83	28.4	71.6
Amount reported	\$342,090	\$174,500	\$167,590	51.0	49.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	372	110	262	29.6	70.4
Amount reported	\$692,046	\$482,173	\$209,873	69.7	30.3
Pastors' salaries	\$252,871	\$138,620	\$114,251	54.8	45.2
All other salaries	\$69,929	\$57,981	\$11,948	82.9	17.1
Repairs and improvements	\$60,361	\$36,090	\$24,271	59.8	40.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$46,611	\$38,810	\$7,801	83.3	16.7
All other current expenses, including interest	\$149,138	\$119,142	\$29,996	79.9	20.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	\$16,341	\$11,422	\$4,919	69.9	30.1
Home missions	\$29,657	\$25,281	\$4,376	85.2	14.8
Foreign missions	\$54,263	\$47,600	\$6,663	87.7	12.3
To general headquarters for distribution	\$2,018	\$1,059	\$959	52.5	47.5
All other purposes	\$10,857	\$6,168	\$4,689	56.8	43.2
Average expenditure per church	\$1,860	\$4,383	\$801		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	346	107	239	30.9	69.1
Officers and teachers	4,680	2,033	2,647	43.4	56.6
Scholars	32,864	16,037	16,827	48.8	51.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	79	22	57		
Officers and teachers	518	167	351	32.2	67.8
Scholars	4,360	1,722	2,638	39.5	60.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	9	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	66	33	33	-----	-----
Scholars.....	801	519	282	64.8	35.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	46	21	25	-----	-----
Scholars.....	285	148	137	51.9	48.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of Independent Churches for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

This group represents a constantly shifting number of organizations. A most important change, as affecting the comparability of the figures, is the fact that the denominational federated churches, which were formerly included in Independent Churches, are in 1926 and 1936 shown as a separate group, comprising 361 churches and 508 churches respectively.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number	384	259	613	1,293
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	125	-354	-680	-----
Percent.....	48.3	-57.7	-52.6	-----
Members, number	40,276	40,381	56,757	86,130
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-105	-16,376	-29,373	-----
Percent.....	-0.3	-28.9	-34.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	105	156	93	67
Church edifices, number	325	203	488	853
Value—number reporting.....	313	189	464	839
Amount reported.....	\$3,725,653	\$4,400,278	\$4,459,148	\$3,960,177
Average value per church.....	\$11,903	\$23,282	\$9,610	\$4,720
Debt—number reporting.....	60	55	96	232
Amount reported.....	\$534,221	\$332,332	\$296,504	\$481,725
Parsonages, number	126			
Value—number reporting.....	116	60	86	93
Amount reported.....	\$342,090	\$240,100	\$362,300	\$185,450
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	372	229	534	-----
Amount reported.....	\$692,046	\$1,059,330	\$767,778	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$252,871			
All other salaries.....	\$69,929			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$60,361	\$811,008	\$521,881	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46,611			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$149,138			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$16,341			
Home missions.....	\$29,657			
Foreign missions.....	\$54,263	\$112,648	\$155,923	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,018			
All other purposes.....	\$10,857			
Not classified.....		\$135,674	\$89,974	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,860	\$4,626	\$1,438	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	346	215	478	859
Officers and teachers.....	4,680	2,866	4,457	6,890
Scholars.....	32,864	27,435	39,691	59,656

¹ The figures for 1916 include the Church Transcendent and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith and those for 1906 include the Gospel Mission, the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, which were shown separately for those years. In both years the figures include also the churches reported as federated churches, which are shown as a separate group in 1926 and 1936.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent Churches by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	384	115	269	40,276	21,650	18,626	15,685	22,718	1,873	69.0	348	4,680	32,864
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	17	1	16	650	88	562	231	339	30	59.4	16	142	925
New Hampshire.....	7	2	5	934	430	504	332	602	—	55.1	7	100	584
Vermont.....	4	—	4	378	—	378	142	236	—	60.2	4	49	250
Massachusetts.....	10	2	8	795	396	399	311	484	—	64.3	8	95	476
Rhode Island.....	1	1	—	69	69	—	25	44	—	—	1	14	125
Connecticut.....	6	3	3	1,157	869	288	540	617	—	87.5	5	129	733
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	45	10	35	7,137	4,054	3,083	2,456	3,351	1,330	73.3	42	609	4,253
New Jersey.....	11	2	9	2,717	2,510	207	1,108	1,589	20	69.7	11	238	1,960
Pennsylvania.....	43	7	36	3,325	597	2,728	1,404	1,854	67	75.7	41	477	3,203
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	28	13	15	3,450	2,370	1,080	1,361	2,089	—	65.2	26	392	2,855
Indiana.....	11	5	6	699	841	358	305	394	—	77.4	8	66	431
Illinois.....	32	17	15	4,959	3,837	1,122	2,009	2,950	—	68.1	31	622	3,877
Michigan.....	18	5	13	1,963	1,401	562	757	1,206	—	62.8	15	213	1,818
Wisconsin.....	10	3	7	517	138	379	210	307	—	68.4	7	57	320
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	8	1	7	572	50	522	245	327	—	74.9	8	89	448
Iowa.....	12	2	10	776	127	649	226	367	183	61.6	11	110	640
Missouri.....	12	1	11	848	72	776	362	471	15	76.9	10	94	634
North Dakota.....	2	—	2	78	—	78	39	39	—	—	2	10	29
South Dakota.....	1	—	1	51	—	51	24	27	—	—	1	4	50
Nebraska.....	6	1	5	991	513	478	449	542	—	82.8	6	120	1,032
Kansas.....	9	2	7	492	164	328	163	305	24	53.4	9	106	834
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	281	281	—	95	186	—	51.1	1	27	195
Maryland.....	2	1	1	80	45	35	40	40	—	—	2	9	34
Virginia.....	1	—	1	16	—	16	6	10	—	—	1	9	60
West Virginia.....	4	—	4	457	—	457	163	294	—	55.4	4	54	460
North Carolina.....	2	1	1	155	63	92	61	94	—	—	2	11	110
Florida.....	5	4	1	433	373	60	172	261	—	65.9	5	44	392
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	13	—	13	773	—	773	305	443	25	68.8	8	59	443
Tennessee.....	2	—	2	254	—	254	105	149	—	70.5	1	11	150
Alabama.....	1	—	1	40	—	40	15	25	—	—	1	6	50
Mississippi.....	1	—	1	45	—	45	20	25	—	—	1	8	98
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	—	1	60	—	60	30	30	—	—	1	10	125
Louisiana.....	1	—	1	400	—	400	150	250	—	60.0	1	9	85
Oklahoma.....	6	1	5	598	424	174	223	375	—	59.5	5	63	464
Texas.....	3	2	1	316	124	192	142	174	—	81.6	3	35	255
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	3	—	3	76	—	76	20	33	23	—	3	20	141
Wyoming.....	1	—	1	7	—	7	3	4	—	—	1	10	75
Colorado.....	3	1	2	225	20	205	92	113	20	—	3	50	295
New Mexico.....	1	—	1	22	—	22	8	14	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	2	1	1	79	14	56	5	9	56	—	2	23	170
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	7	2	5	631	391	240	282	349	—	80.8	7	110	850
Oregon.....	9	2	7	597	244	353	244	353	—	69.1	8	102	685
California.....	22	15	7	2,182	1,645	537	805	1,297	80	62.1	17	276	2,250

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ²
United States.....	384	259	613	1,293	40,276	40,381	56,757	86,130	2,528	35,506	2,242	6.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	17	4	17	12	650	92	651	346	22	595	33	3.6
New Hampshire.....	7	2	-----	-----	934	21	-----	-----	20	906	8	2.2
Vermont.....	4	5	16	5	378	343	824	280	-----	348	30	-----
Massachusetts.....	10	8	38	38	795	716	3,190	2,093	6	789	-----	.8
Rhode Island.....	1	1	5	5	69	48	1,068	364	-----	69	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	6	2	7	10	1,157	471	225	664	120	1,037	-----	10.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	45	20	50	85	7,137	2,703	6,482	10,066	545	6,460	132	7.8
New Jersey.....	11	2	14	24	2,717	1,190	2,057	1,600	31	2,331	355	1.3
Pennsylvania.....	43	16	44	136	3,325	2,044	4,645	8,351	200	3,058	67	6.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	28	13	35	50	3,450	1,326	2,912	2,994	148	3,302	-----	4.3
Indiana.....	11	4	13	42	699	167	924	3,221	75	624	-----	10.7
Illinois.....	32	24	36	57	4,959	8,984	5,883	14,363	180	4,779	-----	3.6
Michigan.....	18	14	27	37	1,963	2,021	3,069	2,149	70	1,733	160	3.9
Wisconsin.....	10	7	19	20	517	294	1,589	1,477	130	298	89	30.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	8	8	22	28	572	634	1,618	1,340	61	511	-----	10.7
Iowa.....	12	11	13	32	776	1,185	1,789	2,782	43	495	238	8.0
Missouri.....	12	13	27	73	848	1,422	2,288	2,949	62	771	15	7.4
North Dakota.....	2	3	7	8	78	159	452	275	11	37	30	-----
South Dakota.....	1	7	7	8	51	461	236	334	15	36	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	6	6	9	18	991	882	601	885	67	884	40	7.0
Kansas.....	9	11	12	42	492	844	391	1,016	27	334	131	7.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	1	4	-----	3	281	60	-----	66	-----	-----	281	-----
Maryland.....	2	2	7	18	80	307	1,678	1,738	2	78	-----	-----
Virginia.....	1	2	9	17	16	907	369	949	-----	-----	16	-----
West Virginia.....	4	4	19	33	457	432	1,212	2,541	12	445	-----	2.6
North Carolina.....	2	1	11	50	155	503	632	2,252	24	131	-----	15.5
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	3	8	-----	-----	355	485	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	-----	3	2	14	-----	907	181	1,538	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	5	3	8	19	433	191	479	553	167	266	-----	38.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	13	4	6	28	773	1,200	467	908	38	645	90	5.6
Tennessee.....	2	-----	8	37	254	-----	428	2,587	-----	254	-----	-----
Alabama.....	1	-----	13	36	40	-----	1,367	1,409	-----	40	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	1	-----	5	23	45	-----	509	2,404	-----	45	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	1	1	9	58	60	16	519	2,269	20	40	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	1	-----	7	16	400	-----	289	637	50	350	-----	12.5
Oklahoma.....	6	6	13	58	598	372	354	1,563	38	487	73	7.2
Texas.....	3	4	9	55	316	390	961	1,566	8	308	-----	2.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	334	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Idaho.....	3	2	-----	-----	76	56	-----	-----	12	41	23	-----
Colorado.....	3	6	5	8	225	231	124	361	20	185	20	9.8
New Mexico.....	1	-----	6	1	22	-----	210	30	2	20	-----	-----
Arizona.....	2	2	-----	4	70	585	-----	25	6	8	56	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	7	11	21	631	1,306	552	1,172	31	437	163	6.6
Oregon.....	9	6	13	9	597	681	780	323	81	516	-----	13.6
California.....	22	13	25	43	2,182	5,778	4,000	2,969	184	1,806	192	9.2
Other States.....	³ 1	3	6	4	7	118	397	236	-----	7	-----	-----

¹ The figures for 1916 include the Church Transcendent and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith and those for 1906 include the Gospel Mission, the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, and Nonsectarian Churches of Bible Faith, which were shown separately for those years. In both years the figures include also the churches reported as federated churches.

² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

³ 1 church in Wyoming.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	384	325	313	\$3,725,653	60	\$534,221	116	\$342,090
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	17	16	16	39,040			4	7,000
New Hampshire.....	7	7	7	78,500			5	18,060
Vermont.....	4	3	3	39,500	2	1,750	2	(¹)
Massachusetts.....	10	10	10	73,200			3	10,500
Connecticut.....	6	6	5	278,000	2	46,000	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	45	42	40	715,806	8	79,800	23	65,800
New Jersey.....	11	10	9	359,000	1	30,000	4	20,500
Pennsylvania.....	43	36	36	265,468	9	33,875	13	28,600
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	28	25	23	307,150	4	39,010	5	29,690
Indiana.....	11	9	9	29,100	2	8,300	2	(¹)
Illinois.....	32	28	27	721,880	8	249,854	9	43,500
Michigan.....	18	15	15	122,700	1	600	8	20,700
Wisconsin.....	10	7	7	19,500	3	4,650	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	8	8	7	64,700			3	4,500
Iowa.....	12	11	11	51,900	2	1,800	4	5,500
Missouri.....	12	11	11	33,300	1	230		
Nebraska.....	6	6	6	58,000	1	6,000	3	10,000
Kansas.....	9	8	8	19,000	1	1,915	3	1,800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	4	4	3	30,500			1	(¹)
Florida.....	5	5	5	17,500	2	2,670	2	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	13	7	6	7,500	2	300		
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	3	3	3	1,375			1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	6	6	50,335	2	12,037	4	6,750
Oregon.....	9	8	8	50,600	1	4,450	4	5,550
California.....	22	15	13	150,349	5	7,300	4	9,000
Other States.....	32	19	² 19	141,750	3	3,710	5	54,700

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	384	372	\$692,046	\$252,871	\$89,929	\$80,361
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	17	17	8,537	5,916	298	1,008
New Hampshire.....	7	7	10,975	6,727	1,310	1,013
Vermont.....	4	4	5,685	3,130	220	1,433
Massachusetts.....	19	19	14,980	6,640	2,928	897
Connecticut.....	6	6	19,023	6,935	525	1,682
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	45	44	97,535	40,220	9,975	4,561
New Jersey.....	11	11	67,586	18,315	8,609	2,391
Pennsylvania.....	43	42	36,594	16,234	3,311	3,103
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	28	26	65,183	17,007	2,508	4,539
Indiana.....	11	9	4,857	2,642	212	1,045
Illinois.....	32	32	140,111	36,321	20,812	8,367
Michigan.....	18	16	41,654	11,930	2,843	18,743
Wisconsin.....	10	9	7,651	4,620	275	322
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	8	8	5,860	3,747	228	359
Iowa.....	12	12	10,356	4,772	240	1,081
Missouri.....	12	12	3,018	2,020	93	112
Nebraska.....	6	6	12,690	4,571	696	2,592
Kansas.....	9	9	5,134	3,180	238	686
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia.....	4	3	2,010	1,530	360	-----
Florida.....	5	4	3,656	1,600	48	332
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	13	13	3,815	1,345	233	1,705
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	6	6	10,511	3,365	1,411	220
Texas.....	3	3	2,560	1,955	90	-----
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	3	3	918	600	22	50
Colorado.....	3	3	2,010	1,465	170	50
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	20,614	8,176	910	890
Oregon.....	9	9	13,273	6,100	680	1,085
California.....	22	22	57,420	22,331	9,249	1,133
Other States.....	20	¹ 19	17,830	9,477	1,435	962

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—North Dakota, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, South Dakota, Delaware, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having three or more churches reporting.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$46, 611	\$149, 138	\$18, 341	\$29, 657	\$54, 263	\$2, 018	\$10, 857
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	65	948	100	46	131	15	10
New Hampshire		1, 291	150	94	160		230
Vermont	239	433	65	26	13	45	81
Massachusetts	925	2, 610	267	37	156	20	500
Connecticut	1, 500	7, 544	252	293	192	100	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	7, 846	20, 622	2, 640	2, 565	7, 840	182	1, 084
New Jersey	4, 250	17, 708	2, 140	7, 406	6, 124		643
Pennsylvania	1, 312	5, 830	1, 067	952	2, 297	294	2, 194
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	3, 515	15, 583	2, 970	5, 508	12, 686	83	784
Indiana	350	465	25	60	10		48
Illinois	14, 375	37, 168	1, 749	6, 933	14, 076	67	243
Michigan	250	3, 368	387	1, 556	1, 776	502	299
Wisconsin	450	1, 115	85	99	460	25	200
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	300	620	118	201	148	30	109
Iowa	2, 600	1, 015	285	110	130		123
Missouri		426	42	61	45	10	209
Nebraska	720	1, 808	389	66	285	422	1, 141
Kansas	211	225	151	66	345		32
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia		75		10	20	15	
Florida	330	341	50	260	195	25	475
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	50	162	35	64	50	13	158
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma		3, 189	28	448	1, 837		13
Texas		335	125	20	25		10
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho		72	25	10	79	35	25
Colorado		265	15			45	
PACIFIC:							
Washington	3, 536	3, 327	87	320	1, 523		1, 845
Oregon	2, 604	1, 570	194	180	840		20
California	1, 025	18, 183	2, 060	1, 165	1, 908		366
Other States	158	2, 840	840	1, 101	912	90	15

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

HISTORY

Under this head are presented those single churches which are not identified with any ecclesiastical body and have not even such affiliation as would entitle them to inclusion under a special name. Although any general classification is impracticable, through the several censuses certain distinct types have persisted.

The first class embraces those churches variously called union, community, nondenominational, and interdenominational. These represent the growing movement toward nonsectarian unity and the consolidation of church work to eliminate weak churches and the waste of duplicated effort in overchurched localities, and they also show a trend toward churches which serve the religious and social needs of the entire community, regardless of its specific creedal beliefs, and emphasize social righteousness rather than individual salvation. In the current census all churches of this class which have any ecclesiastical affiliation

are shown with their respective denominations, while the federated churches, formerly included with the independent churches, are presented as a separate group. Community churches and nondenominational churches together comprise nearly one-half of the number of so-called independent churches, while about one-fifth of the whole report themselves as union or interdenominational churches. Of these latter, "Union" may be simply a part of the name and have no other significance, or the term may be historic and suggest a former denominational connection. Interdenominational churches, as included in this group, are those having organic unity in which the several denominations represented have fully merged their individuality.

The second class includes churches which use a denominational name, but for one reason or another are not included in denominational lists and are not reported by the denominational officers. In the past a number of Lutheran churches were so listed because not included in the synodical returns, but the Lutheran bodies, as a part of the larger movement toward union, now report both synodical and nonsynodical churches. Among other bodies it occasionally happens that a Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Reformed, or other church, for some reason—doctrinal, ecclesiastical, or geographical—is not included in the lists of any association, presbytery, classis, or other body. In some cases these have simply grown up dissociated from the ecclesiastical bodies, and have preserved their independent status from habit rather than from difference of opinion. Not being included in the denominational returns, however, they are classed as independent.

The third class includes churches which were organized by individuals independent of any denominational status, some that originally had denominational connection, and some which are the result of holiness or evangelistic movements.

With regard to all these classes it is to be noted that they represent a constantly shifting number. In each class, occasionally, a church which is one year reported as independent will in another year be reported as identified with some ecclesiastical body. Others, lacking the support of some general body, drop out of existence entirely or become consolidated with other churches. Classified with the Independent Churches are several Christian Churches which did not join the Congregational and Christian merger and now have no denominational affiliation.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The withdrawal from the list of Independent Churches of the denominational federated churches has left a group for which no special features either of doctrine or polity can be definitely stated. Each of the organizations included in this report draws up its own creed, adopts its own form of organization, chooses its own officers, makes its own conditions of membership, and conducts its own worship as it chooses, and no general statement is practicable, except that the union and interdenominational churches accord more or less closely to the customs of the denominations represented in their organizations.

While it is probable that most of the individual churches carry on the usual programs of religious and social activities, no reports on these were received.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
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Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of congregations.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the organizations included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of congregations reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local organization, and thus of the denomination to which the organization belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the organization, or denomination, under consideration. Each organization was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Urban and rural congregations.—Urban congregations are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural congregations would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Synagogue buildings.—A synagogue building is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of synagogue property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of synagogue buildings” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of synagogue buildings” comprises the estimated value of the buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the congregations and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a building are used for social or educational work in connection with the synagogue, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or rabbis’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the congregations.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of congregations reporting a specific debt, also the number of congregations reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of synagogue buildings.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the congregations during their last fiscal year are separated as follows:

For rabbi's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on the congregation's debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For relief, charity, and all other benevolences.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For support of national philanthropic work.....	.....
For relief abroad.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per congregation is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of congregations shown. The average value of synagogue buildings and the average expenditure per congregation are obtained by dividing the total value and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of congregations reporting in each case.

Sabbath schools.—The Sabbath schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the congregations of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, Sabbath schools conducted by the congregation elsewhere than in the main congregation edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sabbath schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Jewish Congregations for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All Jews in communities where there is a congregation are included in this enumeration.

The classification of members by age and by sex was not reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CONGREGATIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Congregations (local organizations), number	3, 728	3, 586	142	96. 2	3. 8
Members, number	4, 641, 184	4, 599, 587	41, 597	99. 1	. 9
Average membership per congregation	1, 245	1, 283	293	-----	-----
Synagogue buildings, number	2, 851	2, 754	97	96. 6	3. 4
Value—congregations reporting	2, 024	1, 968	56	97. 2	2. 8
Amount reported	\$123,284,677	\$122,469,193	\$815, 484	99. 3	. 7
Constructed prior to 1936	\$118,832,300	\$118,311,463	\$520, 837	99. 6	. 4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$4, 452, 377	\$4,157,730	\$294, 647	93. 4	6. 6
Average value per congregation	\$60, 911	\$62, 230	\$14, 562	-----	-----
Debt—congregations reporting	1, 171	1, 151	20	98. 3	1. 7
Amount reported	\$30, 649, 721	\$30, 570, 021	\$79, 700	99. 7	. 3
Parsonages,² number	122	120	2	98. 4	1. 6
Value—congregations reporting	82	81	1	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$410, 360	\$408, 360	\$2, 000	99. 5	. 5
Expenditures:					
Congregations reporting, number	2, 159	2, 091	68	96. 9	3. 1
Amount reported	\$14, 404, 427	\$14, 260, 056	\$144, 371	99. 0	1. 0
Rabbis' salaries	\$2, 559, 549	\$2, 527, 561	\$31, 988	98. 8	1. 2
All other salaries	\$3, 083, 672	\$3, 066, 796	\$16, 876	99. 5	. 5
Repairs and improvements	\$787, 050	\$778, 324	\$8, 726	98. 9	1. 1
Payment on congregation's debt, excluding interest	\$830, 428	\$822, 474	\$7, 954	99. 0	1. 0
All other current expenses, including interest	\$4, 174, 227	\$4, 128, 259	\$45, 968	98. 9	1. 1
Relief, charity, and all other benevolences	\$374, 986	\$368, 772	\$6, 214	98. 3	1. 7
Support of national philanthropic work	\$135, 428	\$131, 316	\$4, 112	97. 0	3. 0
Relief abroad	\$146, 973	\$144, 998	\$1, 975	98. 7	1. 3
All other purposes	\$712, 179	\$699, 076	\$13, 103	98. 2	1. 8
Not classified	\$1, 599, 935	\$1, 592, 480	\$7, 455	99. 5	. 5
Average expenditure per congregation	\$6, 672	\$6, 820	\$2, 123	-----	-----
Sabbath schools:					
Congregations reporting, number	1, 028	1, 000	28	97. 3	2. 7
Officers and teachers	6, 145	6, 018	127	97. 9	2. 1
Scholars	104, 392	103, 221	1, 171	98. 9	1. 1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Congregations reporting, number	61	60	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	243	235	8	96. 7	3. 3
Scholars	3, 213	3, 088	125	96. 1	3. 9
Weekday religious schools:					
Congregations reporting, number	1, 192	1, 165	27	97. 7	2. 3
Officers and teachers	2, 973	2, 911	62	97. 9	2. 1
Scholars	85, 420	84, 738	682	99. 2	. 8
Parochial schools:					
Congregations reporting, number	17	17	-----	-----	-----
Scholars	4, 963	4, 963	-----	100. 0	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² By parsonage is here meant a rabbi's dwelling owned by the congregation.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Jewish congregations for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1906 the membership included heads of families and a small number of persons known as "seat holders"; in both of these classes the person counted was frequently representative of a whole household. The figures given for 1916 included other contributors besides the seat holders, but the figures were admittedly incomplete, since there were known to be 282 organizations that made no report of members. The figures given for 1926 and 1936 included all persons of the Jewish faith residing in communities where there was a congregation. The number and percentage of increase between 1916 and 1926 are not given in table 2, therefore, as the figures are not comparable.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Congregations (local organizations), number -----	3,728	3,118	1,619	1,152
Increase over preceding census:				
Number -----	610	1,499	467	-----
Percent -----	19.6	92.6	40.5	-----
Members , number -----	4,641,184	¹ 4,081,242	² 357,135	³ 101,457
Increase over preceding census:				
Number -----	559,942	(⁴)	255,678	-----
Percent -----	13.7	(⁴)	252.0	-----
Average membership per congregation -----	1,245	1,309	221	88
Synagogue buildings , number -----	2,851	1,782	874	821
Value—congregations reporting -----	2,024	1,135	814	747
Amount reported -----	\$123,284,677	\$97,401,688	\$31,012,576	\$23,198,925
Average value per congregation -----	\$60,911	\$85,816	\$38,099	\$31,056
Debt—congregations reporting -----	1,171	792	566	449
Amount reported -----	\$30,649,721	\$21,921,691	\$6,502,872	\$4,556,571
Parsonages , ⁵ number -----	122	-----	-----	-----
Value—congregations reporting -----	82	53	93	81
Amount reported -----	\$410,360	\$441,600	\$164,150	\$270,550
Expenditures:				
Congregations reporting, number -----	2,159	1,290	1,516	-----
Amount reported -----	\$14,404,427	\$19,076,451	\$4,352,935	-----
Rabbis' salaries -----	\$2,559,549	\$13,390,597	\$3,087,161	-----
All other salaries -----	\$3,083,672			
Repairs and improvements -----	\$787,050			
Payment on congregation's debt, excluding interest -----	\$830,428			
All other current expenses, including interest -----	\$4,174,227			
Relief, charity, and all other benevolences -----	\$374,986	\$1,074,680	\$426,916	-----
Support of national philanthropic work -----	\$135,428			
Relief abroad -----	\$146,973			
All other purposes -----	\$712,179			
Not classified -----	\$1,599,935	\$4,611,174	\$838,858	-----
Average expenditure per congregation -----	\$6,672	\$14,788	\$2,871	-----
Sabbath schools:				
Congregations reporting, number -----	1,028	531	615	561
Officers and teachers -----	6,145	4,123	3,528	2,239
Scholars -----	104,392	70,380	66,522	49,514

¹ All Jews in communities having congregations.² Heads of families, seat holders, and other contributors, but admittedly incomplete.³ Heads of families, principally male heads.⁴ Increase not shown, as data are not comparable.⁵ See footnote 2 to table 1.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Jewish congregations by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number of congregations and their membership (Jews), classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and data for Sabbath schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the congregations for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936. Table 5 shows the value of synagogues and parsonages and the amount of debt on synagogues for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the synagogue expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual congregation, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more congregations reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CONGREGATIONS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND SABBATH SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CON- GREGATIONS			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			SABBATH SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Congre- gations report- ing	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States	3, 728	3, 586	142	4, 641, 134	4, 599, 587	41, 597	1, 028	6, 145	104, 392
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	23	21	2	8, 386	8, 328	58	5	17	211
New Hampshire.....	13	11	2	2, 996	2, 789	207	4	4	145
Vermont.....	10	8	2	1, 727	1, 661	66	2	4	45
Massachusetts.....	186	162	24	257, 994	244, 142	13, 852	44	284	4, 171
Rhode Island.....	27	24	3	27, 311	27, 030	281	7	89	1, 159
Connecticut.....	92	75	17	90, 614	87, 201	3, 413	23	124	1, 954
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1, 560	1, 524	36	2, 197, 418	2, 186, 900	10, 518	231	1, 352	25, 439
New Jersey.....	236	208	28	257, 761	247, 489	10, 272	62	278	4, 621
Pennsylvania.....	350	343	7	423, 943	423, 174	769	130	594	14, 689
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:									
Ohio.....	125	124	1	175, 942	175, 892	50	43	450	7, 895
Indiana.....	44	43	1	25, 494	25, 438	56	22	101	1, 169
Illinois.....	189	189	—	377, 809	377, 809	—	60	396	8, 311
Michigan.....	83	83	—	99, 366	99, 366	—	21	117	2, 198
Wisconsin.....	45	44	1	37, 375	37, 360	15	13	62	1, 207
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:									
Minnesota.....	35	35	—	39, 160	39, 160	—	11	80	1, 231
Iowa.....	26	26	—	11, 888	11, 888	—	12	47	629
Missouri.....	61	60	1	83, 358	83, 292	66	21	255	4, 175
North Dakota.....	8	7	1	1, 533	1, 503	30	3	3	80
South Dakota.....	3	3	—	605	605	—	2	6	29
Nebraska.....	12	12	—	12, 922	12, 922	—	5	24	436
Kansas.....	8	8	—	5, 260	5, 260	—	5	21	203
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	6	6	—	6, 292	6, 292	—	3	20	295
Maryland.....	67	66	1	75, 225	75, 125	100	13	65	1, 651
Dist. of Columbia.....	15	15	—	18, 350	18, 350	—	10	78	1, 427
Virginia.....	34	33	1	23, 564	22, 964	600	21	138	1, 266
West Virginia.....	22	20	2	5, 391	4, 966	425	15	78	537
North Carolina.....	24	22	2	4, 711	4, 637	74	12	59	418
South Carolina.....	19	17	2	4, 408	4, 318	90	9	48	381
Georgia.....	27	26	1	19, 545	19, 504	41	15	75	1, 072
Florida.....	30	30	—	18, 769	18, 769	—	17	105	1, 465
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:									
Kentucky.....	17	17	—	16, 339	16, 339	—	12	82	912
Tennessee.....	18	18	—	23, 275	23, 275	—	11	110	1, 576
Alabama.....	20	20	—	10, 135	10, 135	—	14	70	772
Mississippi.....	18	16	2	2, 897	2, 843	54	12	82	394
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:									
Arkansas.....	12	11	1	4, 224	4, 188	36	7	31	271
Louisiana.....	21	21	—	13, 464	13, 464	—	11	81	1, 134
Oklahoma.....	10	10	—	5, 396	5, 396	—	5	32	327
Texas.....	60	57	3	43, 970	43, 796	174	36	285	3, 098
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	4	4	—	696	696	—	1	6	45
Idaho.....	2	2	—	300	300	—	1	1	10
Wyoming.....	2	2	—	690	690	—	1	1	20
Colorado.....	23	22	1	20, 116	19, 766	350	7	50	1, 015
New Mexico.....	4	4	—	553	553	—	1	3	15
Arizona.....	4	4	—	1, 480	1, 480	—	2	16	107
Utah.....	4	4	—	2, 710	2, 710	—	3	10	139
Nevada.....	1	1	—	245	245	—	1	1	20
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	16	16	—	17, 119	17, 119	—	8	29	721
Oregon.....	11	11	—	10, 862	10, 862	—	4	28	586
California.....	101	101	—	151, 596	151, 596	—	45	253	4, 721

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CONGREGATIONS, 1906 TO 1936,
BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CONGREGATIONS				NUMBER OF MEMBERS ¹			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906
United States.....	3, 728	3, 118	1, 619	1, 152	4, 641, 184	4, 081, 242	357, 135	101, 457
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	23	20	6	4	8, 386	7, 582	565	205
New Hampshire.....	13	8	3	2	2, 996	2, 129	358	80
Vermont.....	10	5	4	3	1, 727	1, 433	590	166
Massachusetts.....	186	161	99	48	257, 994	213, 085	38, 867	4, 388
Rhode Island.....	27	22	3	14	27, 311	24, 034	762	1, 025
Connecticut.....	92	69	37	18	90, 614	90, 165	8, 688	1, 733
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1, 560	1, 228	798	378	2, 197, 418	1, 899, 597	113, 924	35, 342
New Jersey.....	236	188	57	56	257, 761	219, 455	15, 720	4, 603
Pennsylvania.....	350	293	105	120	423, 943	393, 517	32, 276	15, 479
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	125	116	46	53	175, 942	166, 154	20, 151	5, 678
Indiana.....	44	46	27	29	25, 494	23, 622	5, 461	1, 383
Illinois.....	189	168	87	56	377, 809	339, 730	33, 377	5, 286
Michigan.....	83	69	17	21	99, 366	83, 161	5, 383	1, 530
Wisconsin.....	45	38	12	26	37, 375	31, 839	2, 612	1, 199
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	35	33	7	22	39, 160	39, 925	2, 740	1, 725
Iowa.....	26	28	18	12	11, 888	12, 714	2, 595	412
Missouri.....	61	60	16	18	83, 358	76, 604	8, 347	2, 392
North Dakota.....	8	9	1	1	1, 533	1, 625	45	12
South Dakota.....	3	4	2	-----	605	380	270	-----
Nebraska.....	12	11	7	8	12, 922	12, 271	1, 695	435
Kansas.....	8	8	3	5	5, 260	4, 973	170	175
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	6	4	1	2	6, 292	5, 000	250	207
Maryland.....	67	68	29	31	75, 225	69, 974	12, 056	2, 153
District of Columbia.....	15	11	10	3	18, 350	16, 000	3, 225	698
Virginia.....	34	29	15	18	23, 564	22, 414	2, 690	915
West Virginia.....	22	23	5	3	5, 391	4, 936	280	220
North Carolina.....	24	22	8	9	4, 711	3, 724	572	234
South Carolina.....	19	19	8	7	4, 408	3, 956	570	312
Georgia.....	27	22	15	13	19, 545	18, 366	2, 880	897
Florida.....	30	27	6	5	18, 769	11, 975	746	323
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	17	16	7	10	16, 339	15, 548	2, 695	1, 147
Tennessee.....	18	17	10	12	23, 275	18, 993	2, 022	919
Alabama.....	20	21	15	13	10, 135	9, 218	2, 947	1, 141
Mississippi.....	18	19	10	17	2, 897	2, 871	1, 928	746
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	14	12	11	4, 224	4, 940	1, 451	673
Louisiana.....	21	19	15	20	13, 464	13, 845	4, 284	1, 618
Oklahoma.....	10	9	11	2	5, 396	4, 098	1, 166	72
Texas.....	60	51	29	25	43, 970	39, 089	6, 258	1, 676
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	3	4	3	696	671	740	152
Colorado.....	23	22	7	13	20, 116	18, 950	2, 356	853
New Mexico.....	4	4	1	3	553	367	90	120
Arizona.....	4	4	3	1	1, 480	933	170	20
Utah.....	4	4	3	3	2, 710	2, 290	670	183
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	16	11	8	6	17, 119	13, 050	2, 950	488
Oregon.....	11	9	7	4	10, 862	12, 000	1, 315	414
California.....	101	81	23	24	151, 596	122, 724	8, 178	2, 028
Other States.....	2 5	5	2	-----	1, 235	1, 314	50	-----

¹ See footnotes to table 2.² Includes: Idaho, 2; Wyoming, 2; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF SYNAGOGUES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF SYNAGOGUE DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations reporting value of synagogue buildings]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of con- grega- tions	Num- ber of syna- gogue build- ings	VALUE OF SYNA- GOGUE BUILDINGS		DEBT ON SYNA- GOGUE BUILDINGS		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES ¹	
			Con- grega- tions report- ing	Amount	Con- grega- tions report- ing	Amount	Con- grega- tions report- ing	Amount
United States.....	3,728	2,851	2,024	\$123,284,877	1,171	\$30,649,721	82	\$410,360
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	23	18	12	154,500	6	19,200	1	(²)
New Hampshire.....	13	9	6	72,500	4	14,300	1	(²)
Vermont.....	10	7	4	39,000	3	10,200	2	(²)
Massachusetts.....	186	172	107	6,493,319	79	2,837,200	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	27	23	14	595,000	7	151,100	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	92	71	49	2,107,761	36	629,730	2	(²)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,560	1,007	850	59,025,734	456	14,018,603	32	129,560
New Jersey.....	236	209	115	6,187,525	71	1,738,475	3	21,500
Pennsylvania.....	350	292	176	8,565,000	107	2,203,823	8	78,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	125	102	61	6,260,926	40	1,018,678	1	(²)
Indiana.....	44	37	27	880,250	12	121,925	1	(²)
Illinois.....	189	162	88	7,407,156	57	2,283,700	-----	-----
Michigan.....	83	64	36	1,434,260	23	620,934	5	29,000
Wisconsin.....	45	38	27	1,127,500	20	215,847	2	(²)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	35	34	24	1,049,000	16	253,595	-----	-----
Iowa.....	26	24	20	479,250	9	97,225	3	9,300
Missouri.....	61	49	35	3,731,000	26	1,252,097	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	8	6	4	48,000	2	3,450	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	12	9	6	288,000	4	32,000	-----	-----
Kansas.....	8	8	6	168,100	4	30,750	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	6	5	3	140,000	3	49,000	-----	-----
Maryland.....	67	56	29	2,175,600	19	289,950	2	(²)
District of Columbia.....	15	13	12	607,950	9	118,000	1	(²)
Virginia.....	34	33	21	492,000	14	105,150	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	22	13	12	382,000	7	56,700	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	24	20	13	269,150	4	6,900	2	(²)
South Carolina.....	19	12	9	132,000	2	4,550	1	(²)
Georgia.....	27	22	16	810,000	5	236,000	-----	-----
Florida.....	30	26	21	665,700	13	153,100	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	17	17	12	829,746	8	225,613	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	18	18	12	788,500	5	91,300	1	(²)
Alabama.....	20	18	15	460,000	4	58,325	1	(²)
Mississippi.....	18	15	13	227,500	5	20,500	2	(²)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	9	8	239,000	5	8,900	1	(²)
Louisiana.....	21	23	15	1,307,677	9	380,300	3	16,150
Oklahoma.....	10	9	6	100,250	3	19,850	-----	-----
Texas.....	60	54	43	1,870,793	25	282,875	5	33,250
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	23	21	17	474,544	4	41,347	1	(²)
Utah.....	4	4	4	95,000	1	1,500	-----	-----
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	16	14	12	675,656	8	89,150	-----	-----
Oregon.....	11	11	7	468,000	5	122,650	-----	-----
California.....	101	83	47	3,823,330	29	728,729	1	(²)
Other States.....	20	14	³ 10	136,500	2	6,500	-----	93,600

¹ See footnote 2 to table 1.² Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual congregation.³ Includes: South Dakota, 1; Montana, 2; Idaho, 1; Wyoming, 1; New Mexico, 2; Arizona, 2; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—SYNAGOGUE EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of congregations	EXPENDITURES				
		Congregations reporting	Total amount	Rabbis' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	3,728	2,159	\$14,404,427	\$2,559,549	\$3,083,672	\$787,050
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	23	15	38,670	9,310	7,200	3,800
New Hampshire.....	13	8	20,906	4,800	300	414
Vermont.....	10	4	8,977	125	2,180	2,983
Massachusetts.....	186	120	833,851	113,818	152,988	43,979
Rhode Island.....	27	18	97,318	20,855	21,604	3,079
Connecticut.....	92	59	310,644	51,948	53,743	17,618
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,560	789	5,397,345	767,565	1,364,341	282,427
New Jersey.....	236	127	756,166	118,801	139,766	45,401
Pennsylvania.....	350	200	1,379,087	213,107	268,947	80,266
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	125	84	756,724	152,002	189,359	36,366
Indiana.....	44	35	175,951	48,261	21,246	17,908
Illinois.....	189	108	943,263	163,365	187,490	50,652
Michigan.....	83	50	260,386	37,264	40,113	13,197
Wisconsin.....	45	28	142,498	22,237	18,764	4,727
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	35	26	200,719	26,980	24,871	4,588
Iowa.....	26	22	70,598	21,582	7,592	2,158
Missouri.....	61	38	392,735	97,705	93,410	13,237
North Dakota.....	8	7	10,441	3,625	384	50
Nebraska.....	12	8	56,727	15,300	15,755	9,960
Kansas.....	8	6	22,304	6,638	1,420	765
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	6	4	29,265	8,450	9,155	1,000
Maryland.....	67	34	296,413	52,340	80,758	45,527
District of Columbia.....	15	12	130,698	28,330	34,320	17,155
Virginia.....	34	26	81,614	33,520	9,450	2,542
West Virginia.....	22	17	53,637	16,150	6,391	1,422
North Carolina.....	24	17	63,995	22,125	6,800	3,453
South Carolina.....	19	10	26,596	6,150	1,383	709
Georgia.....	27	17	85,884	36,310	14,311	3,498
Florida.....	30	22	110,558	29,810	9,672	3,685
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	17	11	107,138	31,920	24,257	12,693
Tennessee.....	18	14	121,054	33,980	27,491	7,371
Alabama.....	20	17	63,468	15,900	6,200	3,725
Mississippi.....	18	15	53,471	18,857	4,214	2,850
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12	7	36,560	18,400	4,320	850
Louisiana.....	21	17	138,962	43,433	29,850	10,045
Oklahoma.....	10	6	30,813	8,475	4,615	1,097
Texas.....	60	45	315,131	85,901	50,204	9,651
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	3	4,385	2,400	590	650
Colorado.....	23	16	101,008	26,688	21,639	10,183
New Mexico.....	4	3	7,161	4,800	380	119
Utah.....	4	4	13,480	3,000	2,465	100
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	16	12	104,308	10,000	7,301	1,710
Oregon.....	11	10	66,444	12,751	19,959	1,845
California.....	101	62	467,359	107,471	95,624	10,995
Other States.....	12	16	19,715	7,100	850	600

¹ Includes: South Dakota, 1; Idaho, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Arizona, 2.

TABLE 6.—SYNAGOGUE EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more congregations reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on congre- gation's debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Support of na- tional philan- thropic work	Relief abroad	All other purposes	Not classified
United States.....	\$830, 428	\$4, 174, 227	\$374, 986	\$135, 428	\$146, 973	\$712, 179	\$1, 599, 935
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	4, 300	5, 810	550		250	750	6, 700
New Hampshire.....		9, 984	1, 025	308		4, 075	
Vermont.....	700	512	553	1, 510	308	106	
Massachusetts.....	42, 364	302, 593	14, 532	5, 473	4, 701	38, 806	114, 597
Rhode Island.....	11, 930	35, 743	1, 193	540	120	1, 829	425
Connecticut.....	21, 289	90, 532	5, 486	3, 190	2, 648	10, 263	53, 927
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	211, 950	1, 697, 558	177, 029	42, 526	65, 602	347, 098	441, 249
New Jersey.....	36, 976	237, 632	21, 155	9, 929	16, 126	26, 727	103, 653
Pennsylvania.....	165, 017	419, 120	32, 655	3, 425	6, 841	46, 634	143, 075
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	45, 613	229, 056	11, 447	7, 101	1, 488	24, 710	59, 582
Indiana.....	5, 930	33, 885	701	10, 250	250	14, 019	23, 501
Illinois.....	71, 511	264, 064	21, 915	12, 196	9, 392	53, 818	108, 860
Michigan.....	22, 483	70, 252	8, 735	2, 462	1, 568	9, 336	54, 976
Wisconsin.....	5, 953	43, 436	4, 350	200	250	10, 425	32, 156
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	8, 065	32, 740	2, 577	1, 250	4, 450	8, 683	86, 515
Iowa.....	1, 100	9, 898	2, 815	1, 335	3, 193	2, 480	18, 445
Missouri.....	12, 882	93, 030	9, 511	410	175	16, 581	55, 794
North Dakota.....	200	1, 332	500	300	100	500	3, 450
Nebraska.....	1, 300	7, 287	550	400		500	5, 675
Kansas.....	2, 000	2, 095	200		35	100	9, 051
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	4, 899	5, 061	500	50	50	100	
Maryland.....	32, 069	50, 977	5, 631	1, 132	1, 593	8, 212	18, 174
District of Columbia.....	3, 600	38, 118	2, 700	1, 150	625	4, 700	
Virginia.....	2, 752	19, 079	1, 795	700	2, 185	6, 143	3, 448
West Virginia.....	4, 250	16, 486	108	950	1, 000	6, 230	650
North Carolina.....	2, 645	8, 787	4, 300	2, 600	1, 700	9, 785	1, 800
South Carolina.....	737	2, 185	1, 350	882	850	1, 850	10, 500
Georgia.....	1, 724	23, 025	1, 200	550	2, 100	1, 366	1, 800
Florida.....	18, 300	31, 735	1, 787	637	750	5, 182	9, 000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	10, 559	20, 959	1, 325	1, 500	1, 025	2, 900	
Tennessee.....	8, 550	27, 425	68	815	388	2, 966	12, 000
Alabama.....	3, 666	4, 533	3, 885	650	1, 500	4, 200	19, 209
Mississippi.....	2, 750	9, 395	1, 759	1, 340	2, 625	2, 149	7, 532
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	300	8, 165	1, 550	1, 275	1, 300	400	
Louisiana.....	7, 895	31, 397	4, 224	1, 850	3, 700	618	5, 950
Oklahoma.....	3, 650	6, 500	3, 335			3, 141	
Texas.....	19, 200	45, 841	9, 155	11, 710	5, 365	10, 182	67, 922
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		550					195
Colorado.....	9, 851	23, 951	1, 780	100	100	5, 866	850
New Mexico.....		1, 685	100			77	
Utah.....		857	258	300	100	400	6, 000
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3, 300	27, 493	1, 200			3, 100	50, 204
Oregon.....	1, 850	18, 970	806	675	350	335	8, 903
California.....	16, 318	163, 044	8, 626	3, 757	2, 170	14, 837	44, 517
Other States.....		1, 450	65				9, 650

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

There were Jews in the original colonies before 1650. In New York, then New Amsterdam, there were Jews in 1654, and in the fall of that year a company of Jewish refugees arrived from Brazil, who settled in the colony. Although the Dutch authorities of New Amsterdam favored the Calvinist church and did not permit persons of other faiths to hold public assemblies, the Jews established their worship upon their arrival in the town, the population of which then numbered only about 800 persons. Like other residents of dissident faiths, the Jews gathered among themselves according to their opportunities, in their own homes or in a hired room, beginning to do so as soon as there were enough persons to hold public worship. In July 1655 they applied to the authorities for a plot for a cemetery. With the granting of this application, in 1656, the Congregation Sheerith Israel (Remnant of Israel), the first Jewish congregation in North America, entered upon its career as an institution. Its first minister was one named Saul Brown (originally Moreno, Spanish for Brown), who came to the congregation from Newport, R. I., and he officiated in the synagogue regularly. He died in the year 1682, at which time the congregation was occupying a rented building on Mill Street, now South William Street.

Other Jewish communities were formed in Newport, R. I. (1658); in Savannah, Ga., Jews having been in the company which came with Oglethorpe; in Charleston, S. C.; in Philadelphia, Pa.; and in Richmond, Va.; all in colonial times. In 1850 there were 77 Jewish congregations, located in 21 of the then 31 States of the Union. In 1877 there were at least 277 congregations in the country and 230,000 Jews; in 1890, 533 congregations and probably 475,000 Jews; in 1906, 1,700 congregations and about 1,775,000 Jews; in 1916, 1,900 congregations and about 3,300,000 Jews; in 1926, 3,118 permanent congregations and 4,081,000 Jews; and in 1936, 3,728 congregations and 4,706,184 Jews residing in the cities, towns, and villages in which the congregations were located.

DOCTRINE

The Jewish religion is a way of life and has no formulated creed, or articles of faith, the acceptance of which brings redemption or salvation to the believer, or divergence from which involves separation from the Jewish congregation. On the other hand, it has certain teachings, sometimes called doctrines or dogmas, which have been at all times considered obligatory on the adherents of the Jewish religion.

The unity of God.—The fundamental doctrine of the Jewish religion is that God is One. At all times the religion of the Jew vigorously protested against any infringement of this dogma of pure monotheism, whether by the dualism of the East or by the Trinitarianism of the West. It never permitted the attributes of justice and of love to divide the Godhead into different powers or personalities. God is a Spirit without limitations of form, eternal, noncorporeal, unique, omniscient, omnipotent, and one. "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God, the Lord is One" is the declaration of faith which the Jew pronounces daily and breathes it even in his hour of death. God is the Creator of the world. He is also the preserver of the world, its ruler, and the arbiter of its destiny. He was God from the very beginning, and the worship of other gods is a rebellion against the universal God beside whom there is no other. "Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; for I am God and there is none else" (Isaiah, xlv, 22). He is the God of righteousness, mercy, love, and holiness; the ideal of moral perfection. God is "our Father, our Redeemer for everlasting" (Isaiah, lxiii, 16); He is not remote from mortal man in his need, but He is rather, as Jewish sages have put it, "near, nearer than any other help or sympathy can be," who "appears to each according to his capacity or temporary need." A Jew cannot compromise with idolatry or polytheism; indeed he is enjoined to give his life rather than to renounce the purity of his religion.

The world and man.—The world is a cosmic unit and it is good. The Holy One created and sustains the earth and the heaven, light and darkness, life and death; and the world is ruled by everlasting wisdom and kindness. There is no cosmic force for evil, no principle of evil in creation. There is no inherent impurity in the flesh or in matter, and man is not subject to Satan. There is

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was furnished by Dr. H. S. Linfield, director of the Jewish Statistical Bureau, New York City.

no original sin; sin is the erring from the right path. The crown and the acme of God's creation is man. He is capable of perfection without the aid of an extraneous being, and, being born free, is able to choose between good and evil, and is endowed with intelligence; "God created man in His own image" and made him "but little lower than the angels." From one man did all the races of the earth descend, and thus they constitute one family. This doctrine of the unity of the human family is a corollary of the doctrine of the unity of God. The One God is in direct relation with man, all men, there being no mediator between God and man, and all men may attain to immortality through following the good life; for immortality, the Jewish religion teaches, is the reward of human righteousness. There is in this respect no distinction between its own adherents and those of other faiths. As one ancient teacher exclaims: "I call heaven and earth to witness that whether it be Jew or gentile, man or woman, manservant or maidservant, according to their acts does the divine spirit rest upon them."

The future of mankind and Israel.—The perfection of humanity through the unfolding of the divine powers in man is the aim of history. There is to be a divine kingdom of truth and righteousness on this earth. Daily the Jew concludes his prayers by declaring his hope to behold speedily the time when God, in the glory of His might, will be manifested, and the abominations will be removed from the earth and idolatry utterly cut off, and He will perfect the world as the kingdom of the Almighty, and all flesh will call upon His name. This kingdom is the hope of mankind and the goal toward which it is striving. Whether or not this universal kingdom of God will be preceded by the day of God or by a universal judgment when "all that work wickedness shall be stubble," Jewish religion teaches the coming on this earth of a social order of human perfection and bliss, of peace without end, when none shall hurt or destroy, and when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord (Isaiah chapters ix, xi); this is the Messianic era.

Israel is a unique people that shall never cease (Jeremiah xxxi, 36). It is not claimed that this people is better than others or that it possesses a special share of the divine love; but it is affirmed, and the Jew daily declares this faith in his prayers, that God has brought them near to His great name, to give thanks unto Him, and to proclaim His unity. In this sense Israel is called a "kingdom of priests and a holy nation" (Exodus xix, 6), selected or assigned by God for His special purpose. Because of this duty they are taken to task more severely than others: "You only have I known of all the families of the earth, therefore I will visit upon you all your iniquities" (Amos iii, 2). It is a widespread Jewish interpretation that the Servant of the Lord described in Isaiah refers not to an individual but to the Jewish people as a group. Israel is God's witness (Isaiah xli-xliii), testifying to His existence and His unity. The duty of Israel, its imperishability and restoration (Deuteronomy xxx, 1-4) and the blessed future that awaits mankind, are doctrines of the Jewish religion.

The Law.—The belief in the unity of God, in the future hope of the world, and in the other doctrines is of no value unless one lives in accordance with the requirements of the beliefs. The emphasis is not on belief, but on righteous conduct. What is required is service of the Lord, a just system of human conduct in accordance with statutes and ordinances, "which if a man do, he shall live by them." The duty of man, created in the image of God, is to order his life entirely in accordance with the will of God, and only by so doing can he attain perfection and fulfill his destiny. And what does God desire of man? That was definitely conveyed to him. Already the first man, Adam, had received divine revelation for his conduct and for that of his descendants; others followed, until Moses received the full revelation, all the commandments and the statutes and the ordinances, which should govern the life of man and lead him to moral and religious perfection. This revelation, as contained in the Five Books of Moses, constitutes the Law of Moses, the Law, the Torah, the Written Law, and it must be understood in the light of Jewish tradition, the Oral Law. This Torah of divine origin, which will not be changed, is the foundation of the Jewish faith; and that the Jew must order his life in accordance with the Torah has always been a basic principle of the Jewish religion. To fear God and to keep His commandments is the whole duty of man.

The Torah, written and oral, preeminently emphasizes the principle of justice; other principles stressed are purity and truth, optimism and hope, joy and thanksgiving, holiness and the love of God. Righteousness and compassionate love are demanded for the fatherless, the widow, the oppressed, the stranger, and even the criminal; charity is *zedakah*, justice to the needy; and compassion is required even for the dumb animal. Further, a man's life must be permeated by purity of heart and built on truth. For, "the seal of the Holy One is truth" and "upon truth rests the world." Hope and optimism are other requirements, and hope is but

rarely deferred to the world to come, but a man must rather wait for the moral and spiritual advancement of mankind in this world. At times this world is declared to be "like a vestibule in which one prepares for the palace," nevertheless, "one hour devoted to repentance and good deeds in this world is more valuable than the entire life of the world to come." A man should "rejoice before the Lord" and gratefully enjoy his gifts and fill other hearts with joy and thanksgiving; ascetism is discouraged. The whole life of man is holy, for the "Lord our God is holy," and man's life should be motivated by the love of God. Twice daily a Jew recites the *Shema*, a declaration which contains the words "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might." It implies the purest motives for action, specifically serving the Lord, not from fear but rather out of love and for the sake of God and the glorification of His name; the doing of good, not in view of any reward, but for its own sake; and the love of man and the most unselfish devotion and the willing surrender of one's life itself whenever the cause of God demands.

Other fundamental teachings of the law, written and oral, are freedom of will and human responsibility, divine providence, retribution, resurrection of the dead, the power of repentance and of prayer. Man is free, the choice between good and evil having been left to him as a participant of God's spirit; man is responsible for his own actions. In close relation with the doctrine of divine providence stands that of retribution—that God rewards the righteous and punishes transgressors. The doctrine of the soul's immortality and of a future life in which retribution shall take place is plainly set forth in the Talmud, and the belief in the resurrection of the dead is closely connected with the doctrines of immortality and of retribution in the hereafter. Emphasis is laid on the power of repentance to avert from man the evil which threatens and to procure for him God's grace, and on the efficacy of the prayer "of all that call upon Him in truth." There is no need for any mediator when one prays to God, "for the Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon Him." He hears great and small alike.

The Torah emphasizes the need of study and education. It imposes a duty upon every father to instruct his children and upon the community to provide for the general instruction of old and young. The law sanctifies labor and makes the teaching of a trade whereby one may earn his living a duty upon the father and upon the communal authorities. Each man is enjoined to build a home and to contribute to the welfare of human society; celibacy, except under rare circumstances, is unlawful. Systematic care of the poor is a duty of a community. Love of one's country and loyalty to his government is enjoined upon every Jew, and he is solemnly adjured to seek the peace of his country and to pray for the welfare of its government.

Side by side with these universal principles of conduct the Torah surrounds the Jewish people with numerous laws and rites. Some laws, also called testimonies, have been given to make Israel testify to God's miraculous guidance, such as the festive seasons of the year; others, called signs, are tokens of the covenant between God and Israel, such as circumcision and the Sabbath; and still others, also called statutes, are divine marks of distinction—special means to preserve Israel and its group life. The covenant at Sinai made Israel a society "of priests and a holy nation" and laws were given to them designed to preserve the priestly character of the nation. Some of these appeal to the human reason while others do not, but even those which human intelligence is unable to grasp, are, through belief in their divine origin, vouchsafed the same high religious importance. Judaism is bound up with the Jewish people. "Ye shall be holy unto Me; for I the Lord am holy, and have set you apart from the peoples, that ye should be Mine" (Leviticus xx, 26). These particularistic religious obligations of the Torah, written and oral, enabled the small Jewish people to resist the disintegrating forces of the idolatry and error which surrounded them, and encouraged the Jews to live by the principle, ascribed by the early rabbis to Abraham, "let all the world stand on the one side, I side with God and shall win in the end." The laws gave the Jews the strength to withstand the persecutions of the nations and the vicissitudes of time, and to fight for the truth amidst a hostile world. The Jewish religion knows of no sacraments, in the sense of rites by which a person is brought in bodily relationship to God; but the whole life of the Jew, even his commonest acts, are invested with religious obligations and meanings, and they are regarded as a sign of merit; as the rabbis have put it, "The Holy One, blessed be He, was pleased to bestow merit upon Israel and therefore heaped upon them laws and commandments." A pious man is "eager in the pursuit of religious obligations" and they fill the life of the Jew with a higher joy.

The Jewish religion in its relation to other faiths.—The Jewish religion enjoins upon its adherents the application of one law for Jew and members of other faiths,

home-born or stranger; "Ye shall have one manner of law, as well for the stranger as for the home-born" (Numbers xxiv, 22). The harsh expressions found sometimes in ancient Jewish lore, concerning the heathen and the laws against him, are directed against the moral depravity ascribed to the heathen because of his unchastity and violence; he is always under grave suspicion of immoral conduct. The Jewish religion recognizes two classes of proselytes—"a proselyte of the gate" is one who abandons idolatry and accepts instead the seven Noachian laws of humanity, while "a proselyte of righteousness" is one who submits to the Abrahamic rite and becomes a full member of the House of Israel. No distinction whatever is drawn between a born Jew and a proselyte of righteousness. In former centuries, the Jews carried on an extensive proselytizing propaganda; later the world conditions prevented it. But whether as a result of that interference or not, proselytizing activities have since been neglected. In the fullness of time, however, the prophetic promises of the universal recognition of God will be fulfilled, and as the Jew expresses it in his prayers on New Year's Day, "God will reign in His glory over the whole universe and all the living shall say, the Lord, God of Israel, is King, and His kingdom ruleth over all."²

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Jewish congregations is characterized by the independence which the individual congregations enjoy. There is no synod, conference, assembly, hierarchy, or other organization which directly controls the ritual and synagogal customs of the congregation or its organization; nor do the Jewish congregations feel the need of any; all congregations teach the doctrines of the faith, accept the inspiration of the Law, and hold to the unity of Israel.

Due to the fact that the Jews in the United States came from many countries, some congregations differ slightly from others in the version of their prayer book and synagogal customs—(*nussah*=version, or *minhag*=custom)—and also in matters of polity. One important group of congregations uses a prayer book designated as of "German version" and follows the synagogal customs that go with it (Congregation So and So *nussah Ashkenaz*), and another important group uses a prayer book known as of "Spanish version" (Congregation So and So *nussah Sefarad*). The great majority of the latter group are known also as hasidic congregations. There are also others, like Spanish-Portuguese congregations (Congregation So and So Portuguese *minhag*). These are sometimes designated as orthodox congregations, to distinguish them from others known as conservative congregations or as reform (or liberal, or progressive) congregations. The conservative congregations, which as a rule use the "German version," are at other times classed with the orthodox congregations as distinguished from the reform congregations, whose version of the book of common prayer was once known as "American custom" ("*minhag America*"), but which is now known as the Union Prayer Book. These divisions are old. In the first American Jewish directory of congregations, published in 1854, 41 congregations reported the rite in use. Of these 19 described themselves as of German *nussah*, 12 Polish (Sephardic) *minhag*, 7 Portuguese *minhag*, 1 Bohemian *minhag*, and 2 were designated as Netherland or Dutch congregations. Congregations further differ in the use of Hebrew and of the vernacular in the prayers and in the sermon. All congregations use Hebrew in their prayers; but numerous congregations make extensive use of English, while still others use little or none at all. As for the sermon, in some congregations the rabbis preach in English only; in other congregations, in English on some occasions and in other vernaculars, specifically Yiddish—a dialect of German with a large admixture of Hebrew words—on other occasions; while in still others, whose congregants are mostly immigrants, the rabbis preach solely in Yiddish or other vernaculars best understood by the congregants. The congregations differ also in the use of music in the services. Some congregations abstain from the use of instrumental music, regarding the latter as unlawful in synagogal services. Such congregations often have choirs of men, but not of women; others admit women to their choirs. To pray in the synagogues with covered heads is regarded as a synagogal custom by the great majority of the congregations, but some congregations pray with uncovered heads. Another point of difference is that of the seating of women side by side with men in the

² The reader is referred to the Jewish Encyclopedia, articles "Judaism" and "Theology," by K. Kohler and J. Z. Lauterbach, respectively; also to M. Friedlander, "The Jewish Religion," London, 1927. and Morris Joseph, "Judaism As Creed and Life," London, 1925.

auditoriums; most congregations seat their women worshipers in a separate part of the halls of the synagogues. These differences, however, do not divide Israel. All congregations are as one in the chief doctrines of the faith and its observances; and thus, although the reform congregations deny the validity of the Holy Scriptures or any book whatever as a final authority in religion, there has been nothing in the nature of a schism in Israel; there is no established synagogue, and all are animated with a strong loyalty to the common cause of Judaism. In 1936 the 3,728 congregations represented Portuguese *minhag*, German *nussah*, Spanish *nussah*, orthodox, conservative, reform, and others, all established to serve the religious needs of the 4,706,184 Jews living in places in which the congregations were located.

A congregation consists of a number of corporate members. New congregations are formed when some public-spirited and zealous Jews of a neighborhood realize that the need for a congregation exists and, being able to bear its financial and other responsibilities, organize one for the neighborhood or the town. To join a congregation is not a matter of salvation; but it gives a Jew an opportunity to serve his community, imposes upon him fiscal and other responsibilities, and confers upon him certain privileges and advantages which the institution offers to members. There are no examinations for membership. But those congregations every one of whose members is a strict observer of the Sabbath will not admit Jews who are not such; and no congregation will admit to membership one who is not a Jew of unimpeachable character. Married women and unmarried children are not, as a rule, members of a congregation in their own name, but they enjoy the privileges of the institution by reason of the membership of the husbands or fathers. A woman or unmarried son, who is prominent because of her or his public spirit or zeal or financial standing and who is able to serve the community, is often a corporate member in her or his own name. Some Jews, while they are not corporate members of their neighborhood congregation, are pew holders; through purchase or inheritance they acquire a seat in the synagogue and this entitles them to certain privileges, imposes upon them responsibilities, and offers them opportunities to serve their community. Others are neither corporate members nor pew holders, but regular or occasional worshipers with the congregation. Such worshipers and others, and in many congregations also corporate members, pay for the use of a seat in the synagogue during the High Holidays. With the exception of the High Holidays and certain special occasions, admission to the services of the congregations is free, though the use of its educational and other institutions may not be free. Corporate members, pew holders, worshipers, and High Holiday seat holders, as a rule, make freewill offerings for the support of the activities of the congregation in accordance with their means. The corporate members are usually few in number, and theoretically they are the only ones who control the property of the congregation and its activities. In some congregations, however, seat holders and others participate in the management of the congregation and its institutions; their actual management, however, is vested as a rule in the officers or trustees and in committees.

Congregations sometimes combine to form city-wide federations for the purpose of meeting certain particular needs, such as the maintenance of religious schools. Again, many congregations are members of one of the three national federations of synagogues—the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. The first aims to meet certain needs of the congregations that commonly go under the name of reform; the second serves the conservative congregations, and the last, the orthodox congregations. In 1936 the combined membership of the 3 unions was nearly 900 congregations out of a total of 3,728 congregations.

The Jewish ministry consists of rabbis, trained men who have received ordination from one or more known rabbis, and they are graduates of theological seminaries, or former fellows of theological academies. Sometimes a congregation will accept one as its rabbi who lacks ordination or who is not a graduate of a seminary, but the practice is becoming rare. American trained rabbis are graduates of theological seminaries, college graduates, and are fully ordained. In addition to the rabbis, many congregations, realizing the importance of the prayer service in synagogal worship, engage a reader or a cantor (*Hazan*). The sexton, too, occupies a more or less important position in the Jewish congregation. But it is the rabbi who is the teacher, preacher, and leader of his congregation; he performs the office of the Jewish religious functionary, decides matters of Jewish law and ritual, and guides his congregation or community.

WORK

The work of the Jewish congregations is inseparable from the work of the Jewish community as a whole. It is the aim of the latter to care for the religious, educational, charitable, and social needs of the Jews; and numerous organizations exist for the purpose of serving as tools in meeting those needs. All these organizations are voluntary and are supported by Jews as individuals and not by central ecclesiastical organizations. It is not possible to speak of Jewish congregational work in a way similar to that of the churches among other religious bodies. The congregations perform some tasks and other Jewish organizations perform other tasks, the totality of the results of which constitutes the life and work of the Jewish community.

Worship and ritual.—The congregation is the chief organization of religion. It supplies or seeks to supply adequate facilities for worship. During the past decade, unlike former years, the facilities for Jewish worship kept pace with the increase of the Jews of the country. Yet during the High Holidays the inadequacy of permanent buildings forces congregations to hire halls for overflow meetings, and numerous benevolent organizations, and also private persons, form High Holiday congregations and provisional synagogues. The promotion of Sabbath and holiday observance is a field of activity which engages the congregations and their functionaries, and there is also a national organization, the Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America, devoted to this work. The solemnization of marriage is the work of functionaries of the congregations, especially the rabbis. The latter also grant decrees of divorce in accordance with the requirements of Jewish law, but only after a civil divorce has previously been granted by the State courts. All ritual matters are the specific tasks of the rabbis and their congregations; they reveal their interest in the important rituals of circumcision and of ritual purity. The rabbis exercise supervision over the slaughtering of animals for food, and care for the distribution of *kosher* meat and meat products in accordance with the religious requirements of the Jews. A few States have laws making it a misdemeanor to sell non-*kosher* meat or meat products, while falsely representing them as *kosher*; and this law, in the State of New York, has been declared constitutionally valid by the Supreme Court of the United States. Chaplaincy is another field of activity of the congregations and their functionaries, though there are also special societies for service among Jews in State institutions. Religious work among men of the Jewish faith in the United States Army and Navy is under the control of the Jewish Welfare Board, a national organization which seeks to provide adequate opportunity for religious worship and to assure the hospitality of Jewish communities adjacent to military and naval posts, for Jews in the armed forces of the country. An important field of activity of the congregations is the matter of the burial of Jews in accordance with the requirements of the Jewish faith. As a rule, congregations own their cemeteries or have cemetery societies, which offer facilities for the burial of members, and also of nonmembers and of the poor. There are, however, numerous cemetery associations not connected with congregations, cemeteries owned by benevolent organizations, free burial societies, and also Jewish private burial associations, all of which bury the dead in accordance with Jewish religious custom. Finally, the rabbis of the congregations render decisions in religious matters and also in Jewish communal matters in accordance with Jewish law, and a decision of a known rabbi, or a group or a conference of rabbis, is accepted by Jews as binding, in spite of the fact that the person or group which renders the decision completely lacks the means of enforcing compliance.

The promotion of religious life in the Jewish community is the work not only of the individual congregations and their functionaries, but also of other organizations. These are especially the city-wide federations of congregations, the national federations of congregations, the city-wide associations of rabbis wherever they exist, the national federations of rabbis, and finally the Synagogue Council of America which aims to further the religious interests which its constituent organizations have in common. Its constituents are the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and the United Synagogue of America; the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and the Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America. One of the functions of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, it may be added here, is to provide for relief of members, their widows, and orphans. Broadly speaking, all Jewish organizations, whether engaged primarily in the field of worship and ritual, of education and culture, or of charity and social work, seek to further the religious life of the Jewish communities.

Education.—The religious education of the young is largely, but not wholly, in the hands of the congregations. Numerically negligible are the Jewish parochial schools (institutions where the children receive both their secular and religious education). Jewish children attend the public schools and receive their religious education in congregational schools, in communal schools belonging to noncongregational societies, in private schools, or through private instruction. A Jewish private school, generally known as *heder* or *beth-sefer*, consists usually of a group of children whose religious education is in the hands of a master; and a small congregation, unable to maintain a congregational school, sometimes arranges for the establishment of a *heder* on its premises. The congregational and communal schools, generally known as (*Bate*) *Talmud Torah*, are comparatively large institutions, offering instruction to many groups of children at one time. The private and the communal schools are generally weekday schools, which as a rule require attendance four times a week in after public school hours; but even among the congregational schools the system of weekday instruction is well developed. In 1936, 1,028 congregations reported 104,392 pupils in their Sabbath schools, which offered religious instruction on Sundays only; 1,192 congregations reported 85,420 pupils in their weekday schools. The teachers in the weekday schools are always professional persons who receive remuneration for their work, and this is also the case in the Sabbath schools, as a rule. There are a number of schools in the country for the preparation of teachers, the most noteworthy of which are connected with the institutions for the training of rabbis.

In the city of New York and in other large cities the work of the schools is promoted by organizations generally known as bureaus, or departments, or associations of Jewish education, which render assistance to the individual schools in pedagogic and administrative matters; engage in increasing the enrollment of pupils; and, often extend financial assistance and control the individual schools. The Jews aim to provide a Jewish education for every child and to create the means to render the education offered adequate.

The congregations also extend educational and recreational facilities to adolescents and adults through their young folks' societies; through congregational study circles, generally known as *hebrah's*, which consist of groups of adults engaged in the study of the Holy Scriptures, the Talmud, Jewish history, etc.; and through their "centers." The latter are similar to the noncongregational institutions commonly known as young men's or young women's Hebrew associations, Jewish centers, Jewish educational alliances, Jewish or Hebrew institutes, which care for the education and recreation of adults and serve the community in other ways. These institutions enjoy the services of a national organization, the Jewish Welfare Board, which stimulates the establishment of such organizations, assists in their activities, and cooperates with them in the furtherance of Judaism and good citizenship. In 1936, 305 young men's and young women's associations and kindred societies were constituent members of the national organization. Many of the institutions for the recreation and the education of adults offer commercial courses to young men and women. There is also a farm school, located in Bucks County, Pa., for the preparation of Jewish boys for agricultural pursuits.

A number of Jewish societies, among them the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, seek through extra-curricular means to meet the religious and cultural needs of the Jewish students that attend the colleges and universities. During the past decade American Jews established, for the first time, in the city of New York, a college offering a liberal education leading to the degree of bachelor of arts or of science. A postgraduate institution with the right to confer the degree of Ph. D., the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning is located in Philadelphia, Pa. The institution is maintained for the promotion of Hebrew and cognate languages and their respective literatures, the chief aim being the attainment of ripe scholarship in Hebrew, the Bible, and rabbinic literature, connected with original research. The college is free and open to students without distinction of creed, color, or sex. There are several institutions for training of rabbis, and a postgraduate school in New York for the preparation of young men and women for Jewish social work. The Dropsie College, the theological seminaries, and other organizations seek to promote Jewish learning in America in all its branches, and these institutions have published important works. The former issues *The Jewish Quarterly Review*, devoted to research in all the fields of Jewish learning. The American Jewish Historical Society, organized in 1892, has issued 34 volumes of its "publication" devoted to research in the history of the Jews of the United States and of other countries of the Western Hemisphere. There are in the country valuable libraries of Jewish books. Notable among these are the libraries of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, and the Hebrew

Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; and the Jewish collections in the Semitic Department of the Library of Congress, in the New York and Philadelphia public libraries, and in the library of Columbia University. The library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America is famous for its large collections of Jewish manuscripts, incunabula, and rare books.

The Jewish Publication Society, a membership organization formed in 1888, is engaged in the publication and the distribution of Jewish books in the English language. It has issued a new English translation of the Holy Scriptures, which has been declared to be one of the best translations of the Holy Scriptures into the English tongue. Graetz's "History of the Jews," translated from the German into English, in 6 volumes, is another great work issued by the society, and recently it has published a 1-volume "History of the Jewish People" by Margolis and Marx. It is issuing a series of Jewish classics in Hebrew and in English, of which 9 volumes have appeared. Another important publication, namely "The American Jewish Year Book," the thirty-eighth volume of which appeared in 1936, is prepared by the American Jewish Committee and published by the Publication Society. "The Jewish Encyclopedia," a monumental work, in 12 volumes, was published more than 25 years ago, by a private concern, and a new work under the name of "The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia," in 10 volumes, is in the process of preparation. In fact, as in other fields of Jewish activity, private concerns engage extensively in the dissemination of the Jewish word, including prayer books, Bibles, and other religious works. The majority of the Jewish periodicals are private undertakings. In 1936 the Jews had 7 dailies, 78 weeklies, and 58 monthlies and other periodicals, all of which showed great zeal for the welfare of the Jews.

Charitable and social work.—The congregations engage in charitable, quasi charitable, and social work. A congregation may have its ladies' aid society, men's aid society, free loan society, sick benefit society, funds for the shelter of transients, burial society, etc. But the Jewish communities have generally found it more efficient to have separate organizations to meet the needs of the family in distress, the orphan, the delinquent, the widow, the sick, the immigrant and the transient, the poor, the aged and indigent, and even the "poor dead." These organizations are numerous; some maintain orphan asylums, hospitals, and homes for the aged; others lend money without interest; and still others extend relief to the needy, rehabilitate families, etc. There are also quasi charitable institutions, such as homes for Jewish working girls and recreation camps. It is the aim of Jewish philanthropy to care for its own needy; yet Jewish charitable institutions, especially the hospitals, care for Jews and non-Jews alike.

One of the chief features of Jewish philanthropy is the charity federation. In the large cities and in many smaller ones, the important charitable societies are federated with a view to coordinating their work in the community and to effecting economy in the collection and distribution of funds. In 1936 there were federations in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and 98 other cities. In many communities city-wide societies, commonly known as Jewish welfare funds, operate for the purpose of collecting and allocating funds for Jewish national institutions in America, as well as for relief work abroad. In other communities the charity federations fulfill both functions.

The care of the immigrant Jew and the transient is carried on specially by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, located in New York City, with branches in other cities. Jewish women immigrants are provided for by the National Council of Jewish Women. These are large national organizations, that seek to aid the Jewish immigrant and to foster American ideals and the knowledge of American history and institutions.

The Jewish Agricultural Society exists primarily for the encouragement of farming among Jews, through information and advice, agricultural instruction, farm labor placement, and loans to farmers and prospective farmers; and the society helps to form associations of farmers for economic, educational, social, and religious advancement. Since 1900, when the society was organized, it has lent over \$8,000,000 to 13,000 Jewish farmers in 40 States. Another important economic and quasi charitable activity of the Jewish community is the lending of money without interest. Societies performing this function on a small scale exist in connection with many congregations usually under the name of *hebrath gemilluth hasadim* (society for the performance of good deeds); but there are communal organizations for this work in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities. In the city of New York the Hebrew Free Loan Society (Hebrew *Gemilluth Hasadim*) has, since its organization in 1892, lent without interest, \$28,388,000 to 601,625 persons, Jews and non-Jews. In 1936 it lent \$948,000 to 18,000 persons, Jews and non-Jews, at the small loss of \$5,000 for that year.

Charitable work is also carried on by a class of societies the chief purpose of which is mutual benefit. They pay to members or their beneficiaries sick benefits and death insurance, pay burial expenses of members, and extend other benefits; and all such societies contribute, as a rule, to the maintenance of charitable institutions and do other relief work. These local societies are quite numerous, but great numbers of such societies exist as "lodges" or as "chapters," of "orders" or "brotherhoods." In 1936 there were 8 such orders or brotherhoods, national organizations which had an aggregate membership of 218,000. There are also numerous societies that do not pay insurance, nor extend other benefits, but engage in social-philanthropic work. Like the mutual benefit societies, great numbers of these social-philanthropic societies exist as branches of national societies. In 1936 there were 7 such brotherhoods, with a total of 163,000 members. These include the society, B'nai B'rith, organized in 1843, which in the course of its existence has organized and continues to maintain, in whole or in part, numerous charitable institutions, such as: The Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, La.; the Jewish Orphans Home, Cleveland, Ohio; the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo.; the Leo N. Levi Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; and the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations. To another class of societies belongs the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, which in 1936 had 140 posts with 60,000 members.

Notable is the share of the Jewish women in the common cause of Judaism. They work through a large number of women's local organizations and through several influential national organizations. Each of the federations of congregations has an auxiliary federation of women's societies. These are the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, and the Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America. In 1936 the number of these societies was nearly 1,000. Two other national organizations of women are the United Order of True Sisters, organized about 1840, and the National Council of Jewish Women. In 1936 the former had 36 lodges, and the latter 200 sections. The work of the "Hadassah" Women's Zionist Organization of America will be mentioned below; noteworthy is the work of the National Council of Jewish Women and its sections, which maintain Sabbath schools, assist the Jewish immigrant woman, and care for the religious and educational needs of Jews in rural areas and on the farms, and engage in other religious, educational, civic, and welfare work.

There is nothing among Jews corresponding to what is known among other religious bodies as foreign mission work. Yet the Jews of America are deeply interested in the welfare of Jews in foreign countries. Jewish work in foreign fields may be classed as follows: (1) Work for the restoration of Palestine, and (2) work for the protection from injustice, the relief of refugees, and the reconstruction of Jewish communities that were destroyed or impoverished as a result of political events and persecution abroad.

The Jew's interest in Palestine is universal and age-old. This interest has been deepened since the declaration, made on behalf of the British Government on November 2, 1917, by Lord Balfour, then British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the "British Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people." In July 1922 the Council of the League of Nations awarded the mandate for Palestine to Great Britain, imposing upon her the "responsibility for placing the country under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home." Previously, in 1922, the Senate and, later, the House of Representatives of the United States, unanimously passed a joint resolution, signed by President Harding, which provided "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected." Since then, the policy of the mandatory, namely, Great Britain, has fluctuated, and the work has not proceeded as expected. The Jewish agency for Palestine, recognized by both the League of Nations and the mandatory, as the supreme Jewish authority for the rebuilding of Palestine, has severely criticized the policy of the mandatory in recent years. In spite of that, the interest of the Jews in Palestine has not abated.

The principal organization in the United States for the restoration of the Holy Land is the Zionist Organization of America, which in 1936 had 72,000 members, of whom 51,000 were enrolled in the "Hadassah" Women's Zionist Organization; another Zionist body, the Mizrahi Organization of America, had in 1936, 27,000 members. The chief work of the women's branch is to maintain in Palestine hospitals, clinics, and other health institutions where service is given

to Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans alike. American Jews contribute large sums for the rebuilding of the Holy Land, settling refugees, religious and educational work including the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. During the past 10 years, namely, 1927-36, the chief agency for the raising of funds among Jews of the United States for Palestine, received \$13,412,632 for the work of the restoration of the Holy Land.

American Jewry very early began to evince its interest in the welfare of the Jews of foreign countries and in their rights as citizens of the countries where they lived. As early as 1859 the then Board of Delegates of American Israelites conceived it to be its duty to watch occurrences at home and abroad, that the civil and religious rights of Israelites might not be encroached upon; and in 1878, when that board was combined with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, a standing committee, now abolished, was created under the name of the Board of Delegates on Civil and Religious Rights. In 1906, following the pogroms in Russia of 1905, the American Jewish Committee was instituted. The objects of the committee are to prevent infraction of the civil and religious rights of the Jews, to secure for the Jews equality of opportunity, to alleviate the consequence of persecution, and to afford relief from calamities. It has issued a number of publications, and since 1908 it has prepared the material for the American Jewish Year Book, already mentioned. In 1913 the charitable society known as B'nai B'rith, mentioned above, organized its Anti-Defamation League, for the purpose of promoting good will and the ideal of American democracy. The American Jewish Congress was organized in 1916, and reorganized in 1920, to promote Jewish rights and to defend such rights wherever they are violated. Finally, in 1934, the Jewish Labor Committee was formed to help fight fascism and nazi-ism and the propaganda of these subversive movements in our country, and to represent organized Jewish labor in all Jewish social causes.

The World War and its aftermath, the pogroms in Russia, and the upheavals in Germany and other countries have made large numbers of Jews terror-stricken refugees, and have otherwise ruined millions of Jews in Europe and other parts of the world. This catastrophic situation called forth an unprecedented activity among American Jews for the relief of their brethren. Between October 1914 and the end of 1936, the central relief-distributing organ, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, distributed the amount of \$86,342,514 for the relief of Jewish and also non-Jewish war sufferers, Jewish pogrom victims, and German refugees. Since 1914 American Jewry has been called upon to help save the refugees, reconstruct the Jewish communities, and rehabilitate the religious and educational institutions of literally millions of Jews; and American Israel could not fail their suffering brethren abroad.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN NO. 18

LATTER-DAY SAINTS STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the six bodies of
Latter-day Saints, as follows:

- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
- Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter
Day Saints
- Church of Christ (Temple Lot)
- Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites)
- Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites)
- Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites)

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....

Total expenditures during year.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was founded by Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, in 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. About 10 years previously, when 14 years of age, he had become deeply interested in the question of the salvation of his soul and in the true church of Christ and was particularly disturbed by the variety of denominations and the varied interpretations put upon certain passages of Scripture by the different sects. While in the woods near his father's home he said that he "had a vision of great light, and two glorious personages appeared before him and commanded him to 'join none of the religious sects, for the Lord was about to restore the Gospel, which was not represented in its fullness by any of the existing churches.' "

Three and a half years later he received another vision in which he was instructed as to the second coming of Christ and his own relation to the coming dispensation. He was also directed by an angel to the place where were to be found the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated, and he was instructed to visit this place on the corresponding day each year. He was not permitted, however, to receive the plates until September 22, 1827, which was the first anniversary after he had passed his twenty-first birthday. These plates, which had the appearance of gold, were engraved and contained an explanatory inscription to the effect that they were sacred abridged records of the ancient inhabitants of America. He translated these records, dictating the translation to Oliver Cowdery and others, who wrote it down. Oliver Cowdery, with David Whitmer and Martin Harris, after the completion of the work, gave to the world their testimony that they had actually seen the plates and beheld the angel in whose keeping they were reposed. The plates were shown to eight other individuals who were allowed to handle them. Thus there were 11 witnesses to the fact that the plates existed.

The work of translation was completed in the summer of 1829 and was placed in the hands of the printer in August. Prior to this, on the 15th day of May 1829, Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery stated that "an angel (John the Baptist) appeared to them and conferred upon them the priesthood of Aaron and instructed them to baptize each other by immersion." Later on, they declared, three glorious beings (Peter, James, and John) conferred on them the Melchizedek priesthood and the keys of the apostleship. This was followed in April 1830 by the organization of the church at Fayette, N. Y., and "the declaration that the ancient Gospel had been restored with all its gifts and powers."

Missionaries were sent out, prominent among whom were Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, and Parley and Orson Pratt. Numerous churches were organized in different States, and in 1831 headquarters were established at Kirtland, Ohio. From the first the policy of segregating the converts from the "gentiles" was followed, and in 1831 a colony of believers was settled in Jackson County, Mo. Here they met some opposition from their neighbors, which grew violent in the fall of 1833 and culminated in their being driven from the county by mob violence.

They then scattered into other counties of Missouri, although retaining their organization at Kirtland, Ohio. Early in 1838 Joseph Smith removed to Caldwell County, Mo., which was settled almost exclusively by his followers and where other leaders of the church were already established. Here again there was friction between them and the earlier settlers of the adjoining counties, which resulted, in the winter of 1838-39, in their expulsion from the State. Then followed the settlement at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., which developed rapidly and at one time was the largest city in the State. In a few years, however, the people of the surrounding counties became hostile, and Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., on the 27th of June 1844.

After the death of Joseph Smith there followed a period of confusion. The Council of Twelve presided over the church until December 1847, when, at Winter Quarters, near Omaha, Nebr., the president of the Council, Brigham Young, was chosen as the president of the church. A number, however, refused his leadership, and several organizations were formed, the largest of which is today known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Doctrine.—The doctrines of the Latter-day Saints as set forth by the first president, Joseph Smith, may be summarized as follows:

They believe in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and in the Holy Ghost, as individual personages; men will be punished for their own sins, not for Adam's transgression; through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel; these principles and ordinances are faith in Christ, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; men are called of God to the ministry, by "prophecy and by the laying on of hands" by those who are in authority to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances; the same organization that existed in the primitive church continues today—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. There is also the same gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.

The Bible, so far as it is translated correctly, and the Book of Mormon, are both regarded as the word of God. In addition to these, there have been and will be many revelations of great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God. There will be a literal gathering of Israel and the restoration of the Ten Tribes. Zion will be built on this continent. Christ will reign personally upon the earth, which will be renewed and receive its paradisaical glory. Freedom for all men to worship God according to the dictates of conscience is claimed, and obedience to rulers and magistrates and observance of law are enjoined.

Organization.—The ecclesiastical organization is based upon the priesthood, which is "power delegated to man by virtue of which he has authority to act or officiate in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ as His representative." Its grand divisions are the Melchizedek, or higher priesthood, and the Aaronic, or lesser priesthood. The Melchizedek priesthood is so called after Melchizedek, the King of Salem, who was a great high priest. It holds the power of presidency and the right of authority over all the offices of the church. Its officers are apostles, patriarchs, high priests, seventies, elders, and bishops. The Aaronic priesthood holds the keys of authority in the temporal affairs of the church, and its officers are priests, teachers, and deacons.

The chief or presiding council (quorum) of the church is the first presidency, which consists of three high priests—a president and two counselors; its jurisdiction and authority are universal, extending over all the affairs of the church in both temporal and spiritual things. The president of the church is regarded as the mouthpiece of God to the church and as alone receiving the law for the church through revelation. The first presidency is also the presidency of the high priesthood and has the right to officiate in all the offices of the church.

The second council (quorum) of the church, standing next to the first presidency, is composed of the 12 apostles. It is their duty, under the direction of the first presidency, to supervise the work of the church in all the world, and especially the missionary labors, to ordain evangelical ministers, and to act as special witnesses to the world of the divine mission of the Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The patriarchs are primarily evangelical ministers who hold the right to bless the members of the church as was done by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the early patriarchs. They are supervised by the presiding patriarch of the church. The high priests hold the power of presidency in the stakes of Zion (or districts), under the direction of the first presidency in their respective stakes and wards (parishes) in administering in spiritual things. The seventies are the missionaries of the church and labor in the world under the direction of the 12 apostles. They are organized into quorums of 70 each, under 7 presidents who preside over the quorum. The elders assist the high priests in their duties in the stakes. All the members of the Melchizedek priesthood have authority under the direction of the presidency to officiate in all the ordinances of the gospel. The labor of the 12 apostles and of the seventies are principally in the world outside the regular church organizations, while the labors of patriarchs, high priests, and elders are confined principally to their respective stakes, wards, districts, and branches.

The presiding council (quorum) of the Aaronic priesthood is the presiding bishopric, consisting of three bishops who have jurisdiction over all the offices of

the Aaronic priesthood and supervise the temporal affairs under the direction of the first presidency.

The general authorities are those officers who have general direction of the whole church or any general division. Thus the first presidency is the presiding council (quorum) over the whole church. The apostles have jurisdiction over the whole church under the direction of the first presidency, but more especially over the missionary enterprises. The presiding patriarch supervises all the patriarchs. The First Council of Seventy presides over all the seventies. The presiding bishopric presides over all the Aaronic or lesser priesthood of the church.

Statistics.—The bodies grouped as Latter-day Saints in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the following table with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. It will be noted that four of the churches presented in 1936, though they probably had a prior existence, were not reported at any previous census.

The Church of Jesus Christ (Fettingites), said to have approximately 1,100 members, has been brought to the attention of the Bureau of the Census, though no statistical data have been submitted.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number churches	Number members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	2, 072	774, 169	1, 432	\$20, 763, 350	1, 933	\$3, 372, 227	1, 906	293, 685
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	1, 452	678, 217	1, 040	19, 064, 244	1, 416	2, 963, 690	1, 431	264, 321
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.....	567	293, 470	380	1, 615, 126	480	399, 010	449	28, 451
Church of Christ (Temple Lot).....	16	689	2	4, 800	9	1, 382	10	243
Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites).....	31	1, 639	10	79, 180	28	8, 145	15	655
Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites).....	2	31						
Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites).....	4	123					1	15
1926								
Total for the group.....	1, 887	606, 561	1, 415	18, 983, 315	1, 769	3, 095, 895	1, 738	209, 593
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	1, 275	542, 194	969	15, 513, 315	1, 250	2, 519, 042	1, 222	178, 738
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.....	592	64, 367	446	3, 470, 000	519	576, 853	514	30, 855
1916								
Total for the group.....	1, 530	462, 329	1, 214	7, 154, 797	1, 370	949, 104	1, 443	181, 152
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	965	403, 388	832	6, 283, 226	948	804, 068	942	152, 930
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.....	565	58, 941	382	871, 571	422	145, 036	501	28, 222
1906								
Total for the group.....	1, 184	256, 647	903	3, 168, 548			1, 036	130, 085
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.....	683	215, 796	594	2, 645, 363			660	113, 139
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.....	501	40, 851	309	523, 185			376	16, 946

¹ Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established and therefore are not distributed geographically, and not reported by sex and age.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who have been received into the church by baptism and confirmation by the laying on of hands; included therein are all who are over 8 years of age.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 452	627	825	43. 2	56. 8
Members, number.....	² 678, 217	289, 109	285, 361	50. 3	49. 7
Average membership per church.....	467	461	346	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	285, 848	140, 362	145, 486	49. 1	50. 9
Female.....	288, 523	148, 747	139, 776	51. 6	48. 4
Sex not reported.....	² 103, 846		99	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	99. 1	94. 4	104. 1	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	168, 668	80, 405	88, 263	47. 7	52. 3
13 years and over.....	405, 705	208, 704	197, 001	51. 4	48. 6
Age not reported.....	² 103, 844		97	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ³	29. 4	27. 8	30. 9	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	1, 050	368	682	35. 0	65. 0
Value—number reporting.....	1, 040	362	678	34. 8	65. 2
Amount reported.....	\$19, 064, 244	\$10, 485, 334	\$8, 578, 910	55. 0	45. 0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18, 556, 587	\$10, 270, 019	\$8, 286, 568	55. 3	44. 7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$507, 657	\$215, 315	\$292, 342	42. 4	57. 6
Average value per church.....	\$18, 331	\$28, 965	\$12, 653	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	56	31	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$233, 992	\$193, 746	\$40, 246	82. 8	17. 2
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 038	415	623	40. 0	60. 0
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1, 800	\$1, 500	\$300	83. 3	16. 7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 416	602	814	42. 5	57. 5
Amount reported.....	\$2, 963, 690	\$1, 833, 361	\$1, 130, 329	61. 9	38. 1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$345, 609	\$206, 768	\$138, 841	59. 8	40. 2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 114	\$580	\$2, 534	18. 6	81. 4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$501, 181	\$308, 250	\$192, 931	61. 5	38. 5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$390, 281	\$274, 961	\$115, 320	70. 5	29. 5
Home missions.....	\$4, 469	\$1, 137	\$3, 332	25. 4	74. 6
Foreign missions.....	\$101, 520	\$47, 445	\$54, 075	46. 7	53. 3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 436, 663	\$908, 434	\$528, 229	63. 2	36. 8
All other purposes.....	\$180, 853	\$85, 786	\$95, 067	47. 4	52. 6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2, 093	\$3, 045	\$1, 389	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 431	612	819	42. 8	57. 2
Officers and teachers.....	25, 965	11, 601	14, 364	44. 7	55. 3
Scholars.....	264, 321	130, 991	133, 330	49. 6	50. 4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	7	2	5	-----	-----
Scholars.....	87	31	56	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	451	167	284	37. 0	63. 0
Officers and teachers.....	3, 776	1, 963	1, 813	52. 0	48. 0
Scholars.....	30, 072	13, 933	16, 139	46. 3	53. 7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed by territory and not reported by sex and age.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,452	1,275	965	683
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	177	310	282	-----
Percent.....	13.9	32.1	41.3	-----
Members , number.....	1,678,217	542,194	403,388	215,796
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	136,022	138,806	187,592	-----
Percent.....	25.1	34.4	86.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	467	425	418	316
Church edifices , number.....	1,050	969	905	624
Value—number reporting.....	1,040	969	832	594
Amount reported.....	\$19,064,244	\$15,513,315	\$6,283,226	\$2,645,363
Average value per church.....	\$18,331	\$16,010	\$7,552	\$4,453
Debt—number reporting.....	56	299	178	104
Amount reported.....	\$233,992	\$501,792	\$268,230	\$75,793
Parsonages , number.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	-----	19	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	-----	\$57,195	\$1,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,416	1,250	948	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,963,690	\$2,519,042	\$804,068	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$345,609	\$2,056,293	\$486,279	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,114	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$501,181	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$390,281	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$4,469	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$101,520	\$462,749	\$317,414	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,436,663	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$180,853	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$375	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,093	\$2,015	\$848	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,431	1,222	942	660
Officers and teachers.....	25,965	21,864	18,066	14,765
Scholars.....	264,321	178,738	152,930	113,139

¹ Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each stake and mission in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,452	627	825	2,678,217	289,109	285,361	285,848	288,523	2103,846	99.1	1,431	25,985	264,921
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	—	219	219	—	102	117	—	87.2	—	—	—
Vermont.....	1	—	1	116	—	116	60	56	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	5	5	—	278	278	—	123	155	—	79.4	5	27	164
Connecticut.....	2	2	—	69	69	—	30	39	—	—	2	13	45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	20	20	—	1,817	1,817	—	835	982	—	85.0	20	181	940
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	363	363	—	190	173	—	109.8	3	35	180
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	2	748	582	166	352	396	—	88.9	9	99	385
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	11	1	1,079	1,054	25	499	580	—	86.0	12	84	424
Indiana.....	10	10	—	1,594	1,594	—	724	870	—	83.2	9	91	431
Illinois.....	16	16	—	2,718	2,718	—	1,273	1,445	—	88.1	16	143	1,161
Michigan.....	8	8	—	1,104	1,104	—	473	631	—	75.0	4	33	225
Wisconsin.....	10	8	2	987	817	170	491	496	—	99.0	10	107	543
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	7	6	1	852	783	69	403	449	—	89.8	7	63	367
Iowa.....	6	6	—	703	703	—	322	381	—	84.5	6	55	210
Missouri.....	15	13	2	2,194	2,170	24	976	1,218	—	80.1	15	173	1,051
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	87	58	29	44	43	—	—	2	8	42
South Dakota.....	2	1	1	119	76	43	60	59	—	—	2	14	56
Nebraska.....	7	7	—	801	801	—	347	454	—	76.4	4	37	200
Kansas.....	9	8	1	1,041	958	83	451	590	—	76.4	9	95	492
S. ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	34	34	—	17	17	—	—	1	6	24
Maryland.....	2	1	1	225	199	26	114	111	—	102.7	2	18	107
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	1,150	1,150	—	600	550	—	109.1	1	28	400
Virginia.....	14	7	7	1,428	930	498	568	860	—	66.0	14	114	1,103
West Virginia.....	6	4	2	1,170	793	377	507	663	—	76.5	6	98	707
North Carolina.....	10	4	6	1,864	956	908	797	1,067	—	74.7	10	153	1,107
South Carolina.....	18	10	8	2,088	1,260	828	994	1,094	—	90.9	18	191	885
Georgia.....	17	11	6	1,819	1,335	484	837	982	—	85.2	16	150	747
Florida.....	23	15	8	2,100	1,533	567	935	1,078	87	86.7	19	205	763
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	11	6	5	949	426	523	387	562	—	68.9	11	82	438
Tennessee.....	13	6	7	1,177	616	561	486	691	—	70.3	13	102	614
Alabama.....	7	5	2	570	315	255	256	314	—	81.5	7	52	250
Mississippi.....	16	6	10	1,272	315	957	641	631	—	101.6	16	134	616
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	179	85	94	87	80	12	—	3	34	113
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	243	75	168	101	142	—	71.1	2	27	71
Oklahoma.....	10	6	4	1,304	1,066	238	598	706	—	84.7	10	92	329
Texas.....	12	8	4	1,932	1,197	735	864	1,068	—	80.9	12	158	1,131
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	20	8	12	3,368	1,733	1,635	1,668	1,700	—	98.1	19	272	2,531
Idaho.....	265	54	211	100,392	33,427	66,965	51,076	49,316	—	103.6	262	4,774	47,702
Wyoming.....	46	10	36	16,497	4,136	12,361	8,192	8,305	—	98.6	46	815	5,843
Colorado.....	22	12	10	6,945	3,626	3,319	3,406	3,539	—	96.2	22	342	3,270
New Mexico.....	9	3	6	2,296	691	1,605	1,100	1,196	—	92.0	9	150	1,168
Arizona.....	63	16	47	22,062	7,440	14,622	11,021	11,041	—	99.8	63	1,184	13,214
Utah.....	562	181	381	336,184	168,316	167,868	168,389	167,795	—	100.4	562	13,018	146,786
Nevada.....	25	5	20	7,744	2,387	5,357	3,803	3,941	—	96.5	25	401	4,205
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	11	11	—	2,566	2,566	—	1,238	1,328	—	93.2	11	164	2,000
Oregon.....	18	12	6	5,400	4,094	1,306	2,668	2,732	—	97.7	18	311	3,064
California.....	99	88	11	34,623	32,244	2,379	16,743	17,880	—	93.6	98	1,632	18,217

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically and not reported by sex.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 to 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,452	1,275	965	683	2,678,217	542,194	403,388	215,796	168,668	405,705	2103,844	29.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	5	6	3	1	278	516	272	109	51	227	-----	18.3
Connecticut.....	2	3	1	-----	69	154	53	-----	16	53	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	20	9	5	4	1,817	1,457	598	215	397	1,420	-----	21.8
New Jersey.....	3	2	-----	-----	363	138	-----	-----	86	277	-----	23.7
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	4	4	748	975	604	345	159	589	-----	21.3
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	9	5	1	1,079	739	1,566	196	201	878	-----	18.6
Indiana.....	10	10	4	3	1,594	1,061	667	411	395	1,199	-----	24.8
Illinois.....	16	13	6	5	2,718	2,368	1,762	518	836	1,882	-----	30.8
Michigan.....	8	7	5	1	1,104	1,035	711	108	248	856	-----	22.5
Wisconsin.....	10	5	-----	4	987	640	-----	323	246	741	-----	24.9
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	7	5	4	2	852	617	439	143	170	682	-----	20.0
Iowa.....	6	9	4	1	703	571	396	189	219	484	-----	31.2
Missouri.....	15	12	6	1	2,194	1,877	1,069	162	529	1,665	-----	24.1
South Dakota.....	2	3	1	-----	119	131	76	-----	39	80	-----	32.8
Nebraska.....	7	7	2	2	801	763	278	65	166	635	-----	20.7
Kansas.....	9	8	4	2	1,041	710	567	356	267	774	-----	25.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	2	4	2	2	225	651	125	58	56	169	-----	24.9
Virginia.....	14	9	5	1	1,428	1,760	1,540	988	191	1,237	-----	13.4
West Virginia.....	6	6	7	2	1,170	1,398	1,732	785	162	1,008	-----	13.8
North Carolina.....	10	5	12	1	1,864	1,983	2,802	976	297	1,567	-----	15.9
South Carolina.....	18	8	9	1	2,088	3,090	2,609	1,101	587	1,501	-----	28.1
Georgia.....	17	10	6	1	1,819	3,335	2,515	386	457	1,362	-----	25.1
Florida.....	23	6	8	1	2,100	2,554	2,608	1,384	463	1,550	87	23.0
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	11	7	6	1	949	2,074	1,553	1,150	135	814	-----	14.2
Tennessee.....	13	4	5	2	1,177	2,187	1,572	841	206	971	-----	17.5
Alabama.....	7	4	4	1	570	1,809	2,137	1,052	124	446	-----	21.8
Mississippi.....	16	4	5	1	1,272	1,508	1,622	1,018	332	940	-----	26.1
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3	2	3	1	179	389	454	248	43	136	-----	24.0
Louisiana.....	2	2	4	1	243	1,127	968	455	68	175	-----	28.0
Oklahoma.....	10	1	3	1	1,304	641	756	382	364	940	-----	27.9
Texas.....	12	18	8	2	1,932	2,863	2,487	873	532	1,400	-----	27.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	20	21	6	2	3,368	2,565	1,460	242	1,029	2,339	-----	30.6
Idaho.....	265	270	225	144	100,392	85,495	72,439	32,159	31,312	69,080	-----	31.2
Wyoming.....	46	45	27	28	16,497	11,610	9,447	5,203	5,310	11,187	-----	47.5
Colorado.....	22	24	10	9	6,945	5,807	3,358	2,194	2,072	4,873	-----	29.8
New Mexico.....	9	10	7	5	2,296	1,497	1,484	684	813	1,483	-----	35.4
Arizona.....	63	58	44	34	22,062	16,891	12,496	6,175	7,279	14,773	10	33.0
Utah.....	562	544	459	389	336,184	337,200	257,719	151,032	97,405	238,779	-----	29.0
Nevada.....	25	22	13	6	7,744	4,889	3,429	1,105	2,860	4,884	-----	36.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	11	10	5	1	2,566	5,091	880	56	735	1,831	-----	28.6
Oregon.....	18	12	10	11	5,400	5,892	2,831	1,496	1,539	3,861	-----	28.5
California.....	99	48	11	4	34,623	23,215	2,634	613	9,981	24,642	-----	28.8
Other States.....	³ 6	5	7	-----	1,606	921	673	-----	291	1,315	-----	18.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically and not reported by age.³ Includes: Maine, 1; Vermont, 1; North Dakota, 2; Delaware, 1; and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	1, 452	1, 050	1, 040	\$19, 064, 244	56	\$233, 992
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	10	5	5	59, 797	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	12	3	3	48, 362	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	3	3	26, 111	-----	-----
Missouri.....	15	6	6	128, 955	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	14	5	4	2, 219	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	6	4	4	38, 100	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	10	9	7	9, 286	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	18	8	8	30, 419	-----	-----
Georgia.....	17	9	9	87, 411	-----	-----
Florida.....	23	8	7	74, 603	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11	6	6	20, 971	-----	-----
Tennessee.....	13	3	3	3, 012	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	16	5	5	12, 339	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	10	3	3	9, 640	-----	-----
Texas.....	12	8	8	99, 107	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	20	13	13	61, 994	-----	-----
Idaho.....	265	226	224	3, 040, 891	4	7, 692
Wyoming.....	46	36	35	325, 923	2	870
Colorado.....	22	13	13	178, 816	1	939
New Mexico.....	9	6	6	52, 748	-----	-----
Arizona.....	63	53	53	715, 473	1	444
Utah.....	562	517	517	11, 738, 624	43	214, 193
Nevada.....	25	19	19	193, 841	3	4, 188
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	11	5	5	53, 557	-----	-----
Oregon.....	18	9	9	268, 819	-----	-----
California.....	99	44	44	995, 736	-----	-----
Other States.....	118	24	1 21	787, 490	2	5, 666

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Maryland, Alabama, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	1,452	1,416	\$2,963,690	\$345,609	\$3,114	\$501,181	\$390,281	\$4,469	\$101,520	\$1,433,665	\$180,853
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	5	5	1,086	-----	-----	949	137	-----	-----	-----	-----
MID. ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	20	19	44,657	1,075	-----	13,523	3,085	54	60	26,452	408
New Jersey.....	3	3	4,870	223	-----	1,680	588	-----	-----	2,342	37
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	7,923	2,118	-----	2,808	2,437	-----	-----	276	284
E. N. CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	12	10	3,733	178	-----	2,110	395	-----	-----	1,050	-----
Indiana.....	10	9	3,423	250	-----	1,897	173	-----	-----	1,103	-----
Illinois.....	16	15	11,300	1,505	-----	3,889	841	-----	-----	5,065	-----
Michigan.....	8	8	2,163	-----	-----	1,347	60	-----	-----	756	-----
Wisconsin.....	10	9	4,515	566	-----	2,010	315	-----	-----	1,624	-----
W. N. CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	7	7	4,052	1,354	-----	1,661	207	-----	-----	830	-----
Iowa.....	6	6	1,356	13	-----	544	134	-----	-----	543	122
Missouri.....	15	15	21,245	782	-----	4,903	1,462	-----	-----	14,019	79
Nebraska.....	7	4	3,476	1,099	-----	736	281	-----	-----	612	748
Kansas.....	9	9	5,460	-----	-----	1,116	259	-----	-----	4,072	13
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Virginia.....	14	14	1,999	226	-----	573	151	-----	-----	1,011	38
West Virginia.....	6	6	1,901	220	-----	602	118	-----	-----	961	-----
North Carolina.....	10	10	2,220	170	-----	78	306	-----	-----	1,601	65
South Carolina.....	18	17	3,921	848	-----	1,063	541	-----	-----	943	526
Georgia.....	17	15	15,598	115	-----	12,076	628	-----	-----	2,009	770
Florida.....	23	17	9,415	560	-----	437	222	115	-----	7,920	161
E. S. CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	11	11	1,584	91	-----	-----	168	-----	-----	900	425
Tennessee.....	13	13	2,084	100	-----	100	99	-----	-----	1,215	570
Alabama.....	7	3	439	-----	-----	285	49	-----	-----	105	-----
Mississippi.....	16	13	2,333	51	-----	1,022	105	325	-----	749	81
W. S. CENTRAL:											
Oklahoma.....	10	7	9,513	15	-----	1,295	107	-----	-----	8,096	-----
Texas.....	12	12	6,464	744	-----	1,506	1,395	-----	-----	2,819	-----
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	20	19	10,683	1,297	-----	4,255	789	-----	-----	3,676	666
Idaho.....	265	265	457,510	63,416	550	68,286	39,291	227	17,455	237,605	30,680
Wyoming.....	46	45	59,890	2,563	-----	11,022	5,653	50	2,936	33,239	4,427
Colorado.....	22	22	23,775	1,324	-----	4,425	2,027	-----	148	13,300	2,551
New Mexico.....	9	9	11,094	274	-----	1,299	486	-----	34	8,079	922
Arizona.....	63	63	126,578	23,187	-----	16,360	18,560	300	5,763	52,792	9,616
Utah.....	562	561	1,728,402	202,052	-----	285,644	276,302	2,246	70,929	805,831	85,398
Nevada.....	25	25	40,874	3,476	1,984	578	3,136	504	768	27,419	3,009
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	11	11	9,082	2,852	-----	2,650	460	-----	-----	3,120	-----
Oregon.....	18	16	27,584	7,199	-----	5,967	1,425	500	337	10,424	1,732
California.....	99	97	283,251	25,666	580	36,889	27,077	148	3,090	152,294	37,507
Other States.....	17	16	8,237	-----	-----	5,596	812	-----	-----	1,811	18

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Maryland, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, Vermont, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STAKES AND MISSIONS, 1936

STAKE AND MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	1,452	1,678,217	1,040	\$19,064,244	1,416	\$2,963,690	1,431	264,321
STAKES								
Alpine.....	6	4,080	6	126,705	6	10,122	6	1,610
Bannock.....	9	2,384	8	60,989	9	10,503	9	1,189
Bear Lake.....	11	3,786	11	101,153	11	15,853	11	1,984
Bear River.....	14	6,079	13	223,136	14	28,643	14	2,468
Beaver.....	6	3,560	6	128,883	6	6,039	6	1,340
Benson.....	14	8,027	14	361,742	14	48,206	14	3,783
Big Horn.....	11	4,059	8	116,122	11	15,097	11	1,491
Black Foot.....	13	6,212	13	223,629	13	23,694	13	3,064
Blaine.....	9	3,322	9	115,444	9	11,209	9	1,130
Boise.....	16	7,353	10	151,763	16	25,718	16	4,459
Bonneville.....	6	5,685	5	204,848	6	59,037	6	2,292
Box Elder.....	13	8,071	13	244,260	13	29,771	13	3,341
Burley.....	10	4,710	9	101,915	10	18,684	10	2,327
Cache.....	8	6,067	8	259,977	8	48,378	8	2,980
Carbon.....	16	6,238	8	91,461	16	15,043	16	2,704
Cassia.....	6	1,286	6	29,647	6	4,530	6	588
Cottonwood.....	11	8,744	10	352,479	11	53,434	11	3,544
Curlew.....	9	1,397	8	44,930	9	7,406	9	624
Deseret.....	12	4,237	11	164,714	12	17,196	12	2,381
Duchesne.....	13	3,721	13	55,154	13	15,013	13	1,682
East Jordan.....	12	6,739	12	369,221	12	29,837	12	3,420
Emery.....	11	5,747	10	130,040	11	17,898	11	2,454
Ensign.....	8	10,977	8	535,342	8	169,993	8	4,008
Franklin.....	10	5,036	10	206,466	10	36,105	10	2,302
Garfield.....	8	2,782	8	85,518	8	4,485	8	1,018
Granite.....	5	6,303	5	422,292	5	47,428	5	2,681
Grant.....	8	7,574	7	248,167	8	48,458	8	4,028
Gridley.....	6	1,600	3	27,990	6	11,698	6	787
Gunnison.....	6	2,761	4	36,835	6	3,712	6	705
Highland.....	6	6,125	6	319,712	6	33,410	6	3,340
Hollywood.....	7	5,546	3	320,855	7	61,390	7	2,660
Hyrum.....	10	5,016	10	225,086	10	27,852	10	2,323
Idaho.....	10	1,976	7	38,560	10	9,167	10	937
Idaho Falls.....	7	4,290	5	260,552	7	23,749	7	1,947
Juab.....	5	3,348	5	99,233	5	7,430	5	1,088
Kanab.....	8	2,648	6	63,119	7	13,647	8	1,575
Kolob.....	6	4,199	5	182,580	6	23,741	6	2,042
Lehi.....	7	3,262	6	106,452	7	4,716	7	1,526
Liberty.....	9	9,300	8	358,547	9	74,869	9	4,127
Logan.....	12	6,752	10	289,717	12	47,228	12	3,447
Long Beach.....	10	2,882	6	81,809	10	33,146	10	1,174
Los Angeles.....	9	5,576	6	238,816	9	34,918	9	2,525
Lost River.....	8	2,047	6	47,507	8	6,934	8	888
Lyman.....	8	3,076	5	65,636	8	11,728	8	1,276
Malad.....	14	3,884	7	86,148	14	16,611	13	1,925
Maricopa.....	14	6,387	12	345,768	14	46,872	14	4,570
Millard.....	7	3,900	7	150,690	7	5,611	7	1,578
Minidoka.....	10	3,177	10	53,201	10	12,528	10	1,873
Moapa.....	11	4,050	8	58,488	11	35,362	11	2,139
Montpelier.....	14	4,065	13	147,689	14	14,368	14	1,623
Morgan.....	8	2,217	7	98,610	8	8,345	8	1,173
Moroni.....	5	2,578	5	51,311	5	3,891	5	1,129
Mount Ogden.....	9	7,942	8	369,983	9	87,146	9	3,454
Nebo.....	9	5,484	8	112,762	9	11,056	9	2,229
Nevada.....	8	2,174	5	114,662	8	6,977	8	957
New York.....	6	1,661	2		6	45,959	6	806
North Davis.....	7	5,654	6	183,957	7	32,985	7	3,299
North Idaho Falls.....	10	4,463	9	87,861	10	12,919	10	1,714
North Sanpete.....	8	4,736	7	114,852	8	7,533	8	1,876
North Sevier.....	5	2,808	5	79,220	5	6,109	5	1,047
North Weber.....	15	7,048	15	241,009	15	25,435	15	3,094
Oakland.....	9	3,570	4	156,131	9	40,328	9	1,548
Ogden.....	14	9,724	14	419,589	14	65,637	14	4,402
Oneida.....	11	4,300	10	239,379	11	21,409	11	2,226

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STAKES AND MISSIONS, 1936—Continued

STAKE AND MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Oquirrh	7	5,651	5	\$58,674	7	\$27,233	7	2,215
Palmyra	9	5,229	9	164,494	9	8,335	9	2,383
Panguitch	6	2,965	6	144,909	6	10,077	6	1,375
Parowan	11	5,799	11	318,723	11	18,196	11	2,202
Pasadena	9	4,796	3	108,865	9	42,089	9	2,571
Pioneer	11	7,545	11	269,643	11	63,033	11	3,459
Pocatello	10	7,267	10	169,230	10	33,763	10	3,397
Portneuf	13	3,274	8	58,359	13	9,070	13	1,824
Raft River	7	1,280	5	26,468	7	5,985	7	691
Rexburg	15	7,068	13	229,515	15	48,013	14	3,583
Rigby	13	6,365	13	189,491	13	11,895	13	2,051
Roosevelt	10	3,441	9	92,560	10	14,336	10	1,139
Sacramento	6	1,771	2	102,562	6	11,995	6	1,209
St. George	12	5,091	8		12	7,191	12	2,199
St. Johns	7	2,576	5	63,976	7	18,385	7	1,795
St. Joseph	18	6,942	17	248,195	18	22,916	18	3,283
Salt Lake	13	11,091	13	432,969	13	111,878	13	3,921
San Bernardino	7	2,075	4	134,303	6	16,006	7	1,051
San Francisco	8	2,610	3	59,183	8	39,950	7	1,865
San Juan	4	2,269	4	113,364	4	9,440	4	1,122
San Luis	5	2,461	4	75,822	5	14,226	5	1,677
Sevier	8	3,789	7	81,864	8	8,989	8	1,801
Snowflake	13	3,732	11	54,774	13	32,192	13	2,264
South Davis	8	5,888	8	219,065	8	36,568	8	3,451
South Sanpete	7	4,444	7	158,666	7	13,635	7	1,700
South Sevier	8	3,339	8	127,295	8	7,216	8	1,312
South Summit	8	3,513	8	105,926	8	9,043	8	1,236
Star Valley	12	4,482	12	89,326	12	11,183	12	1,922
Summit	8	2,163	8	27,145	8	8,284	8	747
Teton	14	3,089	11	41,524	14	18,085	14	1,369
Timpanogos	6	2,901	5	102,582	6	4,130	6	1,237
Tintic	4	2,006	4	44,999	4	3,182	4	643
Tooele	11	5,068	11	80,149	11	18,115	11	1,929
Twin Falls	5	2,911	4	93,526	5	15,628	5	1,190
Uintah	10	4,828	9	138,530	10	16,238	10	2,205
Union	6	1,913	6	124,271	6	12,517	6	695
Utah	9	9,975	9	278,429	9	31,286	9	3,980
Wasatch	9	4,424	8	85,183	9	21,682	9	2,375
Wayne	8	2,374	6	36,917	8	4,447	8	1,305
Weber	10	7,723	9	278,081	10	37,323	10	3,682
Wells	7	9,624	7	354,585	7	65,614	7	3,980
West Jordan	9	5,429	8	177,781	9	18,269	9	1,680
Woodruff	7	3,986	6	94,410	7	11,095	7	931
Yellowstone	12	4,609	11	61,071	12	20,844	11	2,165
Young	5	1,661	5	52,154	5	11,336	5	884
Zion Park	7	2,924	5	58,086	7	4,725	7	1,713
MISSIONS								
California	46	8,706	26	344,295	45	29,388	46	5,650
Canadian mission	2	335			2			
Central States	39	4,790	13	79,004	34	38,010	39	2,034
East Central States	55	6,614	24	65,016	55	9,792	55	3,995
Eastern States	37	2,997	8	434,552	36	18,940	36	1,413
North Central States	15	1,693	6	22,782	15	7,109	15	723
Northern States	51	6,750	8	290,376	47	23,426	50	2,660
Northwestern States	46	9,519	19	320,031	43	30,364	41	6,626
Sharon	7	3,647	7	121,909	7	6,214	7	1,532
Shelley	9	3,698	9	80,334	9	22,872	9	1,681
Southern States	81	7,849	30	95,988	65	19,792	76	3,261
Texas	13	1,682	8	32,724	13	4,383	13	902
Western States	36	7,427	14	114,270	32	13,566	33	2,515

¹ Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically.

² Amount for New York stake combined with figures for Nevada stake, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

³ Amount for Sacramento stake combined with figures for St. George stake, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

⁴ Amount for Canadian mission combined with figures for California mission, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The church was organized by Joseph Smith, with six members, on April 6, 1830. Previous to that time Joseph Smith had, according to his statements, received heavenly visitations on various occasions, whereby he had been commissioned to restore the gospel of Christ in its fullness and to organize the church. He claimed, also, to have received historical records on golden plates of the ancient inhabitants of this western continent, which he translated as the Book of Mormon.

During Joseph Smith's presidency the church grew rapidly in numbers, and converts were made largely in England as well as the United States. Antagonism was aroused against the leaders and members of the church in various places, and finally, in 1844, Joseph Smith, the president of the church, and Hyrum Smith, the patriarch, were shot to death in a jail at Carthage, Ill., by a mob.

After the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young became president of the church, and 3 years later led a general migration of believers from Illinois to the Salt Lake Valley, Utah, the present headquarters. From this point, as a center, the church has extended until it is represented in practically every State of the Union.

The comparative isolation of the new location gave less occasion for such disturbances as had hitherto accompanied the history of the church and permitted a more normal development of the community life. Active proselyting was carried on and the number of converts increased rapidly. Brigham Young died in 1877, and was succeeded by John Taylor, who held the office of president for 10 years. His successors in office have been Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith, and Heber J. Grant.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The general doctrine and ecclesiastical organization of the church are set forth in the preliminary statement of the Latter-day Saints.

The doctrine of polygamy had for some years been advocated in the church, but in 1852 Brigham Young published the doctrine of celestial marriage (marriage for eternity as well as for time), including plural marriage, announcing that it was based on a revelation to Joseph Smith. This aroused great discussion throughout the country, resulting in various acts of Congress forbidding plural marriages. In 1890, President Woodruff issued a manifesto, calling on all the saints to "refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the laws of the land." Since that time such marriages have been prohibited by the church, although there have been cases where those already contracted have not been annulled.

The general organization of the church for governmental purposes, aside from the priesthood, which has direct charge of church affairs, includes the ward, the stake or district, and the mission. The general authorities consist of the first presidency of 3 men, who have charge of all the affairs of the church, the 12 apostles, the presiding patriarch, the 7 presidents of seventies, and the presiding bishopric of 3 men. A stake of Zion is a geographical division composed of a number of wards. At its head are a president and two counselors who are high priests. The ward corresponds to the minor local church or parish. It has its meeting house and is under the care of the bishop and two counselors. A mission consists generally of a group of States, or in the case of the foreign missions, a country in which active proselyting is carried on by missionaries called from the various wards for approximately 2-year periods, and presided over by a president. The general conference composed of officers and members from all parts of the church is held twice a year, in the spring and fall, for instructions from the general authorities and others who may be called upon to speak, and for the presentation and adoption of any church business.

Each bishop presides over a ward in a stake of Zion, and his labors are limited to his own ward. The priests are presided over by the bishop, and it is their duty to assist him, to visit the homes of members of the church, expound the Scriptures, baptize believers, and attend to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the teacher is to assist the priests, to see that there is no iniquity in the church, and that the members perform their duty. They are without

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, and approved by him in its present form.

authority to baptize or administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the deacon is to assist the teachers and also to expound the Scriptures. The priests, teachers, and deacons labor under the direction of the bishop of the ward. These officers, aforementioned, are members of the Aaronic priesthood and have to do with the outward or temporal affairs of the church. The quorums of the Melchizedek priesthood, which have to do with the spiritual labors of the church, are those of elders, seventies, and high priests.

The principal source of revenue of the church is its tithing system, which was instituted by Joseph Smith in 1838. Under it a convert is expected voluntarily to contribute one-tenth of his property to the church and thereafter pay to it one-tenth of his income annually. The proceeds are used for assistance in the building of ward and stake churches and the maintenance of the same, and for schools, temples, missionary work, charity, hospitals, etc.

WORK

The general activities of the church are, as stated, under the direction of the higher or Melchizedek priesthood and not in the hands of benevolent societies as in many churches. The Relief Society, which works under the supervision of the priesthood, is a benevolent organization of the women of the church.

Missionary work in the United States is carried on in practically every State of the Union. The report for 1936 shows 11 stations as general headquarters; 1,022 missionaries; 13,968 male helpers; 358 churches, with 75,370 communicants.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Great Britain and Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Palestine-Syria, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti, Tonga, and South America. The report for 1936 shows 21 stations as general headquarters; 918 missionaries; 9,613 native helpers; 575 churches with 56,395 communicants.

Continuing its policy of emphasizing the importance of education among its members, and more particularly religious education, the church school system announced the following statistics in 1936:

Church schools in the United States, 5. (These are colleges and high schools in which both secular and religious subjects are taught.) Students enrolled in above schools, 4,063. High-school seminaries in the United States, 88. (These are schools wherein religious subjects exclusively are taught; mainly daily courses on Bible study.) Students enrolled in seminaries, 17,742. Institutes (collegiate seminaries) in the United States, 6. Students enrolled in institutes, 1,057. Total students, all units here given—22,862. Teachers employed for all units, already mentioned, on full-time basis, 317. Since the 1926 report of this nature was furnished, the church has discontinued the "religion classes" formerly held 1 hour weekly in connection with elementary schools, and in its place has inaugurated the "junior seminary," wherein religious instruction is offered weekly to students of junior high schools. In this work 374 teachers, some on a paid and some on a voluntary basis, taught 11,142 students. Value of school property in the United States is \$2,229,750. Value of school equipment in the United States is \$490,980. Total value is \$2,720,730. The amount expended for the school year was \$941,499, including \$685,421 contributed by the church. Amount contributed by the church the previous year, \$463,449. Amount contributed by the church for the school year beginning 1936, \$676,586.

There are three main hospitals maintained by the church, together with other smaller institutions. One hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah, has accommodations for 440 patients; another, at Ogden, Utah, has capacity for 175; the third, at Idaho Falls, Idaho, for 100 patients. There is also a small maternity home at Murray, Utah, with accommodation for 26 patients; and there is a children's hospital for 25 patients at Salt Lake City. The number treated at these hospitals in 1936 was 16,681. The amount expended for their support in 1936 was \$78,982. The value of property was estimated at \$2,058,131 and there was an endowment fund of \$5,000.

The auxiliary associations of the church consist of the Relief Society already mentioned, the Sunday school, the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, the Primary Association, and Welfare Program. The Relief Society organization consists of 1,782 societies with 15,711 officers and teachers and 57,351 other members. Their receipts for the year 1936 amounted to \$296,296 and their disbursements to \$280,917. The Sunday school organization included 1,515 schools, with 26,759 officers and

teachers and 311,984 other members in the United States. The young people's societies included 1,266 Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations with 11,297 officers and teachers and 71,212 members, and 1,408 Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations with 12,828 officers and teachers and 68,710 members, or a total of 2,674 local societies and 164,047 members. These societies have many libraries, containing many thousands of volumes. Their receipts amounted to \$96,267, and their disbursements for rents, halls, lectures, book supplies, and the ordinary expenses of the societies amounted to \$78,127. The meetings consider religious, literary, and scientific topics, and are intended for the mutual improvement of the young people of the church along religious and secular lines. The Primary Association consists of 1,528 organizations in the various wards and mission branches, including 17,217 officers and teachers and 99,660 members. The training is of the children from 4 to 12 years of age.

A characteristic feature of this church is the extent to which it enters into, molds, and influences every department of the life of the people. It aids them when sick or in poverty, looks after their education, provides their amusements, and ministers to their social needs. It is also closely identified with the economic life of the people through its connection, as an investor, with numerous industrial and commercial ventures. In the organization and management of establishments the principle of cooperation enters to a greater or lesser extent. Moreover, the close association existing among the people, through the unifying influence of the church, has made these cooperative enterprises, in almost every line of economic endeavor, numerous and successful.

The welfare program has two main objectives. In the first place the church undertakes to assist worthy needy members to help themselves, by providing the necessities of life consisting of fuel, shelter, clothing, and food. The second objective recognizes the desire of every person to be independent, and undertakes to make this condition possible by aiding the unemployed to find work in private industry or on productive projects sponsored by the program by which a livelihood may be secured. The welfare program takes into consideration not only the physical requirements of needy members, but acknowledges an obligation to rehabilitate them morally and spiritually and to establish them as respected citizens of the community.

Compensation for services rendered on welfare projects is not based on a daily wage, but on the needs of the family. A man without a family is expected to do the same work as a man with a family and is compensated proportionately. The underlying principle of the plan is that all who are able shall render service for that which they receive. In order to provide work and commodities, a number of important enterprises have been established, such as coal mines, farms, saw mills, knitting factory, building and housing projects, and approximately 70 storehouses as distribution centers.

The church welfare program produces a diversity of products; fruits from temperate and semitropical climates; livestock from the grazing areas of the intermountain region; potatoes from Idaho; coal from the coal-mining sections, and cheese and dairy products from the upland districts of Idaho and Utah. Owing to the fact that the church membership is distributed over a wide area, there are very few commodities required in the welfare program which cannot be produced in the sections where the membership of the church is established. Exchanges of commodities are made between various regional divisions, so that needy members may be adequately provided for. The program is one of industry, thrift, and enterprise.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Persons over 8 years of age are received as members of this church upon declaration of their faith in God and the principles of the gospel as set forth in the Scriptures; repentance for past sins; baptism by immersion; and the laying on of hands.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	567	286	281	50.4	49.6
Members , number.....	² 93,470	51,332	27,662	65.0	35.0
Average membership per church.....	165	179	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	32,296	20,818	11,478	64.5	35.5
Female.....	43,214	27,729	15,485	64.2	35.8
Sex not reported.....	² 17,960	2,785	699	79.9	20.1
Males per 100 females.....	74.7	75.1	74.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,861	3,227	1,634	66.4	33.6
13 years and over.....	70,036	44,938	25,098	64.2	35.8
Age not reported.....	² 18,573	3,167	930	77.3	22.7
Percent under 13 years ³	6.5	6.7	6.1		
Church edifices , number.....	405	207	198	51.1	48.9
Value—number reporting.....	380	195	185	51.3	48.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,615,126	\$1,161,226	\$453,900	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,524,570	\$1,106,822	\$417,748	72.6	27.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$90,556	\$54,404	\$36,152	60.1	39.9
Average value per church.....	\$4,250	\$5,955	\$2,454		
Debt—number reporting.....	57	47	10		
Amount reported.....	\$110,472	\$105,706	\$4,766	95.7	4.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	252	112	140	44.4	55.6
Parsonages , number.....	12	7	5		
Value—number reporting.....	10	7	3		
Amount reported.....	\$16,550	\$10,650	\$5,900	64.4	35.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	480	253	227	52.7	47.3
Amount reported.....	\$399,010	\$296,763	\$102,247	74.4	25.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$17,217	\$13,389	\$3,828	77.8	22.2
All other salaries.....	\$8,426	\$6,850	\$1,576	81.3	18.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$46,003	\$36,843	\$9,160	86.1	13.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$19,237	\$18,531	\$706	96.3	3.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$81,248	\$66,319	\$14,929	81.6	18.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,736	\$3,015	\$1,721	63.7	36.3
Home missions.....	\$2,591	\$1,263	\$1,328	48.7	51.3
Foreign missions.....	\$263	\$136	\$127	51.7	48.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$202,932	\$139,252	\$63,680	68.6	31.4
All other purposes.....	\$16,357	\$11,165	\$5,192	68.3	31.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$831	\$1,173	\$450		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	449	233	216	51.9	48.1
Officers and teachers.....	5,408	3,060	2,348	56.6	43.4
Scholars.....	28,451	17,699	10,752	62.2	37.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	9	5		
Officers and teachers.....	122	94	28	77.0	23.0
Scholars.....	874	745	129	85.2	14.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	40	24	16		
Officers and teachers.....	211	153	58	72.5	27.5
Scholars.....	1,030	723	307	70.2	29.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	32	32			
Scholars.....	106	106		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed by territory and not reported by sex and age.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	567	592	565	501
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—25	27	64	—
Percent.....	—4.2	4.8	12.8	—
Members, number	293,470	64,367	58,941	40,851
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	29,103	5,426	18,090	—
Percent.....	45.2	9.2	44.3	—
Average membership per church.....	165	109	104	82
Church edifices, number	405	472	382	309
Value—number reporting.....	380	446	382	309
Amount reported.....	\$1,615,126	\$3,470,000	\$871,571	\$523,185
Average value per church.....	\$4,250	\$7,780	\$2,282	\$1,693
Debt—number reporting.....	57	102	82	41
Amount reported.....	\$110,472	\$223,359	\$62,204	\$85,989
Parsonages, number	12	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	10	—	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$16,550	—	\$4,750	\$6,100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	480	519	422	—
Amount reported.....	\$399,010	\$576,853	\$145,036	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$17,217	\$257,805	\$88,568	—
All other salaries.....	\$8,426			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$46,003			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$19,237			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$81,248			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,736	\$316,452	\$46,086	—
Home missions.....	\$2,591			
Foreign missions.....	\$263			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$202,932	\$2,596	\$10,382	—
All other purposes.....	\$16,357			
Not classified.....	—	—	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$831	\$1,111	\$344	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	449	514	501	376
Officers and teachers.....	5,408	6,360	6,061	3,742
Scholars.....	28,451	30,855	28,222	16,946

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not enrolled in local congregations and outside the territory of any organized district, which in part accounts for the large increase of 1936.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	567	286	281	93,470	51,332	27,682	32,296	43,214	17,960	74.7	449	5,408	28,451
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	1	11	1,127	59	1,068	398	640	89	62.2	10	107	497
Massachusetts.....	9	6	3	751	392	359	326	425		76.7	7	70	289
Rhode Island.....	2	2		256	256		110	146		75.3	1	15	96
Connecticut.....	3	3		143	143		60	83			3	22	84
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	9	6	3	840	753	87	366	474		77.2	7	60	264
Pennsylvania.....	13	11	2	1,731	1,614	117	760	971		78.3	12	159	850
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	38	25	13	4,557	3,211	1,346	2,025	2,480	52	81.7	32	404	2,108
Indiana.....	12	6	6	886	501	385	377	509		74.1	12	131	519
Illinois.....	41	23	18	4,762	3,121	1,641	1,843	2,561	358	72.0	35	395	1,757
Michigan.....	78	29	49	10,962	7,269	3,693	4,685	6,277		74.6	61	671	3,176
Wisconsin.....	13	5	8	1,179	308	871	506	673		75.2	7	78	277
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	5	2	3	605	367	238	266	339		78.5	5	57	243
Iowa.....	57	27	30	9,031	4,861	4,170	3,694	5,281	56	69.9	48	580	3,267
Missouri.....	80	34	46	15,011	10,827	4,184	5,957	7,809	1,245	76.3	66	989	7,037
North Dakota.....	4	2	2	588	424	164	262	326		80.4	2	17	70
South Dakota.....	3		3	143	143		57	86			2	13	46
Nebraska.....	14	6	8	2,093	1,409	684	916	1,177		77.8	10	102	535
Kansas.....	27	18	9	3,511	2,431	1,080	918	1,326	1,267	69.2	19	198	1,065
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	2	1	1	211	59	152	97	114		85.1	2	28	170
District of Columbia.....	1	1		70	70		29	41			1	10	45
West Virginia.....	9	6	3	850	569	281	335	515		65.0	4	47	250
Florida.....	5	2	3	489	232	257	234	255		91.8	3	41	201
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	4	2	2	545	360	185	192	353		54.4	2	16	107
Tennessee.....	5	1	4	495	190	305	226	269		84.0	4	32	152
Alabama.....	6	2	4	1,518	785	733	636	882		72.1	5	73	535
Mississippi.....	2		2	388		388	157	231		68.0	2	35	200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	6		6	706		706	293	413		70.9	5	45	160
Louisiana.....	1		1	208		208	86	122		70.5	1	9	100
Oklahoma.....	19	5	14	2,875	1,020	1,855	1,264	1,611		78.5	12	175	587
Texas.....	10	6	4	1,294	919	375	475	638	181	74.5	6	66	350
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	8	4	4	884	289	595	404	480		84.2	6	59	219
Idaho.....	8	4	4	995	610	385	454	541		83.9	6	70	327
Wyoming.....	2		2	123		123	59	64			2	18	35
Colorado.....	11	6	5	1,630	1,125	505	708	922		76.8	10	127	503
Arizona.....	4	4		269	269		110	159		69.2	4	30	144
Utah.....	4	4		527	527		121	170	236	71.2	2	12	51
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	12	11	1	1,421	1,382	39	605	816		74.1	11	130	588
Oregon.....	4	1	3	450	302	148	185	265		69.8	3	38	134
California.....	24	20	4	4,870	4,678	192	2,100	2,770		75.8	19	279	1,413

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	567	592	585	501	293,470	64,367	58,941	40,851	4,861	70,036	218,573	6.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	12	13	11	9	1,127	1,131	980	507	26	1,012	89	2.5
Massachusetts.....	9	8	8	8	751	783	702	570	51	700	-----	6.8
Rhode Island.....	2	2	3	3	256	316	346	306	11	245	-----	4.3
Connecticut.....	3	2	-----	-----	143	114	-----	-----	9	134	-----	6.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	9	8	7	1	840	596	568	173	30	810	-----	3.6
Pennsylvania.....	13	12	14	7	1,731	1,529	1,290	642	106	1,625	-----	6.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	38	36	31	22	4,557	3,423	2,311	1,311	273	4,284	-----	6.0
Indiana.....	12	10	8	13	886	597	671	679	44	842	-----	5.0
Illinois.....	41	50	45	30	4,762	4,248	3,949	2,442	266	3,704	792	6.7
Michigan.....	78	87	93	74	10,962	8,292	7,487	4,227	717	10,109	136	6.6
Wisconsin.....	13	14	11	13	1,179	833	915	861	75	1,004	100	7.0
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	4	4	6	605	523	410	379	31	574	-----	5.1
Iowa.....	57	63	70	75	9,031	8,276	9,878	8,139	623	8,243	165	7.0
Missouri.....	80	87	64	63	15,011	13,389	9,974	7,880	900	12,800	1,311	6.6
North Dakota.....	4	4	6	6	588	379	385	242	31	557	-----	5.3
South Dakota.....	3	3	-----	1	143	188	-----	85	54	89	-----	37.8
Nebraska.....	14	19	20	17	2,093	1,705	1,973	1,503	97	1,996	-----	4.6
Kansas.....	27	31	21	26	3,511	3,593	2,034	1,728	137	2,106	1,268	6.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	9	10	11	11	850	669	622	600	45	805	-----	5.3
Florida.....	5	3	4	6	489	250	297	318	43	446	-----	8.8
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	4	3	2	4	545	377	252	257	17	528	-----	3.1
Tennessee.....	5	1	5	3	495	168	417	172	87	408	-----	17.6
Alabama.....	6	8	12	8	1,518	1,277	1,738	1,072	99	1,419	-----	6.5
Mississippi.....	2	2	-----	3	388	250	-----	196	27	361	-----	7.0
W. S. CENTRAL												
Arkansas.....	6	5	6	4	706	387	547	290	12	694	-----	1.7
Oklahoma.....	19	23	21	15	2,875	2,179	2,335	914	217	2,658	-----	7.5
Texas.....	10	9	11	10	1,294	1,068	1,013	627	146	1,148	-----	11.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	8	6	9	4	884	357	639	268	67	817	-----	7.6
Idaho.....	8	8	10	9	995	570	626	266	59	936	-----	5.9
Colorado.....	11	14	13	10	1,630	1,373	1,197	561	103	1,527	-----	6.3
Arizona.....	4	3	3	-----	269	205	128	-----	21	248	-----	7.8
Utah.....	4	3	4	5	527	216	563	493	4	287	236	1.4
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	12	10	7	6	1,421	1,085	907	405	101	1,320	-----	7.1
Oregon.....	4	7	5	5	450	439	638	321	17	433	-----	3.8
California.....	24	21	20	19	4,870	3,251	2,848	2,221	287	4,583	-----	5.9
Other States.....	² 6	3	6	5	612	331	301	196	28	584	-----	4.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.³ Includes: Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Louisiana, 1; and Wyoming, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	567	405	380	\$1, 615, 126	57	\$110, 472	10	\$16, 550
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	7	7	23, 300			1	(1)
Massachusetts.....	9	5	4	16, 500				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	9	5	4	49, 000	2	6, 275		
Pennsylvania.....	13	10	10	96, 707	2	1, 760	1	(1)
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Ohio.....	38	28	24	91, 000	5	10, 995		
Indiana.....	12	7	7	17, 515	2	1, 298		
Illinois.....	41	33	30	85, 900	6	3, 416		
Michigan.....	78	54	52	173, 755	6	3, 579	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	13	8	8	22, 700	2	3, 169		
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	5	5	12, 000	1	2, 000		
Iowa.....	57	44	41	165, 800	3	5, 418	1	(1)
Missouri.....	80	64	61	293, 305	9	28, 104	1	(1)
Nebraska.....	14	11	11	75, 900	1	90	1	(1)
Kansas.....	27	22	22	74, 830	2	350		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	9	4	4	23, 000	2	4, 225		
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Kentucky.....	4	3	3	2, 550				
Tennessee.....	5	4	4	6, 250	1	2, 700		
Alabama.....	6	6	5	64, 000	1	1, 200		
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Arkansas.....	6	4	4	4, 993	1	400		
Oklahoma.....	19	13	12	63, 350	1	2, 900	1	(1)
Texas.....	10	5	5	12, 050	2	2, 922		
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	8	3	3	9, 352				
Idaho.....	8	6	6	16, 324	1	121		
Colorado.....	11	7	6	10, 600				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	12	9	8	18, 825			1	(1)
Oregon.....	4	3	3	6, 500				
California.....	24	18	16	140, 600	5	26, 320	1	(1)
Other States.....	33	17	² 15	38, 520	2	3, 230	1	16, 550

¹ Amounts included in figures for "Other States", to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, North Dakota, Louisiana, Wyoming, and Utah.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
U. S.	567	430	\$399, 010	\$17, 217	\$3, 426	\$46, 003	\$19, 237	\$31, 248	\$4, 736	\$2, 591	\$263	\$202, 932	\$16, 357
NEW ENG.:													
Maine	12	10	5, 325	390	75	275	-----	495	165	149	-----	3, 546	230
Mass.	9	6	4, 136	-----	55	351	-----	867	10	-----	-----	1, 362	1, 491
Conn.	3	3	2, 082	-----	-----	107	10	739	-----	-----	-----	1, 226	-----
MID. AT.:													
New York ..	9	9	8, 627	-----	-----	337	852	2, 101	124	114	-----	4, 997	102
Pa.	13	11	27, 193	720	656	16, 837	526	3, 257	55	103	-----	4, 764	275
E. N. CEN.:													
Ohio	38	36	32, 032	-----	445	5, 068	1, 204	6, 640	235	544	60	15, 805	2, 031
Indiana	12	11	5, 529	-----	-----	225	290	1, 044	225	169	-----	3, 532	44
Illinois	41	36	25, 923	741	925	2, 535	738	4, 716	225	97	75	15, 334	537
Michigan	78	64	44, 188	1, 040	533	4, 843	1, 247	9, 567	575	276	-----	25, 255	852
Wisconsin ..	13	10	6, 592	-----	47	385	430	699	69	25	52	4, 508	327
W. N. CEN.:													
Minnesota ...	5	5	2, 202	-----	-----	93	104	259	8	17	-----	1, 453	268
Iowa	57	50	41, 494	3, 005	1, 044	2, 558	1, 110	8, 415	467	82	-----	23, 767	1, 046
Missouri	80	70	54, 910	4, 749	2, 874	4, 058	2, 128	16, 307	472	101	76	22, 627	1, 518
Nebraska	14	11	9, 393	130	204	713	-----	2, 437	115	-----	-----	5, 794	-----
Kansas	27	27	24, 823	1, 250	262	630	523	4, 388	168	105	-----	17, 013	484
S. ATLANTIC:													
W. Va.	9	4	2, 923	-----	-----	590	270	525	-----	-----	-----	1, 494	44
Florida	5	3	1, 398	20	-----	-----	-----	227	5	-----	-----	1, 040	106
E. S. CEN.:													
Kentucky	4	3	422	-----	-----	77	-----	-----	15	59	-----	153	118
Tennessee ..	5	4	1, 492	122	-----	180	400	375	75	-----	-----	300	40
Alabama	6	6	4, 952	240	-----	221	280	257	225	300	-----	3, 390	39
W. S. CEN.:													
Arkansas	6	5	1, 788	-----	-----	45	-----	126	25	89	-----	1, 485	18
Oklahoma	19	13	9, 474	1, 500	154	674	1, 500	1, 478	42	-----	-----	3, 724	402
Texas	10	8	5, 697	40	84	659	1, 205	705	15	72	-----	2, 910	7
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	8	5	1, 251	-----	-----	49	-----	85	-----	50	-----	1, 003	64
Idaho	8	6	5, 468	-----	-----	207	54	669	131	-----	-----	4, 353	54
Colorado	11	9	6, 036	600	300	609	-----	1, 326	152	-----	-----	2, 908	141
Arizona	4	4	3, 625	-----	5	425	350	505	60	-----	-----	2, 250	30
PACIFIC:													
Washington ..	12	11	9, 146	-----	15	845	-----	1, 477	454	-----	-----	6, 221	134
Oregon	4	4	4, 101	-----	-----	306	-----	886	-----	-----	-----	2, 897	12
California	24	20	34, 178	1, 520	648	1, 129	5, 720	8, 885	531	119	-----	10, 609	5, 017
Other States ..	21	16	12, 610	1, 150	100	972	246	1, 791	93	120	-----	7, 212	926

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Maryland, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Utah; and 1 in each of the following—Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number scholars
Total	567	193,470	380	\$1,615,126	57	\$110,472	480	\$369,010	449	28,431
Alabama	3	676	2	(2)	1	400	3	2,135	2	199
Arkansas	7	914	5	5,793	1	1,988	6	1,988	6	260
Central Illinois	4	554	3	10,700	1	1,396	4	2,727	4	249
Central Michigan	21	2,619	15	50,200	2	475	18	11,538	18	1,033
Central Nebraska	4	230	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	46
Central Oklahoma	10	1,793	7	56,800	1	2,900	7	6,880	7	373
Central Texas	7	924	4	7,550	1	1,900	6	4,221	5	275
Columbia	19	2,036	14	29,649	1	121	18	14,882	17	869
Des Moines	10	1,788	4	19,800	7	3,931	7	3,931	7	267
Detroit	4	2,231	2	(2)	1	(2)	3	2,866	2	146
Eastern Colorado	9	1,295	5	9,700	7	4,616	8	396	8	396
Eastern Maine	4	522	2	(2)	3	2,564	3	229	3	229
Eastern Michigan	18	1,784	16	50,005	17	14,866	15	701	15	701
Eastern Montana	2	300	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	28	1	28
Far West stake	21	2,546	18	61,050	2	880	18	12,421	18	1,361
Florida	6	894	4	7,200	4	1,677	4	339	4	339
Holden stake	14	1,489	11	49,500	2	950	13	3,839	14	842
Idaho	4	716	3	12,000	3	3,833	3	180	3	180
Independence stake	12	6,844	11	88,550	4	14,750	12	16,109	12	3,344
Kansas City stake	13	2,313	8	104,585	1	11,500	12	23,102	2	300
Kentucky-Tennessee	7	680	6	7,300	1	2,700	6	1,677	5	167
Kirtland	13	1,872	8	44,600	2	8,150	13	12,371	12	881
Lamoni stake	14	1,904	10	19,900	13	14,459	13	1,027	13	1,027
Minnesota	5	605	5	12,000	1	2,000	5	2,202	5	243
Mobile	3	772	3	10,500	1	1,200	3	3,701	3	372
Nauvoo	7	691	5	36,300	2	3,350	5	4,658	5	287
New York	9	557	3	21,000	1	1,275	9	5,171	7	199
New York-Philadelphia	9	1,653	8	97,300	2	5,030	8	29,303	8	687
North Dakota	4	588	1	(2)	2	(2)	2	70	2	70
Northeastern Illinois	13	1,570	7	31,865	2	600	12	12,120	11	555
Northeastern Nebraska	4	959	3	64,000	4	6,561	3	274	3	274
Northern California	14	1,981	8	53,300	1	11,640	11	13,698	10	562
Northern Michigan	14	1,168	5	5,750	9	2,213	9	409	9	409
Northern Wisconsin	5	558	3	8,000	4	2,219	3	122	3	122
Northwestern Iowa	15	2,443	14	35,800	14	11,117	15	1,042	15	1,042
Northwestern Kansas	4	617	3	2,650	4	468	3	107	3	107
Northwestern Ohio	6	586	5	12,400	1	1,065	5	5,408	5	324
Pittsburgh	6	507	4	26,407	2	1,760	5	3,978	6	368
Rich Hill	9	986	7	13,300	9	3,091	9	561	9	561
Rock Island	15	1,413	11	25,200	2	1,070	13	5,786	11	457
St. Louis	11	1,010	10	24,400	2	624	10	4,782	9	474
Southeastern Illinois	8	1,091	7	10,500	7	3,435	7	337	7	337
Southern California	10	2,889	8	87,300	4	14,680	9	20,480	9	851
Southern Indiana	8	811	4	9,500	1	1,200	6	2,371	7	327
Southern Missouri	8	918	4	6,100	4	1,654	4	331	4	331
Southern Nebraska	6	806	6	9,600	1	90	5	2,723	5	190
Southern New England	13	1,086	6	28,720	1	3,200	10	7,670	10	440
Southern Ohio	19	2,094	12	45,700	2	1,780	18	15,170	15	922
Southern Wisconsin	8	621	5	14,700	2	3,169	6	4,373	4	155
Southern Michigan and northern Indiana	19	2,596	13	47,150	4	2,817	16	12,823	16	872
Southwest Iowa	9	1,880	7	48,500	1	2,068	8	7,225	7	572
Southwestern Kansas	4	738	3	13,400	1	100	4	10,537	3	216
Southwestern Texas	3	370	1	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	1	75
Spring River	14	1,629	11	17,000	13	6,190	13	810	13	810
Utah	5	641	1	(2)	2	(2)	2	51	2	51
Western Colorado	4	478	1	(2)	4	1,849	4	180	4	180
Western Maine	8	605	5	13,100	7	2,761	7	268	7	268
Western Michigan	7	845	4	7,600	6	2,118	6	200	6	200
Western Montana	6	584	2	(2)	4	860	5	191	5	191
Western Oklahoma	6	831	3	5,350	4	1,656	3	149	3	149
West Virginia	5	430	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	32	1	32
Wheeling	6	603	5	17,800	2	4,225	5	3,488	5	283
Unorganized	12	860	5	9,800	11	7,217	11	374	11	374
Combinations				108,252		1,407		5,232		

¹ Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.
² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints claims to be the true successor of the original church as organized by Joseph Smith in 1830. This claim of continuity has been twice upheld in the Court of Common Pleas for Lake County, Ohio, and again in the United States Circuit Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri. These are the only times this question has been submitted for judicial decision.

The claim made in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Brigham Young in 1852, more than 8 years after the death of Joseph Smith in 1844, that he was responsible for an alleged revelation on polygamy, has always been denied by the Reorganized Church, and the above decisions turned largely, if not altogether, on the determination of that issue.

After the death of Joseph Smith in 1844 the former membership was scattered and various factions were formed. Some of these scattered members, together with some congregations that had preserved their identity, effected a partial reorganization in Wisconsin in 1852, which was afterwards completed in 1860 under the leadership of Joseph Smith, son of the slain prophet. Joseph Smith was the presiding officer until his death in 1914, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Frederick M. Smith, who continues as its president.

In 1865 the headquarters were removed to Plano, Ill., and in 1881 to Lamoni, Iowa, and finally to Independence, Mo., in 1920.

DOCTRINE

The general doctrine is set forth in the preliminary statement of the Latter Day Saints and is published in the Epitome of Faith, "What We Believe." The principles of the Gospel may be stated briefly as faith, repentance, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection, and eternal judgment. The twofold aim of the church is to evangelize the world and build the Kingdom of God here on the earth. Special emphasis is laid on the principle of stewardships, brotherhood of man, and the building of Zion. The idea of stewardship involves a social consciousness that property is held, not alone for individual or selfish ends, but also in trust for God and the church as a group, so that property and industry should be used for social ends; the members are specifically urged to agree to hold and administer their property as stewards. The ideal is that every individual should develop to his full capacity of service, and then devote that service to the common weal. This spirit of trusteeship extends beyond material things to ability and talents, even to life itself, for all of which one must render a final account to the Lord. The Bible and the Book of Mormon are both regarded as the word of God.

Social reform is to be brought about by individual regeneration, with the principles of love, righteousness, and justice the basis of social relations. All men and women accepting these principles are to be organized to provide each with an opportunity to labor at the task at which he can do his best for the good of the group. The returns of labor being based on the needs and just wants of the individual and his family, so that none has less than is needed, and no one has more than he can use.

The surplus of those who produce more than they need is to be consecrated to the task of helping the poor and expanding the stewardship projects, thereby increasing the opportunity for labor. All are to contribute tithes of one-tenth of their incomes above their needs to the support of ministers and missionaries to carry on the task of perfecting the saints and evangelizing the world.

The reorganized church believes: That there is but one God in the heavens, who is "from everlasting to everlasting, the same unchangeable God," who is infinite and all powerful, yet personal, just, and merciful, and who speaks to His people as He did in Biblical times; that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and came that we might have a more abundant life by making His teachings the basis of right living, in the home, in the community, and in preparation for the life after death; and that every man has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; but that the beliefs and practices of the church are in accord with the laws of the land.

The church maintains that marriage is a sacrament ordained of God which is not to be entered into lightly or broken at will; and that the law of God sanctions but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman. The church claims also that this doctrine of monogamy was the teaching of the founder, Joseph Smith, all of his life and was practiced by the original church.

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. Frederick M. Smith, president, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Independence, Mo.

ORGANIZATION

The general organization of the church for governmental purposes, aside from the priesthood, which is described in the preliminary statement, includes the branch, the central place, or Zion, the stake, the district, and the general conference. The branch corresponds to the minor local church, or parish. It has its meeting house and is under the care of a presiding elder elected by the branch. The central place, or Zion, located at Independence, Mo., is a stake made up of a central branch and nine outlying congregations. The work in the stake of Zion is under the direction of the presidency of the general church. Four other stakes cover northwestern Missouri, eastern Kansas, and southwestern Iowa. Each stake consists of a large branch (congregation) with which is associated several smaller branches in the vicinity. At its head are a president and two counselors who are high priests. A district is an organization of several branches in outlying territory and has about the same officers as a stake. The general conference, composed of representatives from each of the districts, stakes, or congregations not in districts, meets biannually in the spring at Independence, Mo., to consider matters of church-wide import.

Each stake or district has its bishops, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons. Bishops are the custodians and have charge of the finances and property interests of the church. The priest is to assist the presiding elder, and to preach, teach, expound, exhort, baptize, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the teachers is to watch over the church, see that there is no iniquity in the church, neither hardness with each other, neither lying, backbiting, nor evil-speaking, and to see that the church members meet together often. The deacon is the assistant of the teacher in all these duties, and is the custodian of the local church property under the direction of the bishops.

The Reorganized Church holds strongly for the separation of the church and State, and for the non-interference of the church as such in politics and governmental affairs. It holds for the independence of individual members and freedom of conscience, and that religious service should be wholly voluntary.

WORK

Home and foreign missionary work is carried on by the seventies under the direction of the quorum of 12. The report for 1936 shows: 105 ministers employed and sustained by the general church; cost of missionary and general administrative work, \$183,000; and 7,000 self-sustaining local pastors and co-workers, high priests, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Society Islands, Netherlands, and Canada, at a cost of \$20,000, and with a property value estimated at \$152,000.

The church maintains an accredited junior college at Lamoni, Iowa, with 22 teachers and 250 students; a nurses' training school, with 39 girl students, at Independence, Mo., that is operated in connection with the church hospital which treated 1,917 patients during the year; and a home for 18 aged members at Lamoni, Iowa. There was \$33,000 contributed for the support of these institutions and property used for philanthropic work is valued at \$685,000.

Most of the home churches maintain Sunday schools, women's organizations, young people's organizations and other educational and social activities. All of these activities are sponsored by the department of religious education. In this way the activities of all of the groups are coordinated and made to fit in with the program of the general church.

The church maintains other departments. The historical and library department holds a number of valuable manuscripts and a collection of books dealing with the church and especially its early history. The graphic arts department concerns itself with preparing historical, instructional, and inspirational slides that are sent to all parts of the country. The church has also appointed a church architect to prepare plans for church buildings, thus securing more artistic structures and a more uniform style. The church maintains one printing establishment at Independence, Mo., which publishes study quarterlies, tracts, books, journals, and other church publications.

Radio station KMBC of Kansas City, Mo., was developed by the church and later sold. The church broadcasts over this station programs totaling 7 hours a week. Twice a year this station sponsors a church program on the "Church of the Air" which is a Columbia net-work feature.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (TEMPLE LOT)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism by immersion.

The Church of Christ (Temple Lot) was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT ¹ OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	16	10	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	689	555	134	80.6	19.4
Average membership per church.....	43	56	22	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	325	269	56	82.8	17.2
Female.....	364	286	78	78.6	21.4
Males per 100 females.....	89.3	94.1	(²)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	18	8	10	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	664	540	124	81.3	18.7
Age not reported.....	7	7	-----	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ³	2.6	1.5	7.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,800	\$4,800	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$4,500	\$4,500	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$300	\$300	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$2,400	\$2,400	-----	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	6	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,382	\$1,344	\$38	97.3	2.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$315	\$315	-----	100.0	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$75	\$75	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$322	\$319	\$3	99.1	.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100	\$100	-----	100.0	-----
Home missions.....	\$150	\$150	-----	100.0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$374	\$351	\$23	93.9	6.1
All other purposes.....	\$46	\$34	\$12	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$154	\$224	\$13	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	7	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	76	52	24	-----	-----
Scholars.....	243	200	43	82.3	17.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) by States, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 fe- males ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²	Churches reporting	Offi- cers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	16	10	6	689	555	134	325	364	89.3	18	664	7	2.6	10	76	243
NEW ENGLAND: Rhode Island.....	1	1		51	51		23	28			51			1	6	27
E. N. CENTRAL: Illinois.....	1	1		14	14		5	9		1	13			1	2	9
Michigan.....	3	3		116	116		54	62		6	103	7	5.5	2	22	74
Wisconsin.....	1		1	23		23	7	16			23					
W. N. CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	2	1	1	88	42	46	39	49		5	83			2	15	35
Missouri.....	3	1	2	279	239	40	143	136	105.1	3	276		1.1	1	10	60
SOUTH ATLANTIC: North Carolina.....	1		1	16		16	7	9		1	15			1	6	9
MOUNTAIN: Arizona.....	1	1		34	34		15	19		1	33			1	9	20
PACIFIC: Washington.....	1		1	9		9	3	6		1	8			1	6	9
California.....	2	2		59	59		29	30			59					

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where bases is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Church of Christ was organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., in the home of Peter Whitmer. Those present were Joseph Smith, Jr., Hyrum Smith, Peter Whitmer, Samuel H. Smith, David Whitmer, and Oliver Cowdery.

In July 1831, Independence, Mo., was designated as the center place and headquarters of the church.

According to a manuscript copy of John Whitmer's history, on the second day of August 1831, the land of Zion was dedicated by Sidney Rigdon. The day following eight elders, namely, Joseph Smith, Jr., Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, Peter Whitmer, Jr., Frederick G. Williams, W. W. Phelps, Martin Harris, and Joseph Coe, assembled together where the temple was to be erected. Sidney Rigdon dedicated the ground where the city was to stand, and Joseph Smith, Jr., laid a stone at the northeast corner of the contemplated temple in the name of the Lord Jesus of Nazareth.

In the winter of 1833-34 the saints were driven out of Jackson County, Mo., which was the beginning of a long series of persecutions that culminated in the death of Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith in Illinois in 1844, and caused the breaking up of the church into numerous factions.

After the death of Joseph Smith, among those who remained true to the original faith was a little band of saints in Bloomington, Woodford County, Ill., who, under the leadership of men who held authority as ministers in the old church, never affiliated with any of the factions, but maintained their identity and church organization through all these years of distress and persecution. Some of these

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mr. Royson F. Bingham, Church of Christ (Temple Lot), Kansas City, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

men united with the church the year it was organized, and others as early as 1831. Elders David Judy, Adna C. Haldeman, and Jedediah Owen received their ordination in the early thirties. David Judy was ordained under the hands of Joseph Smith. He and Jedediah Owen were among those who were driven from Missouri. Zebulon Adams, a high priest, had been in the church since about 1833.

These men were opposed to baptism for the dead, the exaltation of men to be gods, and the idea that God was once man like other men; the doctrine of lineal right to office since the Christian era began; and the doctrine of polygamy.

These heresies were declared to have been the cause of the division that had taken place in the church of the restoration and the decline of spiritual power.

In 1864 a revelation was given instructing the saints to return to Independence, Mo., in the year 1867. Up to this time the saints had not dared to return because of the hostile feeling toward them that still existed. However, these Woodford County saints had so much confidence in the revelation that they sold their possessions in Illinois and moved in a body to Missouri.

In March 1867, they held their first conference in Independence, Mo. In 1869 they began to purchase the famous "temple lot," which had been plotted in the year 1850. This lot contains the "spot" indicated by the Lord for the building of His temple, and consists of about 2½ acres.

Legal proceedings were brought against the Church of Christ in the years 1891-95, by the Reorganized Church, for possession of the "temple lot." A decision was rendered against the Church of Christ but this decision was reversed by the United States Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right, title, and possession of the famous property by the Church of Christ was upheld.

The Church of Christ holds that God's children are scattered among all divisions of the "restoration." It believes that according to the revelation as found in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the "temple lot" is to be the center of the gathering for the building of the New Jerusalem; that it logically follows that it is the duty of the church to extend a welcoming hand to the honest in heart out of every division of the "restoration" who desire to gather to the "temple lot," and participate in the work that is to begin there. The church understands that the responsibility is laid upon it of building the temple upon the consecrated spot of which God has made it the custodian.

The temple will have an important part in the closing days of this dispensation. It will be a monument to brotherhood because men will have to lay their differences aside or rise above them in order to work together in peace upon the Lord's house.

The temple will mark the turning point when the fullness of the gospel goes from the gentiles to the Jews, for when the great endowment is given, in the day of God's power the gospel in its fullness is going to the Jews and the remnants of the house of Joseph. God has decreed to give that endowment in a house that shall be specially prepared for the purpose:

"Yea, verily I say unto you, I gave unto you a commandment, that you should build an house, in the which house I design to endow those whom I have chosen with power from on high." The time cannot be put off to an indefinite point in the future.

In 1832, the church was told that the temple "shall be reared in this generation, upon the consecrated spot as I have appointed." More than 100 years have elapsed since that time, so the time must be near at hand, when this should be accomplished.

In 1833, the church was told, "And inasmuch as my people build an house unto me, in the name of the Lord, and do not suffer any unclean thing to come into it, that it be not defiled, my glory shall rest upon it; yea, and my presence shall be there, for I will come into it, and all the pure in heart that shall come into it, shall see God."

In a revelation given through the late Joseph Smith it is said, "With the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as a day." Therefore the law given to the church then is as if it were given today. So the Church of Christ believes the command to build the Lord's house is still in force. Later revelations to the church which are in harmony with this have prompted the beginning of the work.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) as set forth in the Articles of Faith and Practice is as follows:

We believe in God the Eternal Father, who only is supreme; in Jesus Christ the manifestation of God in flesh; in the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, the Comforter; that men will be punished for their own sins and not Adam's transgression; that through the atonement of Christ all men may be saved; in the ordinances of the Gospel which are faith in God and Jesus Christ, repentance and baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands; in the literal second coming and millennial reign of Christ; in the resurrection of the dead; in eternal judgment; that men will be judged according to the good or evil they have done; in the powers and gifts of the Gospel, namely—the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, the gift of faith, the gift of healing, working of miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, divers kinds of tongues, and interpretation of tongues; that in the Bible is contained the word of God, that the Book of Mormon is an added witness for Christ; in the principle of continuous revelation; that where there are six or more regularly baptized members, one of whom is an elder, there the church exists with full power; that a man must be called of God by revelation; in the same church organization as existed in the time of Christ and His Apostles; that local churches should govern their own affairs; the Church of Christ comprehends the true brotherhood of man; that all men are stewards under God and answerable to Him; that men should labor for their own support and that of their dependents; that the temporal affairs of the general church are to be administered by the general bishopric under the supervision of the general conferences; that the temporal affairs of the local churches are to be administered by local bishops under the supervision of the local congregation; that marriage is ordained of God and provides for but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman; men are not justified in taking up arms against their fellows except in defense of their lives and to preserve their liberty; in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten lost tribes; a temple will be built in this generation, in Independence, Mo., wherein Christ will reveal Himself; that a New Jerusalem shall be built upon this land “unto the remnant of the seed of Joseph,” which city shall be built beginning at the “temple lot”; and that the ministry and membership should abstain from the use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors, and narcotics, and should not affiliate with any society which administers oaths in conflict with the law of God, or which interferes with their duties as citizens.

The highest officers are the quorum of the 12. The government of the church is democratic, all measures being submitted to a referendum vote of the whole church.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (BICKERTONITES)

STATISTICS

Summary of statistics for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons baptized by immersion in the church are members thereof.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	19	12		
Members , number.....	1, 639	1, 213	426	74. 0	26. 0
Average membership per church.....	53	64	36		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	751	565	186	75. 2	24. 8
Female.....	888	648	240	73. 0	27. 0
Males per 100 females.....	84. 6	87. 2	77. 5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1. 618	1, 208	410	74. 7	25. 3
13 years and over.....	21	5	16		
Age not reported.....					
Church edifices , number.....	11	6	5		
Value—number reporting.....	10	6	4		
Amount reported.....	\$79, 180	\$76, 500	\$2, 680	96. 6	3. 4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$59, 180	\$56, 500	\$2, 680	95. 5	4. 5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$20, 000	\$20, 000		100. 0	
Average value per church.....	\$7, 918	\$12, 750	\$670		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$2. 350	\$2. 150	\$200	91. 5	8. 5
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	4	3		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	17	11		
Amount reported.....	\$8, 145	\$7, 130	\$1, 015	87. 5	12. 5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 434	\$1, 378	\$56	96. 1	3. 9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$840	\$840		100. 0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 186	\$2, 964	\$222	93. 0	7. 0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$781	\$556	\$225	71. 2	28. 8
Home missions.....	\$94	\$44	\$50		
Foreign missions.....	\$45	\$45			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 476	\$1, 119	\$357	75. 8	24. 2
All other purposes.....	\$289	\$184	\$105	63. 7	36. 3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$291	\$419	\$92		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	10	5		
Officers and teachers.....	101	75	26	74. 3	25. 7
Scholars.....	655	489	166	74. 7	25. 3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) by States for 1936. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for each State the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on this property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported value of edifices.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	19	12	1,639	1,213	426	751	888	84.6	15	101	655
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	—	130	130	—	63	67	—	1	8	60
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	231	140	91	108	123	87.8	2	5	39
Pennsylvania.....	13	5	8	639	331	308	282	357	79.0	6	48	300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4	—	216	216	—	106	110	96.4	1	2	20
Michigan.....	4	4	—	391	391	—	181	210	86.2	4	36	224
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Kansas.....	2	1	1	16	5	11	4	12	—	—	—	—
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	1	—	1	16	—	16	7	9	—	1	2	12

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	31	11	10	\$79,180	3	\$2,350
Pennsylvania.....	13	6	6	59,400	2	2,150
Other States.....	18	5	¹ 4	19,780	1	200

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	31	28	\$8, 145	\$1, 434	\$840	\$3, 186	\$781	\$94	\$45	\$1, 476	\$289
New York.....	3	3	742	—	—	617	—	—	—	125	—
New Jersey.....	4	4	495	104	—	250	—	—	—	121	20
Pennsylvania.....	13	13	3, 344	377	840	826	362	94	—	790	55
Ohio.....	4	3	928	300	—	513	—	—	—	105	10
Michigan.....	4	4	2, 636	653	—	980	419	—	45	335	204
Colorado.....	1	1									
Kansas.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Amount for Colorado combined with figures for Michigan, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ is firm in the belief that Joseph Smith, Jr., was inspired of God, and was used as an instrument in His hands in the restoration of the Gospel back to earth, but it does not accept or endorse many of the things attributed to Joseph Smith, Jr., in the way of doctrine and revelation.

The first adherents to the restored Gospel effected an organization in the year of 1830 in New York State. Soon afterwards they emigrated to Kirtland, Ohio, where they built a temple. They stayed here only a few years, when being forced to evacuate, they moved to the State of Missouri, only to be driven out after a short time. They then settled in Illinois and built a city known as Nauvoo. It was there that Joseph Smith, Jr., and his brother Hyrum were arrested. They were confined in jail at Carthage, Ill., only to be shot dead by a mob a few days later, June 27, 1844.

Naturally this caused much confusion among the saints, and ambition for leadership was manifested. In 1847, Brigham Young led a body of these people to what is now known as Utah, arriving there in July. In August, the 12 apostles and many of the people renewed their covenant by baptism, and on December 5, Brigham Young was elected their president. Whether Brigham Young had the unanimous support of his brother apostles is a question.

While many went to what is now known as Utah with Brigham Young, there were many who did not. Many, refusing to be led by Young, held to one whose name was Strang and to other leaders claiming divine authority. At a later time, still others formed what is known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

At the death of Joseph Smith, Jr., in 1844, Sidney Rigdon was first counselor in the church and as such the reigns of government should have fallen upon him, at least, until a lawful election filled the vacancy caused by the tragedy at Carthage. Rigdon had a following and refused to be led to Utah, but continued preaching the Gospel. In 1845, William Bickerton was baptized by an elder of Rigdon's following and later was ordained into the priesthood. This organization of Rigdon's must have been short lived, for Brother Bickerton in his writings tells of "the church becoming disorganized."

In May of 1851, we find Brother Bickerton associating himself with a branch of the Utah church at West Elizabeth, Pa., but this association was very short indeed. For in March of 1852 Brother Bickerton and others go on record denouncing Brigham Young and the 12 apostles in Utah for adultery and general

¹ This statement was furnished by President W. H. Cadman, of the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites), Monongahela, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

wickedness. He no doubt referred to polygamy, which was publicly avowed and defended by the church in Utah in August 1852. This avowal also included the doctrine of celestial marriage. They teach also a plurality of gods, baptism for the dead, and many other doctrines, which are not, in our understanding, in accord with the Bible and Book of Mormon.

At this time, William Bickerton found himself alone. He could not worship with the Utah people, and since the Rigdon organization had come to naught, he found himself in a quandary, not knowing what to do. While in this state of mind, he was given an experience which inspired him on in preaching the Gospel. He knew that, in obedience to the Gospel as presented by the Rigdon people, his soul was blessed and his sins were remitted. He enjoyed the blessings of the Gospel and was ordained an elder.

After having broken away from the Utah people and having received the experience he speaks of later, which was given him of God, he proceeded to preach the Gospel; men and women believed his testimony and were baptized into Christ. Our records show them gathered in special conference in West Elizabeth, Pa., in 1854, and in another special conference on March 31, 1855. We find on record in 1857, a membership of 93, including 16 officers and the presiding elder, William Bickerton. A conference was held in West Elizabeth, Pa., in July 1859, at which time a feeling arose among the saints that the church should be set in order. As the spirit of prophecy was with Brother William Bickerton, he was acknowledged a prophet at this conference. The minutes of the October conference 1859 at Greenock, Pa., show that the church had been built and dedicated to the Lord.

In our Law and Order Book, Brother Bickerton mentions a vision in which a crown containing 12 stars was given to this church. The first part of these minutes is missing, but the vision was in the house (school room) and since our old brick church at West Elizabeth, Pa., was once a schoolroom, we conclude that this is where the July conference of 1860 was held.

In a council meeting at West Elizabeth, Pa., in November 1860, the matter of calling apostles was discussed for some time. However nothing was done, owing to a lack of positive knowledge.

In the October conference of 1861, Brother Bickerton was sustained a prophet and president of the church, and Brothers Charles Brown and George Barnes were sustained as counselors. In this same conference, Brother Barnes gave the word of the Lord as follows: "This is the Church of God and you have power to cast out unclean spirits. Amen." Some time later Brother Barnes left this church and joined the Utah people.

In conference in July 1862, the interpretation of a gift of tongues was as follows: "Set apart; set apart and ordain the 12; set apart, set apart and ordain." In this conference, 12 apostles and a number of evangelists were ordained. The 2 counselors to President Bickerton, Brothers Brown and Barnes, who had been called to the apostleship in July 1861, were not ordained until January 1863, about 6 months after the 12 had been ordained.

Therefore, be it understood that the Church of Jesus Christ, which was organized at Greenock, Pa., in July 1862, and incorporated at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1865, is not split off from any other body of people. The said church has come into existence by way of heavenly experiences and revelations from God. It claims a divine succession of authority and priesthood as restored in 1829. Its position is much like that of Alma as recorded in the Book of Mormon; in fact, this church has arisen very much on a parallel with the church in Alma's day. It has been likened to a "stem," with the prophetic utterance that "every party that splits away from us, shall come to naught."

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal basis of the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) is given as follows:

We believe in the Trinity; that the Church of Christ in this age (in order to be worthy of the name) must be modeled minutely after the pattern left us by Christ; that mankind will be punished only for his own actual transgressions; in a ministry inspired by God and who preach the Gospel without purse or scrip; that faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, and the laying on of hands, are necessary for salvation; in the promises of the Saviour—"These signs shall follow them that believe, in my name shall they cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly things, it shall not hurt them. They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover"; in partaking

of the Lord's Supper; in the washing of feet; in saluting the brethren with a holy kiss; in the resurrection of Jesus Christ; in the Book of Mormon as the word of God; that there has been a gross and widespread apostasy amongst men; that the fullness of the Gospel will be taken from the gentiles and returned to the House of Israel, and that God will employ this church for that purpose; that the Indians upon this hemisphere, are a part of Israel, and that this land is theirs by an original God-given right; that one man should have but one wife, and one woman but one husband, except in case of death; that members should obey, honor, and sustain the law of the land, but we are opposed to war as carried on by the nations of the world; and finally, whatsoever things are true, and honest, and just, and pure, and lovely, and of good report; and everything virtuous, praiseworthy, and upright, we seek after, looking forward to the recompense of reward.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The membership of this church has never been very large, but in recent years its number has grown considerably.

The headquarters of the church is in Monongahela, Pa., where a two-story brick church building was erected in 1930. The General Conference is held here in July of each year. It is what might be called the supreme setting of the general body of the church, and its acts and decisions control the whole church.

The churches that are organized at the various places, where the elders have preached the Gospel, are generally referred to as branches of the church. Before being organized into branches, these places are acknowledged under the term of missions. There are branches and missions located at various places in the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Michigan, and Kansas; also in Windsor, Canada. Besides, there are members located in many other places. At these various places, the elders of the church are usually very energetic in preaching the Gospel wherever an opportunity is presented.

In the Province of Ontario, Canada, considerable work has been done among Indian people, especially on the Muncey Reserve. At present, the church is planning for the erection of a building there in which they can worship. A work is also in progress on the Six Nations Reserve located near Caledonia, Ontario. Some converts have been made on that reserve, and much interest is being manifested. Much missionary work has been done among the Indian people in the States as well; especially in New York State.

On the Tuscarora Reserve near Lewiston, N. Y., some converts have been made. Our elders have visited among the Indians in Walpole Island, Mich., Florida, and Oklahoma.

The church is particularly interested in the Indian race, regarding them as a remnant of the House of Israel, the offspring of Joseph who was sold into Egypt.

The Book of Mormon is a record of their forefathers on this land of America before Columbus came to these shores.

The church has never been extravagant in the way of building fine buildings, but a great many of the branches have good and comfortable structures of their own. At this present date several branches have buildings under construction.

In 1934 the church published 5,000 copies of the Book of Mormon in the English language, the bulk of which are cloth bound, but a number of them have been reserved for better bindings, such as leather.

The type that was used in the printing was purchased by the church and is being preserved for future use.

There were 1,000 copies published in the Italian language, and bound in cloth. Most of these have been sold. Many of these books have been placed in libraries in the different cities and towns in various States. One copy was presented to the Oglethorpe University in the State of Georgia to be deposited in the Crypt of Civilization which is to be sealed up, and not to be opened until the year 8113 A. D.

Further in the way of literature, the church has endeavored to make plain its teaching, faith, and purpose by printing leaflets and pamphlets; quite a number of these have been published on various subjects, such as prophecy, the plan of redemption, and history. Plans are now under way for publishing a history embodying the whole existence of the church.

The sisters have an organization known as the Ladies Uplift Circle. Their field of labor is very broad. They not only have their meetings of edification and worship, but have proved themselves to be a wonderful help to the church in a financial way. They have paid most of the expense involved in printing pam-

phlets and other church supplies. Also they have donated much toward conference expenses, and have proved to be a great help in financing missionary work among the Indians.

There is also an organization for young people known as the Missionary Benevolent Association. It is not exclusively for the young, but for the older folks as well. The object is to meet together and read the word of God, both in the Bible and Book of Mormon. Various subjects of our faith are discussed, better singing is promoted, and a friendly, brotherly atmosphere created. This association also helps financially and supplies the needs of the unfortunate and visits the sick.

After becoming acquainted with the faith and doctrine of the church, many people have been led to obey the Gospel through the influence and benevolent character of the Missionary Benevolent Association.

Sabbath schools also are prevalent among us, doing much good among both children and adults. Classes are formed according to age, and Scripture is read and taught by the various teachers in accord with the age of their pupils. Singing is also promoted by the schools. The free will offering is used judiciously in any way required for welfare and progress.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (CUTLERITES)

STATISTICS

The data given for the Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites) for 1936 present two active organizations, one a rural church in Minnesota and the other an urban in Missouri. Two church edifices were reported with no indebtedness. There are no pastors, but male members, when they become of age in understanding, may be ordained as elders or high priests and act as ministers without salaries.

The membership consists of those who have been baptized and confirmed.

As this body was not reported before the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, no comparative data are available.

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Members, number.....	31	13	18	-----	-----
Average membership per church.....	16	13	18	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	19	8	11	-----	-----
Female.....	12	5	7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	6	3	3	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	25	10	15	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ¹				-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The history of the true Church of Jesus Christ begins with the Gospel as restored by angels, after having been lost from the earth after Christ's day when the church was driven from Jerusalem into the wilderness in the Apostles' day as a result of transgressing God's laws. As it thus became necessary to restore the Gospel, God did so by sending the angel (John the Baptist) to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery and confirming upon them the priesthood of Aaron which gave them authority to baptize one another. Peter, James, and John came and conferred upon them the Melchizedek priesthood (the authority of the kingdom) in 1829, and confirmed them and ordained them apostles and told them to call others to the Gospel.

At this time Joseph Smith had ordained six elders who, with himself, composed a quorum of seven who held the authority of the kingdom. Joseph organized the church in 1830 by this authority. Later on, the church was driven out of Missouri by mobs as a result of failing to keep God's laws. From there these members went to Illinois where He gave them a second chance to do His work by coming up with all they had and build a temple at Nauvoo, Ill. They failed to do this and became rejected, as a church, with their dead. Thus all high priests set over

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Erle Whiting, pastor of the Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites), Independence, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

the church were rejected and could not baptize for either the living or dead. The prophet was killed in 1844 and the church became scattered just as they were in Christ's day and were in a lost and fallen state.

Joseph Smith and six elders were the only ones who held the "authority of the kingdom," or the authority to organize a church. They numbered one to seven and were to work in their order. Alpheus Cutler was number seven and had to wait his turn and also wait for a sign from God before reorganizing the church. God had previously shown Cutler that when the time came for him to start the work he should see two half-moons with their backs together in the sky. He saw this sign and, after following the main body of the church as far as Winter Quarters, at Omaha, Nebr., he then separated from them and went to Fisher Grove, Fremont County, Iowa, where on September 19, 1853, he organized the church by the authority of the kingdom as at first.

Alpheus Cutler worked according to the higher order, ordaining elders and then advancing them to the office of high priest. High priests can act in all the lesser offices in the church. Missionaries were not necessary as the gentiles had already rejected the Gospel and, when the Gospel goes to the world again, it will go to the Jews to the convincing of nations. High priests after the Order of Melchizedek can accomplish this work by power. As Moses did, Cutler tried to raise up a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, but the people failed in keeping the commandments and were told by revelation to go north.

In the fall of 1864, after Cutler's death, they started northward and organized the church again at Clitherall, Ottertail County, Minn., on the 5th day of May 1865. Chancey Whiting, as the new president of the church, tried to establish the order of all things common which calls the members to put all their properties in as church property (not to be held individually but governed by the church). The members were just stewards over their properties and it was all to be in the church's name. They failed to do this under Chancey's leadership, and many of the members apostatized. Following Chancey's death, Isaac Whiting, the next president, drew the members to the order in the year 1913 at which time they deeded all their properties to the church. The present leader, Emery Fletcher of Clitherall, Minn., went to Independence in 1928 and built the church there. The only other church is a rural church at Clitherall, Minn.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine is the same as Christ taught the Apostles and that was put into practice at the days of Pentecost. All things common was the teaching set forth by the Apostles. When the Spirit came at Pentecost, they lived the same law, having their properties equally divided among them. After Christ came to the Nephites they also lived it. "Neither said that aught he possessed was his own," but all was common property of the church. Since 1913 this basis of equality, or having all things in common, has been practiced. Lands and other properties are governed by the common consent and voice of all the council. Every elder is included in this council and has a voice in it in managing these temporal things. All are to look after one another's interest, working together to perfect themselves till God will be justified in restoring the faith once delivered to the ancient saints. We believe in the constitutional law of the United States which gives each man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Our church is opposed to war and advocates "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

The church's teaching on marriage and polygamy is quoted from The Doctrine and Covenants: "All legal contracts of marriage made before a person is baptized into this church, should be held sacred and fulfilled. Inasmuch as this Church of Christ has been reproached with the crime of fornication and polygamy; we declare that we believe that one man should have one wife; and one woman but one husband, except in case of death, when either is at liberty to marry again."

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (STRANGITES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons baptized in the church are considered members thereof.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Members, number.....	123	85	38	69.1	30.9
Average membership per church.....	31	43	19	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	72	51	21	-----	-----
Female.....	51	34	17	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	27	22	5	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	96	63	33	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ¹	22.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	15	15	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) by States, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	4	2	2	123	85	38	72	51	27	96	22.0	1	8	15
Michigan.....	1	-----	1	15	-----	15	9	6	1	14	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	1	1	-----	47	47	-----	30	17	16	31	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado.....	1	1	-----	38	38	-----	21	17	6	32	-----	1	8	15
New Mexico.....	1	-----	1	23	-----	23	12	11	4	19	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) claims to be the one and only original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that its prophet, James J. Strang, was the only legally appointed and ordained man who ever claimed to succeed Joseph Smith in the prophetic office, for he was the only one who had or could show a written revelation of the will of God regarding who should succeed Joseph in that office. James J. Strang received this written revelation from Joseph Smith, through whom, by the law of the church and by terms of a revelation of God given to Joseph Smith at Kirtland, Ohio, in February 1831, any such appointment of a successor to his office must come. An earlier revelation given at Fayette, N. Y., in September 1830, definitely provided that the Lord would appoint another in the place of Joseph Smith if he either fell or was taken away. This church has ever maintained that Joseph retained full favor with God throughout his life and died a martyr, and sealed his testimony of the truth of God, retaining the keys of mystery and revelation till the moment he died. Therefore it accepts unquestioningly every act and teaching of Joseph duly and authoritatively accredited to him, but rejects the alleged revelations in which polytheism, continuation of the seeds forever, and spiritual wifery are taught. Not that plural marriages were opposed but were taught on the basis of raising a righteous seed as provided in the Book of Mormon and under the law of inheritance. Only 18 plural marriages are on the records. When laws were passed against polygamy the practice was stopped willingly, as this church is bound by the revelations of Joseph and James to obey the laws of the land.

James J. Strang was the only man claiming succession to Joseph Smith who claimed to have been ordained as the revelations of God through Joseph provided. The four separate and distinct revelations touching succession were given at Fayette, N. Y., September 1830 and December 1830; Kirtland, Ohio, February 1831 and March 1833. In each of these the term used is "another." This term "another" cannot be stretched to cover more than one successor; and it makes no provision for a line of succession either by lineage, appointment from God, or by election. For in the lifetime of Joseph and his successor the world would be converted, or the gentiles reject the Gospel, and its fullness be taken from them and returned to the House of Israel as provided in the Book of Mormon in numerous places. James J. Strang, like Joseph Smith, came in at the gate provided by the laws of God, and was ordained a prophet under the hands of the angels having charge of the dispensation till Christ comes again. He appointed no successor, because none was provided for and none was needed. His death by martyrdom made the rejection of the Gospel by the gentiles complete.

Joseph Smith received the revelation of the will of God appointing the prophet James J. Strang to be his successor on June 18, 1844; had it written and on June 19 at Nauvoo, Ill., mailed one copy to James J. Strang at Burlington, Wis. The second copy was placed in the church archives addressed to the 12 apostles. This copy was suppressed, but there are many proofs of its existence. The copy mailed to James was received by him on July 9, 1844, as it had to go by way of Chicago, Ill., at that time. It is still in existence. At the hour when Joseph Smith sealed his testimony with a martyr's blood, James was ordained by the hands of angels and at once started to build a stake of Zion at a place near Burlington, Wis., to be called Voree (meaning "garden of peace"), following instructions he had received from Joseph Smith.

Most of the church rejected the call of James J. Strang to the prophetic office, and in a meeting held at Nauvoo, Ill., on August 8, 1844, voted that they wanted no more prophets of God to lead them, thus denying the law of God and the revelation requiring the elders to give heed to that written only and pretend to no other revelation. In defiance of the law of the church set forth in the minutes of the organization of the high council of the church which provides that the president of the church, who is president of the council, is to be appointed by revelation, they entirely abandoned the doctrine of the church that a valid priesthood must be called by revelation. The high council of the church under its duly called and ordained president soon after cut off most of the 12 and many others from the church.

¹ This statement was furnished by Elder Loyd A. Flanders, Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites), Long Lane, Mo.

James continued to build up Voree for some time but fear of more persecution caused the saints to move to Beaver Island, Mich., though they continued to hold Voree, and the church still has a few members there and holds the town site under trustees.

James received many revelations and did considerable translating by Urim and Thummim, most notable of which were portions of the Plates of Laban mentioned in the Book of Mormon, which composed a book called the Book of Law of the Lord; published many works; traveled and did much mission work which was carried on in many parts of the world; memorialized the Congress and the President for redress of wrongs done the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois; and in short, produced the fruits of a prophet and president of the church. In 1850 he was crowned king, as Moses had been (Deut. 33-5) and as Joseph Smith had been before his death, and continued to build up the church and kingdom of God, until, on June 16, 1856, he was shot from behind by assassins. He lingered until July 9, 1856, when he died. His assassins were taken aboard the Government steamer *Michigan* and the captain of that boat refused to give them up to the sheriff of the county on due process of law, but took them to Mackinac, Mich., where they were released and never brought to trial for the murder.

Soon after a large mob took possession of the island and drove out the leaderless Mormons, sending them robbed of their possessions, often with families separated, all up and down the shores of the Great Lakes region. Women were ravished and all the usual marks of a pogrom followed the advent of the mob. Since then no attempt has been made to gather church possessions as it has been the policy of the church, having lost many millions in such persecutions, not to invest very much money in buildings or land.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this church teaches the first principles of the Gospel as other Latter-day Saints teach them, but it acknowledges but one God and His Son, Jesus Christ.

Like Joseph Smith and James J. Strang, the church teaches that Jesus became the Christ by the priesthood bestowed on Him under the hands of God, considering Him a prophet like unto Moses until God ordained Jesus a Prince and a Savior. It has the unique distinction of being the only church to reject utterly and in toto the whole theory of the virgin birth of the Saviour, and the whole concept held by most of the world and most of Mormondom of the immaculate conception and the infinite atonement, denying both as absurd and impossible and proving them so. It maintains that Christ was declared to be the Savior and the Son of God by the resurrection from the dead, and denies that Adam fell by breaking an infinite law, but fell by breaking a law of natural consequence; and the corruption thus caused unfitted him to enter the presence of God and could only be removed by a resurrection; that no man till Jesus ever kept a perfect law, and that He having kept a perfect law, God could not and would not permit Him to remain in a place made for the wicked and lawbreakers; hence He did raise Him from the dead.

Plurality of wives has not been practiced since laws were passed against it, but it was never obligatory, except where required by the inheritance system. It was never taught as necessary to anyone's salvation and was forbidden to some altogether.

ORGANIZATION

As already stated, the church is commanded in the Book of the Law to establish synagogues among the gentiles and gather out the just while waiting for judgments of God, and this it is endeavoring to do. It does not urge saints to gather, except to branches where they may attend church regularly. Neither, knowing how much loss the saints have suffered and how heavy their losses in the past, does it build or buy expensive church property. Some branches own property and some rent. No attempt has been made to gather to stakes where there was persecution or bloodshed, rather the reverse, these places are avoided. Those able to gather are urged to gather to Voree, or wait till God makes known his will by the mouth of a living prophet as to where to gather. All are urged to get on to land and out of the cities and to gather in communities for edification and unification. The church ordains every man fitted for a priesthood to the office called for by his particular qualifications, and tries to keep up the sealings in all marriages, households of the order of the first born, etc., but has not the authority

present to baptize for the dead, though it accepts and believes the principle which was practiced on Beaver Island. Its aim is not to try to make a large number of baptisms appear on the records but to make those baptized into sound converts, able to reason with and to meet all comers and give a reason for the hope that is in them. Further, to build a body of elders, high priests, priests, teachers, and deacons, trained, experienced, sound in the law of the Gospel against the day when God again sees fit to send the Gospel to the world; which most elders teach will occur between 1944 and 1956, a generation after the fullness of the Gospel was restored under Joseph Smith and James J. Strang. The membership aims to be ready and waiting, prepared in heart and in mind, and with an eldership awake, expectant, waiting, hoping, and praying for that day, and ready to go on in unity and peace under the leadership of that prophet to fulfill all the great prophecies of the Scripture regarding that dispensation of the Lord's Gospel.

WORK

In the Book of the Law of the Lord the saints were required to build up their branches among the gentiles and gather the just while they waited the judgment of God. They have ever refused to set a man-made prophet or other such officers at their head and have clung consistently to the idea that a valid priesthood, in its higher orders, can only be obtained through a call by revelation. For many years the apostles ruled the remnant, for hundreds joined the Reorganized and others the Utah Church, but some had remained faithful though growing less each year, until in the nineties the last of the apostles died, but before passing ordained Wingfield Watson to preside over the remnant, who continued to preside till 1922, when the lowest ebb of the church's fortunes came.

Watson ordained S. H. Martin to succeed him as presiding high priest, and the church has gained consistently since then. Max Flanders, who lives in Kansas City, Kans., is presiding high priest at present.

After the death of James, the remnant turned to the promise of God made in a revelation through Joseph Smith in 1832, to send "One mighty and strong" to set the house of God in order and establish the saints on their inheritance. As this body alone of all Latter-day Saints bodies admits being out of order, having no high officers, it is necessarily hampered somewhat but the membership has trebled and the number of elders more than trebled and is united.

The church is now printing a new edition of the Book of the Law and a new edition of the revelations of James J. Strang. The Book of the Law has not been reprinted since 1854, but the new edition will soon be ready for distribution, as well as other publications. In 1922 the church had elders working in but two States but now has elders working in nine States. The elders keep in close touch by mail and work in unity; as heretofore the church lost members to other Latter-day Saints bodies, but at present many are coming back and new ones added. The purpose is to build branches wherever elders reside or make frequent mission trips; gather the scattered saints into branches, but they are not urged to gather to former chosen stakes of Zion, nor to attempt to redeem Zion—that is the Lord's work. Time has been a tattletale on those prophets who do not prophesy; seers who see nothing; translators who translate nothing; and revelators who reveal nothing, and who can only tell you what Joseph Smith said. This church plans to build a body of elders—trained, experienced, and wise in the Gospel and law—from whom the one sent of God may build quorums and make a complete and unified church in short order; incidentally gathering the honest in heart. The blessing of God is with this church and it goes on in hope and faith, sure of fulfillment of promises by Him who is ever a covenant-keeping God.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 18

LUTHERANS

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each of the
22 Lutheran Bodies

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
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UNITED STATES
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

LUTHERANS

GENERAL STATEMENT ¹

History.—The position of the Lutheran Church in America rests upon a birth-right. It is not an immigrant church that needed to be naturalized after it was transplanted from some European land. It is as old as the American Nation and much older than the American Republic. The Lutheran Church in America is an integral part of American Christianity. The people in the Lutheran churches of the land are a constituent and typical element of this Nation.

Lutheranism was thoroughly rooted in American soil during colonial times. It has grown up side by side with the Nation and developed by similar stages of progress. The Lutheran Church in America came from Europe, as did all other churches whose members constitute integral elements in American civilization today. Lutherans were among the very earliest European settlers on American shores. A Lutheran Christmas service was held on Hudson Bay in 1619 and a Lutheran congregation was formed on Manhattan Island in 1648. The Lutherans who came to America with the Dutch colonists of New Amsterdam (now New York) during the third decade of the seventeenth century were mostly Germans and Scandinavians. The Swedish Lutherans who settled on the banks of the Delaware during the next decade finally lost touch with the church in Sweden and passed to the control of the Episcopal Church.

The chief source of Lutheran population in the American colonies was immigration from Germany. The German immigrants came mostly in the eighteenth century. Some of them (particularly from north Germany) came to the colony of New York. The exiles from Salzburg settled in Georgia. Lutherans from Wurttemberg landed at Charleston and settled in South Carolina. But the main current of German Lutheran immigration during colonial times flowed into Pennsylvania, so that by the middle of the eighteenth century there were perhaps 60,000 Lutherans in that colony. Throughout colonial times Pennsylvania was the chief home of American Lutheranism.

From the port of Philadelphia Lutheran settlements spread inland across Pennsylvania to New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Everywhere these Lutherans shared with other Christians the hardships and triumphs of American life and helped as much as any other group in moulding American civilization. Some of them, for example, the Muhlenbergs, were among the leaders in the Revolutionary War, in the State governments, and in the establishment of the Federal Government.

At first only a very small fraction of these Lutherans were gathered into congregations. The supply of pastors was utterly inadequate to their needs. The first organization was effected by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who had been sent out from the University of Halle in response to appeals from America. In 1748 he gathered some of the pastors and congregations into a synod which is known today as the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Other synods followed, in New York in 1786, in North Carolina in 1803, in Ohio in 1818, in Maryland and Virginia in 1820, and in Tennessee in 1820.

As the territory of the church expanded and the number of synods increased, it was felt that they should be bound into some sort of unity so as to bring about greater cooperation. This led to the organization in 1820 of the General Synod. The General Synod in reality cut the European apron-strings of the Lutheran Church in America, because it established a theological seminary, prepared to train its own native ministry, and planned to carry on the home and foreign missionary work of the church. The outstanding leader among the Lutherans during this period was S. S. Schmucker, president of the Gettysburg Seminary.

¹ This statement has been furnished by the Rev. Ralph H. Long, D. D., executive director, National Lutheran Council, who states that the section on history was compiled by the Rev. Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz, and that the section on church polity, with very slight changes, is that which was prepared for the 1926 Report of Religious Bodies by the late Rev. Dr. M. G. G. Scherer.

The organization of a general body gave the Lutherans of America a nationwide outlook and interest. It gave them a sense of permanent citizenship in the Republic. It paralleled the deepest current in the life of the nation at that time. Just when the American Nation felt sufficiently solid and secure to issue its *noli me tangere* in the form of the Monroe Doctrine, the Lutheran Church in America achieved a federal organization intended to maintain its independent existence among the other church bodies. As Washington and Jefferson, and particularly Monroe, had broken European bonds and announced to European nations that our national policy was "America for Americans," so the organization of a General Synod proclaimed to the religious world that the Lutheran Church in this country had reached its majority and announced the policy of "The Lutheran Church for Lutherans." Both were the outgrowth of the same spirit, the rising American spirit of independence and enterprise.

Then came a period of great numerical increase and territorial expansion, due in part to fresh tides of immigration from Germany. The westward movement of American civilization scattered these Lutherans over the entire length and breadth of the country. Before the middle of the nineteenth century the General Synod extended far into the Middle West, where it came into touch with younger and more conservative Lutheran bodies such as the Missouri, the Iowa, and the Scandinavian synods.

It was in 1839 that the first Lutherans from Germany settled in Missouri. They came from Saxony and were fleeing from the rationalism that was rampant in the state church of their homeland at that time. They were imbued with a double portion of the spirit of confessionalism. Their fiery zeal for the whole body of Lutheran doctrine was made even more intense by the ardor of their piety. This union of denominational zeal and religious fervor gave them extraordinary power of propagandism, so that the few shiploads of Saxon pilgrims have grown into one of the largest of Lutheran bodies, the Missouri Synod. This body was organized in 1847 with headquarters at St. Louis and under the powerful leadership of C. F. W. Walther.

Beginning about 1840 the stream of Lutheran immigration from Europe grew rapidly in volume. It came from Germany and the Scandinavian lands. The greatest strength of the current was reached in the 10 years preceding the Civil War. In that decade nearly 1,000,000 immigrants came to American shores from Germany alone. After the close of the Civil War they continued to come at the rate of about 130,000 annually. Multitudes of these German immigrants were Roman Catholics. Great numbers also went to swell the churchless and godless population of the land. But the greater portion of them were Lutherans. From Norway and Sweden also they came in generous numbers and, like the Germans, settled chiefly in the Middle West and Northwest. The results are seen both in the size and the spirit of the Lutheran Church in America.

New bodies were organized, the Norwegian Church in 1854, the German Iowa Synod in 1854, and the Augustana Synod (Swedish) in 1860. The numerical strength of the church grew rapidly. During the first 40 years in the life of the Republic the communicant membership of the church had multiplied threefold, just keeping pace with the general population of the country. But from 1830 to 1870, while the population at large was increasing threefold, the membership of the Lutheran Church increased more than ninefold, reaching in 1870 a total of about 400,000 and standing fourth among the Protestant churches.

These new Lutherans came without pomp or circumstance and took their places quietly in the land. Their genuine spirituality, the solidity of their church life, and the vigor and warmth of their piety were patent to all who came to know them. They were untrained in the habits of free churches and humbled both by the circumstances of their emigration from Europe and by their strange surroundings when they arrived in the New World. But their training in the equable, systematic, and methodical ways of state churches, and their constant emphasis on thorough religious instruction and indoctrination insured them against the irregular fervor of that revivalism that periodically burned over their neighbor churches. It helped to guarantee their independence and permanence in their adopted land. They had much to learn in matters of church organization and administration and in the course of time they did learn their lessons along these lines. But from the beginning they also had much to teach to American Christianity in general on methods of theology and usages of worship, and their teaching has long since yielded visible results.

One effect of this middle period was to infuse a strong confessional element into the body of the Lutheran Church in America. In the older Lutheran bodies, those dating from colonial times, there was a doctrinal reaction due to the study

of the confessions and theology of the historic Lutheran Church. Like the other churches in this period, Lutherans cultivated their denominational consciousness. Sectionalism in political history of our country had its parallel in sectarianism among all the churches. Lutherans shared fully in the current trend. This, together with the importation of rigid confessionalists from the Scandinavian lands and from Germany, stamped the Lutheran Church in America as indelibly evangelical and forever doctrinally conservative.

But the middle period of the century was a time of great strife in all phases of American life. In national life it led to the Civil War. This produced a breach in the ranks of the General Synod. The southern synods withdrew and in 1863 organized a new general body afterwards called the United Synod of the South. A second breach came in 1866. The recovery of the General Synod from the doctrinal indifference of the eighteenth century was not rapid enough to suit certain elements in the body, and a number of synods, led by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, withdrew and organized the General Council. This new organization formed its own institutions, prepared its own literature, and organized its own benevolent operations. As the two general bodies in the North occupied much the same territory and claimed the same mission fields farther west, there was much rivalry and conflict between them. But they both grew rapidly and they both expanded until at the close of the century the district synods of both of them extended to the Pacific.

During the period of phenomenal economic growth in our country, that is, from 1870 to 1910, the Lutheran churches reflected faithfully the spirit of the times. They were full of the spirit of expansion and enterprise. Immigration from the Scandinavian lands grew to magnificent dimensions. More than 1,750,000 came during this period, one-half from Sweden, one-third from Norway, and one-sixth from Denmark. In 1882 more than 100,000 arrived from these sources. Most of these sturdy newcomers, like most of the Lutherans from Germany, did not join any church in America. So they constituted a "Lutheran constituency" and presented a most inviting mission field. The Lutheran churches, old and new, took up the challenge and the result was a high spirit of home missionary enterprise.

The General Synod now centralized not only its home missionary work but also its chief branches of benevolence and put them into the hands of general boards. Other bodies adopted this policy, and in this way they were prepared to go forward rapidly in the practical tasks of the church when the new spirit of enterprise visited American Christianity. New fields were opened, in sprawling cities, in newly settled areas of the Middle West, Northwest, and Far West, and in India, Africa, and Japan. Lutheran colleges and seminaries began to dot the land. Periodicals were established. A Lutheran literature began to appear. A worthy liturgy was devised and commonly accepted. An excellent hymnary was collected and introduced into the congregations. Enthusiasm was carried into every line of the church's proper business, and contributions to benevolences multiplied three times as rapidly as the membership.

So the Lutheran churches flourished and grew. The confirmed membership of all of them increased in these 40 years from less than 500,000 to nearly 2,250,000. This was the largest relative increase made in this period by any of the large denominations. The number of Lutherans passed the number of Presbyterians, and the Lutheran Church advanced from fourth to third place among the Protestant churches in the country. Only the Methodists and Baptists surpassed her numbers. Much of this increase was due to the strong tides of immigration from Europe but much of it also is accounted for by natural increase and by the aggressive missionary spirit that began to pervade all branches of the church.

The twentieth century has been a period of rapprochement among all the Lutherans in America, both along doctrinal lines and in practical work. Here again the Lutheran Church mirrors the tendency in American Christianity as a whole and in American culture in general. The last three decades have been a period of larger units. It has been a time of broad national outlook and even of international mind.

In the Lutheran Church the tendency toward denominational consolidation into larger units appeared somewhat earlier than in the other churches. The first definite expression of the growing solidarity among Lutherans in this period took place among the Norwegians. In 1917, the quadricentennial of the Lutheran Reformation, the three larger bodies of Norwegian Lutherans united to form the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. The next year four German synods in the Middle West united and formed the Joint Synod of Wisconsin. In 1930 the American Lutheran Church was formed out of the Iowa, Ohio, and Buffalo synods.

But the largest merger of all was that of the three general bodies with headquarters in the East. Gradually, very gradually, the breaches were closed. The wounds made by the Civil War were healed. Many factors worked toward reunion of the factions in the North. Not the least of these factors were the advent of a new generation of leaders and the rise of the general spirit of cooperation to take the place of competition and strife. Finally, in November 1918, simultaneously with the armistice in the World War, the General Synod, nearly 100 years old, and the General Council, just 50 years old, joined hands with each other and with the United Synod in the South, and organized the United Lutheran Church in America. This was the reunion of the oldest elements of Lutheranism in this country, the Lutherans of the Muhlenberg development. It made the largest Lutheran body in America and one of the potent forces to be reckoned with in American Christianity today.

In addition to these organic unions among Lutherans, the last few decades have witnessed significant federations in the Lutheran forces of the land. About one-third of all Lutherans in America are cooperating in the Synodical Conference, a loose organization of which the Missouri Synod constitutes five-sixths and which embraces a small body of Negro Lutherans and Slovak Lutherans and Norwegian Lutherans. Then there is the National Lutheran Council, the outgrowth in 1918 of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare. This is an agency rather than a federation in the strict sense. It accomplishes a large volume of work cooperatively for the United Lutheran Church, the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the Augustana Synod, the American Lutheran Church, the United Danish Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, the Icelandic Synod, and the Danish Lutheran Church. A third federation is called the American Lutheran Conference. This began in 1930. It is a medium of cooperation and the cultivation of fraternal relations among a number of Lutheran Church bodies that have headquarters in the Middle West. It unites for cooperative purposes the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the Augustana Synod, the American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, and the United Danish Lutheran Church. These bodies have many interests in common both by virtue of their geographical location and their limited history in America, and by virtue of their general outlook and attitude on questions of belief and life. All these facts testify to the high degree of solidarity that has come to expression among the Lutheran forces in America, particularly in this period of larger units that began in all American life about 1910.

Across the boundaries of these several organizations there is a growing spirit of common interest and outlook. All of the major Lutheran bodies have appointed commissions to meet and consider a more complete consolidation of Lutheran forces on this continent. These negotiations proceed slowly, but some results are beginning to appear.

It should be added that in these days of universal conferences and ecumenical movements the Lutherans of America have entered into definite relationships with the Lutherans of other lands. They have helped to form a Lutheran World Convention. The immediate occasion of this new Lutheran world consciousness on the part of American Lutherans was the work of the National Lutheran Council during and after the World War. The Lutherans of America, who had felt little of the ravages of war, were moved to undertake a ministry of mercy among their suffering European brethren in the faith. Commissioners were sent; contacts were made; large funds were gathered and carefully administered. A sense of fellowship developed, and at Eisenach, Germany, in 1923 an organization was effected by delegates from 22 nations. Twice since then the Lutheran World Convention has held meetings, in Copenhagen in 1929 and in Paris in 1935. The fourth meeting is planned for Philadelphia in 1940. In the meantime a vast field for international Lutheran endeavor has opened and much of it has been occupied. So the Lutherans of America are today in process of lifting their eyes above the limitations of language and nation and ecclesiastical organization. They are moving toward a unified intelligence and a consciousness of solidarity.

Doctrine.—The Lutheran churches of America believe that the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments are given by inspiration of God and are the perfect and only rule of faith and life. They believe that the three general creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian—exhibit the faith of the Christian church, in accordance with the Holy Scriptures.

They believe that the Unaltered Augsburg Confession is in harmony with the Holy Scriptures and is a correct exhibition of its teachings; and that the Apology, the two catechisms of Luther, the Smalcald Articles, and the Formula of Concord, are a faithful development and interpretation of the doctrines of the Word of God and of the Augsburg Confession.

Justification by faith alone in Jesus Christ is held to be the central doctrine of the Word of God according to which all other doctrines are determined and developed. The preaching of the Word of God, rightly divided between law and Gospel, occupies a prominent place in accomplishing repentance and faith. Two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, are regarded as effective means of grace rather than mere signs and memorials. Baptism of infants, which is the rule among Lutherans, is held to have regenerative power through which faith is begotten. In the case of adults it seals and confirms the faith begotten of the Holy Ghost through the Word. Lutherans believe in the real presence of the body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ in the Lord's Supper, offered and given in, with, and under the bread and wine. Consubstantiation, transubstantiation, and impanation are rejected, yet it is firmly believed that the real body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ are sacramentally and supernaturally received by those who partake of the communion.

The Lutheran faith centers in Christ as the only savior of sinful man. "The church is the congregation of saints, in which the Gospel is rightly taught and the sacraments rightly administered." Its unity is one of faith rather than of organization. Organic union is not looked upon as essential to the inner unity of faith.

The Lutheran Church is a firm believer in thorough Christian indoctrination and education, hence insists upon catechetical instruction preparatory to confirmation. Conservative in spirit yet progressive in purpose, the Lutheran Church believes its primary function is to preach and teach the Gospel message without compromise or modification.

Organization.—Among Lutherans the distinction between the laity and the clergy or ministry rests solely upon the orderly exercise of a function which is necessary to the being and continuing life of the church—namely, the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the sacraments. This is committed to the ministry, and in reference to the exercise of this function all ministers are equals; and besides this there is no power which the minister as such can claim the right to exercise, whether he be called bishop, priest, minister, or pastor. All of these are designations of office, not of necessary orders in the ministry or among the faithful.

In Europe, Lutheran Church polity has followed more or less definitely the forms of political government in the several countries, and that not always freely. Accordingly, organization has hitherto functioned through the exercise of authority from the head downward; that is, through bishops, general superintendents, and the like. With the establishment of more democratic forms of government the process has been in many instance reversed.

In the United States and Canada the church has its own free life, independent of the state. Nevertheless, organization has taken place in all Lutheran bodies, whatever the parent country whence they came, along lines having at least general resemblance to the arrangements adopted for the conduct of political government. There are (1) congregations, corresponding to the local or municipal government; (2) synods, corresponding to the State government (in some instances called districts and in still others conferences); and (3) general organizations variously named, corresponding to the National Government.

The congregation is composed of the people and the pastor. The pastor is elected and called by the voting members of the congregation, usually without any time limit. The congregation has the power, however, to terminate the relationship, but it may not depose the pastor from the ministry of the church.

In the Lutheran Church ordination to the ministry is, as a rule, an act of the synod at its annual meeting. It is done with prayer and the laying on of hands by the president of the synod, other ministers usually assisting in the rite. In exceptional cases it may be done at another time and place by a committee appointed by the synod for the purpose. It follows examination of the candidate by a committee of the synod, which covers his scholastic attainments, his fitness for the office, and his loyalty to the Lutheran confessions, particularly the Augsburg Confession. Each minister is a member of the synod which ordained him or of the synod in which he is a pastor, and is subject to its discipline.

In practically every Lutheran Church body in America the congregation is acknowledged as the primary body and the unit of organization. All authority belongs to the congregation together with the pastor, except such as is delegated by constitutional covenant to the larger organization. The internal affairs of the congregation are administered by a church council consisting of the pastor and lay officers. These officers are elected by the congregation, and in many instances a number of them are called elders and others deacons; where this is the case the elders together with the pastor have charge of the spiritual concerns, and

the deacons of the temporal affairs of the church. In other cases there are no elders, but deacons only. There is a growing tendency toward this form. There are also trustees who have charge of the property. These are usually laymen and may or may not be members of the church council.

To every congregation belongs inherently the right of representation and also the right of entering into relations with other congregations, one with it in faith for the purpose of promoting common interests and activities. From these principles result wider organizations.

In some cases the synod is the next higher judicatory above the congregation. The synods are composed of the pastors of the congregations and of lay representatives, one for each congregation or each pastoral charge, and they have only such powers as are delegated to them by the congregations under the provisions of the synodical constitution. In other cases there are districts or conferences which are territorial, which are similarly composed and exercise within their respective bounds the rights and duties constitutionally assigned to them. Some of these have limited powers of legislation, while others are chiefly consultative and advisory.

Still more comprehensive than these intermediate organizations are the general bodies which are national or international in scope. These general organizations are variously named, as church, synod, or conference. The authority exercised by these bodies also varies; some have legislative authority committed to them, and their actions within constitutional limitations are recognized as authoritative by the constituent synods, districts, or conferences, and by the congregations. Others have little or no such authority, but are simply conferences of synods or of congregations for purposes of consultation. The interests entrusted mainly to the general bodies are those pertaining to worship, education, publication, and to eleemosynary and missionary activities.

There is general agreement that the seat of authority and power is primarily in the congregation. The differences which are found as between the districts of the several bodies and as between the general bodies themselves in regard to the powers exercised by them are to be explained, in part at least, by the processes of organization. In some cases the intermediate organizations (synods, districts, conferences) were first organized and later the general bodies, the process being from below upward; in such cases the powers of the intermediate bodies are relatively larger. In other instances the general bodies were organized with a small beginning, and as they grew were divided, thus forming the intermediate organizations from above downward. In instances of this kind the powers of the intermediate organizations are relatively less. Congregations meet in business session at least annually; constituent synods, districts, and conferences in convention, annually; general bodies, annually, biennially, or triennially.

The Lutheran churches have a liturgical form of worship and observe the various general festivals of the Christian church year.

Statistics.—The bodies grouped under the name Lutherans in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the summary table which follows, showing the principal statistics as reported for the four census years. Many changes since 1926 have already been noted.

Differences in doctrinal matters in the Joint Wisconsin Synod caused a split in that body. The new denomination is known as The Protestant Conference (Lutheran).

The 1936 and 1926 figures for membership, including all baptized members, must be considered as not entirely comparable with those of the 1916 and 1906, when communicants only were reported by the great majority of churches.

The movement which has gained considerable headway in the evangelical bodies toward the federation of local churches, has not gained any great importance among the Lutherans; the membership figures reported, however, are exclusive of 14 federated churches, each consisting of a Lutheran unit combined more or less closely with a unit of some other denomination. These 14 federated churches reported a membership of 2,320. The number of Lutherans included is unknown.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LUTHERANS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

LUTHERAN BODY AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1936								
Total for the group	14, 788	4, 244, 890	13, 472	\$279, 428, 601	14, 485	\$43, 431, 160	12, 373	1, 376, 102
American Lutheran Conference.....	5, 855	1, 424, 442	5, 524	81, 027, 758	5, 799	13, 187, 871	4, 909	444, 417
American Lutheran Church ¹	1, 803	499, 899	1, 697	27, 690, 047	1, 799	4, 697, 195	1, 658	165, 947
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America.....	1, 133	327, 472	1, 101	24, 902, 814	1, 126	3, 842, 636	1, 044	101, 843
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.....	2, 400	516, 400	2, 242	25, 056, 616	2, 363	3, 994, 253	1, 792	149, 682
Lutheran Free Church.....	341	47, 140	315	1, 964, 311	335	346, 929	253	15, 496
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	178	33, 531	169	1, 413, 970	176	306, 858	162	11, 449
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America.....	4, 926	1, 463, 482	4, 175	78, 292, 729	4, 726	15, 433, 728	3, 821	289, 795
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.....	4, 014	1, 192, 553	3, 371	66, 273, 902	3, 825	13, 138, 974	3, 132	247, 609
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.....	718	235, 402	638	10, 104, 627	711	1, 998, 986	543	33, 661
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America.....	54	18, 910	47	1, 091, 200	53	169, 507	35	2, 477
Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	59	7, 632	53	453, 850	56	79, 209	35	1, 226
Negro Mission.....	81	8, 985	66	369, 150	81	47, 052	76	4, 822
United Lutheran Church in America.....	3, 484	1, 286, 612	3, 384	117, 577, 984	3, 468	14, 366, 739	3, 334	627, 181
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America.....	30	2, 066	26	138, 730	24	29, 423	21	1, 708
Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod).....	13	831	7	25, 500	13	4, 953	8	226
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America.....	123	16, 293	68	207, 559	101	28, 645	42	1, 723
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	160	21, 466	124	958, 437	159	160, 900	109	4, 899
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America.....	67	6, 157	52	156, 184	67	29, 772	30	993
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	13	1, 808	13	51, 200	13	7, 210	10	468
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	80	16, 057	74	730, 100	79	139, 393	64	3, 544
The Protestant Conference (Lutheran).....	22	3, 253	15	138, 420	21	25, 076	18	580
Nonsynodical Lutheran Congregations.....	15	2, 423	10	124, 000	15	17, 450	7	568
1926								
Total for the group	15, 102	3, 966, 003	13, 400	273, 409, 748	14, 721	59, 500, 845	11, 472	1, 249, 998
United Lutheran Church in America.....	3, 650	1, 214, 340	3, 516	114, 526, 248	3, 577	21, 162, 961	3, 415	619, 781
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America.....	1, 180	311, 425	1, 118	22, 781, 698	1, 165	5, 369, 446	1, 036	100, 775
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	4, 752	1, 292, 620	3, 878	78, 755, 894	4, 601	19, 487, 432	3, 028	212, 071
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.....	3, 917	1, 040, 275	3, 148	65, 318, 781	3, 789	16, 350, 315	2, 485	179, 868
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.....	709	229, 242	631	11, 828, 013	695	2, 743, 164	490	28, 948
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America.....	55	14, 759	43	1, 083, 000	53	285, 341	24	1, 826
Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	71	8, 344	56	526, 100	64	108, 612	29	1, 429

¹ Figures for American Lutheran Church in 1936 may be compared with the combined figures shown for the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States; Lutheran Synod of Buffalo; and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States, as reported in 1926.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LUTHERANS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Con.

LUTHERAN BODY AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
1926—Continued								
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America	2,554	496,707	2,278	\$24,822,215	2,497	\$5,786,977	1,660	131,147
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States	872	247,783	832	15,646,708	865	3,702,259	769	88,822
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo	41	9,267	41	873,500	40	143,726	34	2,649
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Eielsen Synod)	15	1,087	10	42,500	14	6,415	10	217
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States	873	217,873	799	8,657,486	867	2,223,888	778	50,878
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	96	18,921	84	728,200	95	178,222	69	3,362
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America	14	2,186	14	56,475	14	14,157	11	458
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod	185	32,071	126	1,018,621	183	234,139	134	9,028
Lutheran Free Church	393	46,366	336	2,303,365	377	526,993	236	12,849
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	190	29,198	172	1,491,348	185	382,344	162	10,556
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America	70	7,788	48	220,050	64	28,316	39	1,414
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church	138	24,016	78	226,090	100	39,728	35	1,924
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America	26	1,700	21	102,100	24	37,889	19	929
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference	3	851	3	31,000	3	6,602	3	368
Independent Lutheran Congregations	50	11,804	46	1,126,250	50	169,351	34	2,770
1916								
Total for the group	13,921	2,467,516	12,431	109,415,163	13,276	22,827,047	9,446	998,339
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America	1,846	370,715	1,811	24,271,797	1,810	4,342,251	1,766	311,501
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South	492	56,656	485	2,572,245	467	446,283	438	43,697
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America	2,386	540,642	2,274	32,108,091	2,343	5,630,234	2,179	307,595
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America	3,620	777,701	3,151	25,973,538	3,339	6,721,599	1,370	110,300
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America	2,740	318,650	2,259	11,501,919	2,579	2,539,552	1,504	82,366
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod	362	29,893	253	1,178,488	284	270,914	269	14,011
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America	987	112,673	798	4,383,151	939	836,923	429	24,313
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America	1,391	176,084	1,208	5,990,280	1,356	1,431,715	806	44,042
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States	826	164,968	776	5,718,462	806	1,256,673	687	66,773
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo	42	6,128	39	244,163	41	68,952	23	1,524
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eielsen Synod	20	1,206	8	23,500	15	7,030	10	245
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States	977	130,793	847	4,057,635	957	1,089,874	769	38,120
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	101	14,544	90	394,809	97	105,356	65	2,981
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America	14	1,830	12	35,450	12	4,720	10	435
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America	15	2,978	8	78,000	13	13,905	9	669
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod	134	18,881	89	368,771	128	73,977	112	9,752
Lutheran Free Church (Norwegian)	376	28,180	309	1,116,760	361	287,986	243	10,285

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LUTHERANS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Con.

LUTHERAN BODY AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
1916—Continued								
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	192	17,324	173	\$696,780	186	\$193,593	165	7,777
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	64	7,933	41	125,091	59	15,017	49	2,077
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).....	47	6,664	34	64,942	36	8,459	23	1,109
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	23	892	19	45,410	21	14,837	20	641
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	6	831	6	17,800	6	6,749	4	492
1906								
Total for the group.....	12,042	2,112,494	10,768	74,826,389	-----	-----	8,682	782,786
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	1,734	270,221	1,680	16,875,429	-----	-----	1,628	225,948
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	449	47,747	429	1,509,760	-----	-----	380	30,039
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	2,133	462,177	2,008	22,394,618	-----	-----	1,914	254,882
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	3,284	648,529	2,731	18,916,407	-----	-----	1,434	94,009
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	1,167	185,027	956	3,668,588	-----	-----	842	43,714
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	772	123,408	694	3,606,285	-----	-----	601	47,609
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	33	5,270	32	130,000	-----	-----	13	626
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	265	33,268	222	682,135	-----	-----	194	8,995
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eielsen Synod.....	26	1,013	6	15,900	-----	-----	6	112
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	24	2,440	18	30,050	-----	-----	17	808
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	828	110,254	676	2,327,093	-----	-----	614	27,642
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	917	107,712	648	2,469,713	-----	-----	370	18,714
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	55	9,697	49	184,700	-----	-----	38	2,462
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	92	12,541	66	248,700	-----	-----	58	2,983
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	14	2,101	14	32,350	-----	-----	12	498
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....	11	3,275	11	89,300	-----	-----	11	1,125
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	105	12,907	44	151,345	-----	-----	77	4,515
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	317	26,928	219	660,310	-----	-----	211	7,479
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	198	16,340	138	418,450	-----	-----	142	6,116
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....	59	12,141	31	219,300	-----	-----	12	585
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	66	10,111	43	95,150	-----	-----	62	2,144
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).....	68	8,170	35	62,856	-----	-----	22	1,038
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	16	482	10	16,400	-----	-----	15	393
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	9	735	8	21,550	-----	-----	9	350

AMERICAN LUTHERAN CONFERENCE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the American Lutheran Conference for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of each of the constituent bodies in the American Lutheran Conference includes all baptized persons on the registers of the local congregations.

This conference represents the federation of five separate bodies—namely, American Lutheran Church, Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Lutheran Free Church, and United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

The American Lutheran Conference has come into existence since the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	5,855	1,411	4,444	24.1	75.9
Members , number	1,424,442	622,463	801,979	43.7	56.3
Average membership per church	243	441	180		
Membership by sex:					
Male	653,842	276,279	377,563	42.3	57.7
Female	712,376	326,453	385,923	45.8	54.2
Sex not reported	58,224	19,731	38,493	33.9	66.1
Males per 100 females	91.8	84.6	97.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	350,780	149,104	201,676	42.5	57.5
13 years and over	1,023,013	453,485	569,528	44.3	55.7
Age not reported	50,649	19,874	30,775	39.2	60.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	25.5	24.7	26.2		
Church edifices , number	5,591	1,376	4,215	24.6	75.4
Value—number reporting	5,524	1,362	4,162	24.7	75.3
Amount reported	\$81,027,758	\$47,517,351	\$33,510,407	58.6	41.4
Constructed prior to 1936	\$78,892,784	\$46,284,884	\$32,607,900	58.7	41.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$2,134,974	\$1,232,467	\$902,507	57.7	42.3
Average value per church	\$14,668	\$34,888	\$8,052		
Debt—number reporting	1,640	813	827	49.6	50.4
Amount reported	\$11,817,713	\$9,974,566	\$1,843,147	84.4	15.6
Number reporting "no debt"	2,691	367	2,324	13.6	86.4
Parsonages , number	3,471	1,032	2,439	29.7	70.3
Value—number reporting	3,140	984	2,156	31.3	68.7
Amount reported	\$13,349,024	\$5,868,296	\$7,480,728	44.0	56.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	5,799	1,407	4,392	24.3	75.7
Amount reported	\$13,187,871	\$6,962,008	\$6,225,863	52.8	47.2
Pastors' salaries	\$4,595,063	\$2,043,426	\$2,551,637	44.5	55.5
All other salaries	\$1,207,018	\$771,083	\$435,935	63.9	36.1
Repairs and improvements	\$1,124,407	\$543,312	\$581,095	48.3	51.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$1,074,967	\$723,371	\$351,596	67.3	32.7
All other current expenses, including interest	\$2,409,337	\$1,603,099	\$806,238	66.5	33.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$269,641	\$150,115	\$119,526	55.7	44.3
Home missions	\$258,626	\$114,244	\$144,382	44.2	55.8
Foreign missions	\$193,878	\$73,824	\$120,054	38.1	61.9
To general headquarters for distribution	\$1,556,709	\$685,296	\$871,413	44.0	56.0
All other purposes	\$498,225	\$254,238	\$243,987	51.0	49.0
Average expenditure per church	\$2,274	\$4,948	\$1,418		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,909	1,340	3,569	27.3	72.7
Officers and teachers.....	60,332	27,195	33,137	45.1	54.9
Scholars.....	444,417	222,916	221,501	50.2	49.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,397	595	1,802	24.8	75.2
Officers and teachers.....	8,570	3,244	5,326	37.9	62.1
Scholars.....	97,434	38,661	58,773	39.7	60.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,186	353	833	29.8	70.2
Officers and teachers.....	2,679	874	1,805	32.6	67.4
Scholars.....	33,321	12,444	20,877	37.3	62.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	121	26	95	21.5	78.5
Officers and teachers.....	782	248	534	31.6	68.4
Scholars.....	6,271	2,602	3,669	41.5	58.5

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the American Lutheran Conference by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as “under 13 years of age” and “13 years of age and over,” and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Ur- ban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males
United States.....	5,855	1,411	4,444	1,424,442	622,463	801,979	653,842	712,376	58,224	91.8
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	6	3	3	1,597	1,022	575	779	818	-----	95.2
New Hampshire.....	3	3	-----	1,016	1,016	-----	481	535	-----	89.9
Vermont.....	3	1	2	501	197	304	245	256	-----	95.7
Massachusetts.....	39	35	4	15,908	14,999	909	6,937	7,759	1,212	89.4
Rhode Island.....	10	8	2	4,360	3,645	715	2,067	2,293	-----	90.1
Connecticut.....	29	16	13	12,157	9,014	3,143	5,656	6,501	-----	87.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	87	64	23	31,000	27,496	3,504	14,063	16,762	175	83.9
New Jersey.....	19	18	1	4,078	3,798	280	1,883	2,195	-----	85.8
Pennsylvania.....	97	54	43	32,209	26,110	6,099	13,933	15,951	2,325	87.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	279	114	165	105,338	65,854	39,484	47,053	55,657	2,628	84.5
Indiana.....	56	27	29	16,919	9,995	6,924	7,328	8,270	1,321	88.6
Illinois.....	279	148	131	113,649	81,007	32,642	51,075	59,675	2,899	85.6
Michigan.....	185	88	97	56,528	41,836	14,692	26,261	30,267	-----	86.8
Wisconsin.....	654	134	520	189,291	75,540	113,751	87,073	92,079	10,139	94.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	1,356	220	1,136	322,552	110,722	211,830	149,460	157,544	15,548	94.9
Iowa.....	451	83	368	132,400	36,703	95,697	62,000	65,899	4,501	94.1
Missouri.....	22	6	16	4,854	2,091	2,763	2,389	2,465	-----	96.9
North Dakota.....	799	36	763	108,595	17,230	91,365	50,418	51,508	6,669	97.9
South Dakota.....	379	24	355	65,590	10,557	55,033	29,650	30,525	5,415	97.1
Nebraska.....	177	21	156	39,476	7,159	32,317	18,966	19,362	1,148	98.0
Kansas.....	88	13	75	18,265	3,301	14,964	8,894	9,230	141	96.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	26	12	14	10,522	7,059	3,463	4,679	5,843	-----	80.1
District of Colum- bia.....	4	4	-----	1,434	1,434	-----	637	797	-----	79.9
Virginia.....	6	-----	6	717	-----	717	332	385	-----	86.2
West Virginia.....	21	4	17	3,405	1,352	2,053	1,577	1,828	-----	86.3
North Carolina.....	8	3	5	1,913	899	1,014	610	734	569	83.1
Florida.....	7	4	3	613	348	265	311	302	-----	103.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	-----	1	124	-----	124	61	63	-----	(1)
Alabama.....	5	3	2	570	473	97	225	345	-----	65.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	1	1	-----	229	229	-----	109	120	-----	90.8
Louisiana.....	4	4	-----	816	816	-----	319	497	-----	64.2
Oklahoma.....	9	1	8	1,219	157	1,062	473	551	195	85.8
Texas.....	227	46	181	49,000	11,152	37,848	23,455	25,545	-----	91.8
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	160	23	137	16,474	5,005	11,469	6,944	7,495	2,035	92.6
Idaho.....	32	10	22	3,641	1,932	1,709	1,759	1,882	-----	93.5
Wyoming.....	5	3	2	441	351	90	203	238	-----	85.3
Colorado.....	47	26	21	8,494	6,330	2,164	3,505	4,248	441	89.6
Utah.....	4	4	-----	413	413	-----	159	254	-----	62.6
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	149	61	88	24,987	16,271	8,716	11,371	13,228	388	86.0
Oregon.....	43	24	19	7,355	5,198	2,157	3,386	3,969	-----	85.3
California.....	78	62	16	15,792	13,752	2,040	6,816	8,501	475	80.2

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches report- ing	Officers and teachers	Scholar- s
United States.....	5,855	1,424,442	350,780	1,023,013	50,649	25.5	4,909	60,332	444,417
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	6	1,597	427	1,170	-----	26.7	6	54	360
New Hampshire.....	3	1,016	230	786	-----	22.6	3	48	201
Vermont.....	3	501	21	91	389	18.8	3	20	82
Massachusetts.....	39	15,908	3,011	12,442	355	19.4	39	684	3,798
Rhode Island.....	10	4,360	799	3,561	-----	18.3	9	167	750
Connecticut.....	29	12,157	2,440	9,717	-----	20.1	24	363	1,973
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	87	31,000	8,599	21,830	571	28.3	82	1,614	11,201
New Jersey.....	19	4,078	1,244	2,834	-----	30.5	18	258	1,394
Pennsylvania.....	97	32,209	7,440	22,591	2,178	24.8	91	1,479	12,345
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:									
Ohio.....	279	105,338	25,311	78,231	1,796	24.4	270	4,446	46,998
Indiana.....	56	16,919	4,583	12,336	-----	27.1	54	698	6,592
Illinois.....	279	113,649	25,641	84,602	3,406	23.3	272	5,001	39,909
Michigan.....	185	56,528	14,169	40,663	1,696	25.8	165	2,408	19,429
Wisconsin.....	654	189,291	43,930	137,889	7,472	24.2	519	6,010	41,574
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1,356	322,552	78,419	229,040	15,093	25.5	1,102	13,725	93,623
Iowa.....	451	132,400	35,114	94,883	2,403	27.0	411	5,275	38,102
Missouri.....	22	4,854	1,190	3,664	-----	24.5	19	197	1,348
North Dakota.....	799	108,595	28,081	75,673	4,841	27.1	547	4,460	27,905
South Dakota.....	379	65,590	17,550	43,894	4,146	28.6	315	3,177	21,058
Nebraska.....	177	39,476	10,627	27,901	948	27.5	165	1,813	12,558
Kansas.....	88	18,265	4,271	13,416	578	24.1	85	917	6,665
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	26	10,522	3,607	6,915	-----	34.3	26	609	5,824
District of Colum- bia.....	4	1,434	369	1,065	-----	25.7	3	80	655
Virginia.....	6	717	199	518	-----	27.8	5	59	394
West Virginia.....	21	3,405	1,001	2,404	-----	29.4	20	199	1,949
North Carolina.....	8	1,913	708	1,205	-----	37.0	8	104	1,111
Florida.....	7	613	178	435	-----	29.0	7	76	377
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	124	26	98	-----	21.0	1	9	115
Alabama.....	5	570	180	390	-----	31.6	4	30	360
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1	229	39	190	-----	17.0	1	10	90
Louisiana.....	4	816	71	745	-----	8.7	4	56	368
Oklahoma.....	9	1,219	263	761	195	25.7	8	66	569
Texas.....	227	49,000	11,905	36,216	879	24.7	197	1,895	15,899
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	160	16,474	4,483	10,110	1,881	30.7	113	893	5,559
Idaho.....	32	3,641	973	2,668	-----	26.7	26	225	1,455
Wyoming.....	5	441	156	285	-----	35.4	5	43	295
Colorado.....	47	8,494	2,371	5,969	154	28.4	39	440	2,880
Utah.....	4	413	59	354	-----	14.3	3	32	146
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	149	24,987	5,711	18,144	1,132	23.9	129	1,317	9,025
Oregon.....	43	7,355	1,567	5,788	-----	21.3	40	416	2,816
California.....	78	15,792	3,817	11,439	536	25.0	71	958	6,665

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	5, 855	5, 591	5, 524	\$81, 027, 758	1, 640	\$11, 817, 713	3, 140	\$13, 349, 024
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	6	6	6	75, 000	4	6, 365	4	1 38, 500
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	67, 500			2	
Vermont.....	3	3	3	33, 000				
Massachusetts.....	39	37	37	1, 427, 380	25	168, 955	19	136, 300
Rhode Island.....	10	10	10	310, 000	3	42, 130	7	39, 000
Connecticut.....	29	28	27	924, 830	16	116, 738	14	87, 292
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	87	84	84	3, 731, 577	56	937, 057	45	387, 728
New Jersey.....	19	18	18	511, 192	15	144, 190	11	73, 500
Pennsylvania.....	97	97	97	2, 620, 340	44	438, 789	55	340, 600
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	279	280	277	8, 201, 405	99	1, 259, 559	199	1, 014, 763
Indiana.....	56	55	54	1, 036, 050	21	158, 145	39	176, 700
Illinois.....	279	275	275	9, 065, 203	128	1, 611, 160	190	1, 070, 234
Michigan.....	185	182	179	3, 722, 600	67	811, 198	114	511, 550
Wisconsin.....	654	637	629	8, 799, 562	178	1, 017, 209	342	1, 582, 955
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	1, 356	1, 312	1, 288	15, 835, 692	349	2, 265, 773	638	2, 716, 721
Iowa.....	451	441	440	5, 967, 147	126	483, 904	330	1, 509, 450
Missouri.....	22	21	20	344, 100	7	84, 007	15	47, 160
North Dakota.....	799	739	732	4, 332, 746	102	337, 849	313	857, 154
South Dakota.....	379	364	360	2, 921, 673	80	220, 683	186	632, 950
Nebraska.....	177	167	168	1, 825, 515	48	162, 783	127	435, 050
Kansas.....	88	86	83	1, 230, 130	23	90, 849	64	219, 700
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	26	25	25	853, 636	17	298, 786	17	2 116, 200
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	375, 000	4	116, 400		
Virginia.....	6	5	5	8, 200			3	
West Virginia.....	21	20	20	360, 082	4	53, 700	13	34, 500
North Carolina.....	8	8	8	146, 900	4	26, 274	4	11, 300
Florida.....	7	7	7	53, 500	4	8, 486	3	11, 500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	1	1	1	3 35, 600	{-----}	{-----}	1	3 5, 000
Alabama.....	5	3	3				2	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	4 50, 500	{-----}	{-----}	1	4 19, 500
Louisiana.....	4	4	4				3	
Oklahoma.....	9	9	9				5	
Texas.....	227	197	190	1, 894, 896	46	275, 572	125	395, 385
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	160	125	124	610, 770	45	77, 861	49	158, 500
Idaho.....	32	30	30	170, 400	4	11, 375	16	37, 050
Wyoming.....	5	4	4	18, 000	2	6, 500	3	14, 500
Colorado.....	47	43	42	434, 259	18	73, 200	30	103, 200
Utah.....	4	4	4	43, 000	1	1, 000	3	14, 000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	149	142	141	1, 474, 794	40	246, 974	75	232, 492
Oregon.....	43	41	40	393, 200	17	47, 977	28	89, 200
California.....	78	73	72	1, 101, 729	41	212, 604	44	216, 590

¹ Amount for New Hampshire combined with figures for Maine, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

³ Amount for Kentucky combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

⁴ Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Louisiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	5, 855	5, 799	\$13, 187, 871	\$4, 595, 063	\$1, 207, 018	\$1, 124, 407
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	6	6	14, 564	5, 227	669	564
New Hampshire.....	3	3	9, 736	4, 854	805	1, 009
Vermont.....	3	3	2, 171	1, 424	190	84
Massachusetts.....	39	39	167, 258	58, 113	20, 882	12, 615
Rhode Island.....	10	10	42, 006	12, 530	5, 136	2, 821
Connecticut.....	29	29	129, 946	33, 537	8, 839	9, 664
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	87	87	426, 329	117, 517	50, 209	38, 437
New Jersey.....	19	19	73, 878	28, 720	5, 174	6, 804
Pennsylvania.....	97	97	368, 282	123, 073	37, 682	29, 584
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	279	279	1, 196, 467	346, 251	124, 319	88, 655
Indiana.....	56	56	189, 673	62, 041	23, 466	8, 233
Illinois.....	279	278	1, 287, 146	371, 100	144, 103	96, 710
Michigan.....	185	183	598, 282	190, 510	64, 742	51, 584
Wisconsin.....	654	648	1, 397, 906	487, 709	133, 051	128, 789
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	1, 356	1, 341	2, 839, 237	946, 803	267, 921	280, 796
Iowa.....	451	450	1, 182, 725	439, 847	95, 828	114, 655
Missouri.....	22	22	49, 234	20, 220	4, 201	1, 921
North Dakota.....	799	784	672, 099	295, 974	47, 835	54, 923
South Dakota.....	379	374	457, 861	201, 474	28, 506	39, 790
Nebraska.....	177	174	341, 823	144, 629	28, 575	18, 986
Kansas.....	88	88	184, 810	77, 806	13, 482	11, 594
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	26	26	143, 485	35, 322	9, 897	9, 105
District of Columbia.....	4	4	30, 844	8, 785	2, 685	6, 900
Virginia.....	6	6	4, 859	3, 047	179	648
West Virginia.....	21	21	45, 875	12, 353	5, 045	7, 846
North Carolina.....	8	8	17, 131	5, 452	160	865
Florida.....	7	7	21, 192	6, 987	706	4, 923
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	1	1	¹ 5, 407	3, 360	315	145
Alabama.....	5	5				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1	1	² 13, 506	6, 403	747	750
Louisiana.....	4	4				
Oklahoma.....	9	9	12, 888	5, 370	160	352
Texas.....	227	226	391, 900	157, 951	22, 199	31, 757
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	160	155	134, 626	67, 547	5, 687	9, 519
Idaho.....	32	31	42, 899	21, 529	2, 524	7, 373
Wyoming.....	5	5	9, 483	3, 242	942	675
Colorado.....	47	47	83, 389	37, 547	6, 110	5, 557
Utah.....	4	3	5, 795	3, 211	810	775
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	149	149	253, 148	109, 766	18, 982	18, 965
Oregon.....	43	43	90, 370	40, 842	4, 759	6, 689
California.....	78	78	249, 641	96, 990	19, 496	13, 345

¹ Amount for Kentucky combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Louisiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,074,967	\$2,409,337	\$269,641	\$258,626	\$193,878	\$1,556,709	\$498,225
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,484	4,915	258	787	288	248	124
New Hampshire.....		1,528	372	150	29	468	521
Vermont.....		251	10	12		200	
Massachusetts.....	16,445	34,903	3,289	2,209	725	15,138	2,939
Rhode Island.....	4,240	8,799	1,294	91	17	6,370	708
Connecticut.....	4,811	39,671	759	3,220	599	8,122	20,724
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	38,676	118,103	10,962	8,557	3,778	31,570	8,520
New Jersey.....	5,191	17,248	1,653	859	295	6,297	1,637
Pennsylvania.....	22,708	85,125	10,230	4,080	2,415	41,392	11,993
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	139,227	256,462	32,485	13,992	9,561	145,881	39,634
Indiana.....	14,111	46,355	1,722	2,486	1,222	20,242	9,795
Illinois.....	119,236	293,973	32,120	27,439	16,072	130,285	56,108
Michigan.....	62,439	123,396	12,666	6,825	4,437	59,957	21,726
Wisconsin.....	118,938	217,645	21,343	27,127	25,184	192,621	45,499
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	212,005	441,027	50,713	75,411	68,978	376,667	118,916
Iowa.....	59,935	182,650	20,838	27,553	19,667	167,876	53,876
Missouri.....	3,807	8,990	491	434	330	6,971	1,869
North Dakota.....	48,202	88,772	13,304	11,947	12,381	75,630	23,131
South Dakota.....	20,606	67,179	7,113	7,670	5,769	66,049	13,705
Nebraska.....	21,409	40,148	6,826	7,847	5,249	49,617	18,537
Kansas.....	8,347	25,358	4,596	5,159	2,973	27,894	7,601
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	16,720	51,685	4,555	1,632	894	9,826	3,849
District of Columbia.....	2,350	7,373	475	337	108	1,331	500
Virginia.....		541	85		6	343	5
West Virginia.....	2,301	11,195	1,802	300	569	3,379	1,085
North Carolina.....	5,777	3,049	97			1,096	635
Florida.....	5,424	1,766	331	109	95	629	222
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	}	662	213	225	55	372	60
Alabama.....							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	}	3,609	436	215	40	1,081	50
Louisiana.....							
Oklahoma.....	520	1,288	2,075	135	59	865	2,064
Texas.....	35,736	77,218	9,129	8,430	2,664	37,190	9,626
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	13,176	21,305	2,057	1,241	1,275	9,207	3,612
Idaho.....	1,421	4,651	530	594	492	3,183	602
Wyoming.....	1,572	2,118	50	123	19	511	231
Colorado.....	4,809	15,070	2,088	771	430	8,821	2,186
Utah.....	500	183	11	141		164	
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	18,623	44,657	5,972	3,940	3,108	22,024	7,111
Oregon.....	8,462	13,446	1,745	1,809	1,350	9,039	2,226
California.....	35,584	47,023	4,943	4,769	2,745	18,148	6,598

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The American Lutheran Conference is youngest among federations of Lutheran synods in America. It was organized at Minneapolis, Minn., in October 1930 by delegates elected by the following groups: The Augustana Synod, the Buffalo Synod, the Iowa Synod, the Joint Synod of Ohio, the Lutheran Free Church, the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and the United Danish Lutheran Church. That same year three of the above, the Buffalo Synod, the Iowa Synod, and the Ohio Synod, were merged under the name American Lutheran Church. The conference is constituted at this date as at the beginning, though with five synods instead of seven.

Its doctrinal position is stated in Article II of its constitution:

The American Lutheran Conference accepts the canonical books of the Old and the New Testaments as the inspired Word of God and the only infallible authority in all matters of faith and life; and the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the true presentation of the pure doctrine of the Word of God and a summary of the faith.

A more detailed statement as to doctrine and principle is found in the so-called "Minneapolis Theses" of November 18, 1925. These were the basis upon which the call was issued and the federation achieved.

The conference is a federation of independent synods each remaining sovereign in its own field.

ORGANIZATION

The constitution sets out the following:

This organization is founded for the purpose of giving testimony to the unity in the faith of the participating church bodies, and to this end has as its objects:

1. Mutual counsel concerning the faith, life, and work of the church.
2. Cooperation in matters of common interest and responsibility, such as:
(a) Allocation of work in home mission fields; (b) elementary and higher Christian education; (c) inner mission work (Christian social service); (d) student service in State schools and universities; (e) special missionary activities; (f) joint publication of Christian literature; (g) periodic exchange of theological professors at the theological seminaries, etc.

WORK

Among achievements the following may be listed: Regional home mission committees for adjustment of overlapping fields of labor have been established covering the United States and Canada. A joint theological magazine "The Journal of the American Lutheran Conference" is in its third year. A joint secretaryship for student work at nonchurch-related colleges and universities has been established.

The conference meets biennially and functions in interims through commissions under the general supervision of the executive committee.

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. T. F. Gullixson, president, American Lutheran Conference.

AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

The American Lutheran Church was formed in 1930 by a merger of three constituent bodies, namely, the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo, the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States, and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States. These bodies were reported separately in 1926, hence there are no comparative data for the American Lutheran Church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	1,803	482	1,321	26.7	73.3
Members , number	499,899	227,390	272,509	45.5	54.5
Average membership per church	277	472	206		
Membership by sex:					
Male	230,257	100,705	129,552	43.7	56.3
Female	256,265	121,576	134,689	47.4	52.6
Sex not reported	13,377	5,109	8,268	38.2	61.8
Males per 100 females	89.9	82.8	96.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	129,713	57,421	72,292	44.3	55.7
13 years and over	360,250	163,889	196,361	45.5	54.5
Age not reported	9,936	6,080	3,856	61.2	38.8
Percent under 13 years ²	26.5	25.9	26.9		
Church edifices , number	1,717	459	1,258	26.7	73.3
Value—number reporting	1,697	457	1,240	26.9	73.1
Amount reported	\$27,690,047	\$16,689,601	\$11,000,446	60.3	39.7
Constructed prior to 1936	\$26,849,210	\$16,193,800	\$10,655,410	60.3	39.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$840,837	\$495,801	\$345,036	59.0	41.0
Average value per church	\$16,317	\$36,520	\$8,871		
Debt—number reporting	528	268	260	50.8	49.2
Amount reported	\$4,513,606	\$3,582,884	\$930,722	79.4	20.6
Number reporting "no debt"	846	133	713	15.7	84.3
Parsonages , number	1,245	377	868	30.3	69.7
Value—number reporting	1,194	366	828	30.7	69.3
Amount reported	\$4,827,070	\$2,158,540	\$2,668,530	44.7	55.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	1,799	482	1,317	26.8	73.2
Amount reported	\$4,697,195	\$2,459,071	\$2,238,124	52.4	47.6
Pastors' salaries	\$1,659,517	\$707,240	\$952,277	42.6	57.4
All other salaries	\$413,352	\$276,529	\$136,823	66.9	33.1
Repairs and improvements	\$385,319	\$189,886	\$195,433	49.3	50.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$447,951	\$266,594	\$181,357	59.5	40.5
All other current expenses, including interest	\$926,700	\$603,027	\$323,673	65.1	34.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$103,803	\$59,915	\$43,888	57.7	42.3
Home missions	\$53,855	\$22,430	\$31,425	41.6	58.4
Foreign missions	\$33,760	\$14,862	\$18,898	44.0	56.0
To general headquarters for distribution	\$536,384	\$246,423	\$289,961	45.9	54.1
All other purposes	\$136,554	\$72,165	\$64,389	52.8	47.2
Average expenditure per church	\$2,611	\$5,102	\$1,699		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1,658	460	1,198	27.7	72.3
Officers and teachers	18,434	8,542	9,892	46.3	53.7
Scholars	165,947	84,538	81,409	50.9	49.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	570	151	419	26.5	73.5
Officers and teachers	1,859	822	1,037	44.2	55.8
Scholars	20,286	8,547	11,739	42.1	57.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	644	215	429	33.4	66.6
Officers and teachers	1,152	457	695	39.7	60.3
Scholars	14,405	7,128	7,277	49.5	50.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	40	17	23		
Officers and teachers	185	97	88	52.4	47.6
Scholars	2,694	1,815	879	67.4	32.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males
United States.....	1,803	482	1,321	499,899	227,390	272,509	230,257	256,265	13,377	89.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	34	18	16	9,227	6,226	3,001	4,085	5,142	-----	79.4
Pennsylvania.....	50	30	20	20,727	17,917	2,810	8,605	9,997	2,125	86.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	272	107	165	101,959	62,475	39,484	45,419	53,912	2,628	84.2
Indiana.....	42	16	26	12,386	6,475	5,911	5,177	5,888	1,321	87.9
Illinois.....	98	25	73	31,458	13,143	18,315	14,758	16,700	-----	88.4
Michigan.....	84	42	42	35,054	26,166	8,888	16,345	18,709	-----	87.4
Wisconsin.....	174	47	127	62,511	33,331	29,180	28,803	31,254	2,454	92.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	123	27	96	33,379	10,461	22,918	15,646	16,595	1,138	94.3
Iowa.....	179	27	152	52,224	13,671	38,553	24,161	25,945	2,118	93.1
Missouri.....	17	2	15	2,960	262	2,698	1,487	1,473	-----	101.0
North Dakota.....	135	5	130	18,124	1,551	16,573	8,801	8,720	603	100.9
South Dakota.....	82	3	79	13,043	888	12,155	6,288	6,475	280	97.1
Nebraska.....	80	6	74	19,422	1,587	17,835	9,870	9,552	-----	103.3
Kansas.....	41	4	37	6,880	846	6,034	3,370	3,369	141	100.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	25	11	14	10,475	7,012	3,463	4,658	5,817	-----	80.1
District of Columbia..	3	3	-----	1,381	1,381	-----	619	762	-----	81.2
Virginia.....	5	-----	5	498	-----	498	233	265	-----	87.9
West Virginia.....	21	4	17	3,405	1,352	2,053	1,577	1,828	-----	86.3
North Carolina.....	8	3	5	1,913	899	1,014	610	734	569	83.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	-----	1	124	-----	124	61	63	-----	(¹)
Alabama.....	3	3	-----	473	473	-----	182	291	-----	62.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	1	1	-----	229	229	-----	109	120	-----	90.8
Louisiana.....	4	4	-----	816	816	-----	319	497	-----	64.2
Oklahoma.....	7	1	6	854	157	697	403	451	-----	89.4
Texas.....	203	38	165	43,660	9,864	33,796	20,856	22,804	-----	91.5
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	11	1	10	959	286	673	446	513	-----	86.9
Idaho.....	11	3	8	1,050	202	848	528	522	-----	101.1
Colorado.....	19	12	7	3,904	2,597	1,307	1,868	2,036	-----	91.7
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	37	13	24	5,204	2,284	2,920	2,426	2,778	-----	87.3
Oregon.....	13	8	5	2,252	1,775	477	1,004	1,248	-----	80.4
California.....	20	18	2	3,348	3,064	284	1,543	1,805	-----	85.5

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches report- ing	Officers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	1, 803	499, 899	129, 713	360, 250	9, 936	26. 5	1, 658	18, 434	165, 947
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	34	9, 227	2, 593	6, 634	-----	28. 1	32	449	3, 486
Pennsylvania.....	50	20, 727	4, 978	13, 571	2, 178	26. 8	46	880	8, 898
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	272	101, 959	24, 537	75, 626	1, 796	24. 5	263	4, 297	46, 021
Indiana.....	42	12, 386	3, 479	8, 907	-----	28. 1	40	472	5, 184
Illinois.....	98	31, 458	8, 260	22, 952	246	26. 5	95	1, 094	9, 080
Michigan.....	84	35, 054	8, 312	25, 242	1, 500	24. 8	80	1, 215	11, 940
Wisconsin.....	174	62, 511	14, 393	45, 866	2, 252	23. 9	137	1, 470	11, 547
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	123	33, 379	8, 956	24, 096	327	27. 1	114	1, 147	8, 547
Iowa.....	179	52, 224	14, 261	37, 833	130	27. 4	166	1, 747	13, 325
Missouri.....	17	2, 960	775	2, 185	-----	26. 2	16	108	679
North Dakota.....	135	18, 124	5, 612	12, 484	28	31. 0	124	596	4, 606
South Dakota.....	82	13, 043	4, 114	8, 490	439	32. 6	78	468	3, 229
Nebraska.....	80	19, 422	5, 403	14, 019	-----	27. 8	77	663	5, 380
Kansas.....	41	6, 880	1, 820	4, 559	501	28. 5	40	274	2, 408
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	25	10, 475	3, 586	6, 889	-----	34. 2	25	605	5, 812
District of Columbia.....	3	1, 381	369	1, 012	-----	26. 7	3	80	655
Virginia.....	5	498	162	336	-----	32. 5	4	36	304
West Virginia.....	21	3, 405	1, 001	2, 404	-----	29. 4	20	199	1, 949
North Carolina.....	8	1, 913	708	1, 205	-----	37. 0	8	104	1, 111
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	124	26	98	-----	21. 0	1	9	115
Alabama.....	3	473	167	306	-----	35. 3	3	25	340
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1	229	39	190	-----	17. 0	1	10	90
Louisiana.....	4	816	71	745	-----	8. 7	4	56	368
Oklahoma.....	7	854	198	656	-----	23. 2	6	33	269
Texas.....	203	43, 660	10, 861	32, 270	529	25. 2	175	1, 586	13, 923
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	11	959	368	591	-----	38. 4	10	55	330
Idaho.....	11	1, 050	300	750	-----	28. 6	9	49	377
Colorado.....	19	3, 904	1, 248	2, 656	-----	32. 0	19	151	1, 254
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	37	5, 204	1, 597	3, 607	-----	30. 7	31	213	1, 619
Oregon.....	13	2, 252	469	1, 783	-----	20. 8	13	125	1, 065
California.....	20	3, 348	1, 050	2, 288	10	31. 5	18	218	2, 036

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON-AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 803	1, 717	1, 897	\$27, 890, 047	528	\$4, 513, 806	1, 194	\$4, 827, 070
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	34	32	32	821, 880	17	237, 619	19	121, 000
Pennsylvania.....	50	50	50	1, 699, 170	27	360, 074	32	225, 300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	272	273	270	7, 890, 495	95	1, 180, 459	196	983, 263
Indiana.....	42	41	41	764, 475	14	136, 125	31	115, 700
Illinois.....	98	97	97	1, 717, 300	31	138, 570	75	337, 600
Michigan.....	84	83	82	2, 468, 050	33	608, 598	65	304, 750
Wisconsin.....	174	168	165	2, 903, 299	55	421, 681	109	506, 720
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	123	121	121	1, 506, 690	38	218, 524	89	353, 802
Iowa.....	179	174	173	2, 026, 970	52	171, 134	142	613, 550
Missouri.....	17	16	16	129, 100	5	34, 507	11	28, 300
North Dakota.....	135	128	127	470, 800	17	20, 375	67	155, 350
South Dakota.....	82	79	76	426, 720	12	16, 086	40	118, 300
Nebraska.....	80	74	75	616, 800	17	61, 091	64	183, 550
Kansas.....	41	38	37	248, 600	9	20, 969	28	60, 500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	25	24	24	833, 636	16	294, 286	17	108, 200
District of Columbia.....	3	3	3	353, 000	3	108, 900	1	(1)
Virginia.....	5	4	4	5, 700			2	(1)
West Virginia.....	21	20	20	360, 082	4	53, 700	13	34, 500
North Carolina.....	8	8	8	146, 900	4	26, 274	4	11, 300
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	4	4	4	46, 500			3	17, 500
Oklahoma.....	7	7	7	17, 400	2	3, 661	5	8, 000
Texas.....	203	174	167	1, 534, 846	38	246, 882	108	310, 085
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	11	8	8	27, 200	3	11, 465	4	11, 800
Idaho.....	11	9	9	41, 950	2	1, 875	6	12, 600
Colorado.....	19	18	18	122, 480	8	36, 705	15	51, 800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	37	33	33	231, 000	5	15, 836	24	60, 600
Oregon.....	13	11	10	106, 000	7	19, 844	10	32, 300
California.....	20	17	17	142, 004	14	68, 366	12	46, 000
Other States.....	5	3	3	31, 000			2	14, 700

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Kentucky, 1; Alabama, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	1, 803	1, 799	\$4, 697, 195	\$1, 659, 517	\$413, 352	\$395, 319
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	34	34	138, 303	41, 706	13, 170	16, 479
Pennsylvania	50	50	232, 947	76, 266	25, 698	15, 472
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	272	272	1, 148, 378	334, 426	120, 282	85, 703
Indiana	42	42	135, 426	41, 578	18, 949	5, 397
Illinois	98	98	307, 762	109, 382	26, 903	29, 254
Michigan	84	84	371, 665	103, 016	46, 822	25, 752
Wisconsin	174	173	453, 356	159, 687	48, 898	49, 939
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	123	123	307, 785	119, 241	20, 438	21, 808
Iowa	179	179	440, 833	180, 275	30, 682	46, 494
Missouri	17	17	23, 582	12, 120	889	1, 152
North Dakota	135	133	92, 900	51, 240	3, 505	6, 084
South Dakota	82	82	71, 895	41, 518	2, 227	3, 475
Nebraska	80	80	150, 147	68, 553	9, 978	7, 372
Kansas	41	41	57, 140	30, 531	2, 503	4, 697
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	25	25	142, 412	35, 322	9, 897	9, 105
District of Columbia	3	3	28, 715	8, 460	2, 660	6, 500
Virginia	5	5	3, 285	2, 147	145	198
West Virginia	21	21	45, 875	12, 353	5, 045	7, 846
North Carolina	8	8	17, 131	5, 452	160	865
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	1	1	1 3, 891	2, 460	315	125
Alabama	3	3				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	1	1	2 13, 506	6, 403	747	750
Louisiana	4	4				
Oklahoma	7	7	6, 838	3, 870	160	302
Texas	203	202	319, 727	129, 741	15, 537	24, 722
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	11	11	9, 062	3, 277	180	325
Idaho	11	11	13, 913	6, 288	532	3, 576
Colorado	19	19	30, 646	16, 856	1, 594	2, 401
PACIFIC:						
Washington	37	37	49, 973	25, 788	1, 956	4, 352
Oregon	13	13	30, 937	11, 784	991	1, 150
California	20	20	49, 165	19, 777	2, 489	4, 024

¹ Amount for Kentucky combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Louisiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$447,951	\$926,700	\$103,803	\$53,855	\$33,760	\$536,384	\$136,554
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	11,496	37,391	3,514	1,310	749	11,039	1,449
Pennsylvania.....	18,934	52,614	7,964	2,791	2,060	22,184	8,964
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	135,423	241,201	31,011	13,364	9,406	140,012	37,550
Indiana.....	12,086	35,814	1,167	1,170	767	15,555	2,943
Illinois.....	35,299	51,828	3,912	3,504	2,470	37,923	7,287
Michigan.....	50,521	81,318	10,607	4,175	2,267	33,558	13,629
Wisconsin.....	30,906	81,615	6,542	4,280	2,292	57,458	11,739
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	37,869	52,944	6,316	2,887	1,757	36,822	7,703
Iowa.....	22,357	79,051	5,985	4,565	2,303	56,948	12,173
Missouri.....	1,257	3,531	451	128	167	3,228	659
North Dakota.....	2,882	8,651	2,199	1,834	901	11,974	3,630
South Dakota.....	1,261	6,998	1,081	1,750	1,018	10,547	2,020
Nebraska.....	11,607	14,989	3,514	3,389	2,242	21,332	7,171
Kansas.....	2,253	4,701	612	294	86	9,955	1,508
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	16,720	50,820	4,529	1,594	887	9,721	3,817
District of Columbia.....	2,350	6,214	435	300	100	1,196	500
Virginia.....		541	35		6	208	5
West Virginia.....	2,301	11,195	1,802	300	569	3,379	1,085
North Carolina.....	5,777	3,049	97			1,096	635
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	}	346	193	25	55	372	-----
Alabama.....							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	}	3,609	436	215	40	1,081	50
Louisiana.....							
Oklahoma.....	520	672	75	135	59	705	340
Texas.....	31,671	64,322	7,706	3,576	2,017	33,029	7,406
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	300	3,367	210	186	70	790	357
Idaho.....	711	1,163	78	7	292	1,167	99
Colorado.....	2,100	3,646	598	382	170	2,556	343
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1,174	7,280	1,009	777	442	5,759	1,436
Oregon.....	2,927	7,676	881	640	326	3,165	1,397
California.....	7,074	10,154	844	277	242	3,625	659

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	1,803	499,899	1,697	\$27,690,047	528	\$4,513,806	1,799	\$4,697,195	1,658	165,947
California.....	20	3,348	17	142,004	14	68,366	20	49,165	18	2,036
Central.....	164	33,922	153	1,131,380	40	153,552	164	266,435	158	9,922
Dakota.....	226	32,007	209	921,520	32	47,926	224	173,247	210	8,145
Eastern.....	184	60,477	179	5,423,298	91	1,351,219	184	758,414	176	28,542
Illinois.....	131	41,463	129	2,324,875	44	272,435	131	412,390	126	12,961
Iowa.....	148	44,082	142	1,624,570	46	153,229	148	376,566	137	11,352
Michigan.....	139	60,567	137	4,154,835	56	834,975	139	649,460	132	20,540
Minnesota.....	160	42,181	158	1,926,390	46	237,734	160	376,940	148	10,679
Northwestern.....	61	8,506	52	378,950	14	37,555	61	94,823	53	3,061
Ohio.....	189	66,100	187	5,174,680	53	685,976	189	753,110	183	32,512
Texas.....	212	45,335	174	1,600,346	39	250,263	211	337,969	184	14,805
Wisconsin.....	169	61,911	160	2,887,199	53	420,376	168	448,676	133	11,392

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The American Lutheran Church is the result of a merger in Toledo, Ohio, in August 1930, of the Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States, organized September 1818, Somerset, Ohio; the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo, organized June 1845, Milwaukee, Wis.; and the Synod of Iowa and Other States, organized 1854, St. Sebald, Iowa.

It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois and maintains headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio. Its principal offices are located in Columbus, Ohio. Its work extends into 32 States, the District of Columbia, and 5 provinces of Canada. It carries on foreign mission work in India and on the island of New Guinea, off the coast of Australia.

DOCTRINE

The American Lutheran Church accepts the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the inspired Word of God and the only infallible authority in all matters of faith and life. It also accepts each and all of the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the true exposition and presentation of the faith once for all delivered unto the saints. In worship it is liturgical and, although uniformity is not demanded, it is generally observed.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the American Lutheran Church is both congregational and synodical. It is congregational in that the individual congregation is considered the highest judicatory in the affairs of the church, the district synods and the general body being advisory and having authority only in such matters as are entrusted to them by the congregations. In all the constitutions setting forth synodical rights and duties, this sovereignty of the congregation is jealously guarded. The polity is synodical in that the decisions of the district synods and of the general body are final in all questions referred to them.

The district synods meet annually and the general body biennially. Delegates to the general convention are chosen at the meetings of the district synods. Eighteen parishes belonging to the synod, including their pastors, constitute an electoral precinct, which is entitled to one clerical and one lay delegate.

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. William G. Sodt, stewardship secretary, American Lutheran Church.

WORK

The work of the American Lutheran Church is divided into five major departments: American missions; foreign missions; Christian education; Christian charity; and ministerial relief.

The major portion of its annual budget for American missions, amounting to approximately \$250,000, is spent on home missions—the work of gathering the unchurched millions of America, regardless of race or color, into the Church of Jesus Christ and 205 home missionaries are active in 405 home-mission stations. Although the American Lutheran Church is preponderantly a rural church, much of its home mission activity is carried on in large industrial centers.

Among the Negroes of the South, principally Maryland, Alabama, and Mississippi, a beginning has been made in the work of Christian education and evangelization. The work of ministering to the spiritual needs of thousands of unchurched Mexicans in the State of Texas also is given attention.

Considerable success is achieved in following the thousands of young men and women in the State universities and colleges in order to provide for their spiritual needs.

The American Lutheran Church carries on foreign mission work in the Madras Presidency of India. Ten ordained white missionaries and 7 native pastors and several hundred teachers and catechists serve an Indian constituency living in 353 towns and villages in this area. Its second foreign mission enterprise is located in the Madang area of the island of New Guinea, where 34 ordained missionaries and lay helpers, in addition to several hundred teachers, minister unto approximately 15,000 native Christians.

The American Lutheran Church places particular emphasis on Christian education, beginning with the child in the home and following through its college training. Through its Board of Parish Education, it supervises the Christian training of nearly 200,000 Sunday-school pupils, and 50,000 pupils in other departments of education within the local congregations. The church owns and operates two theological seminaries, two colleges of senior rank, and three junior colleges. In addition to this it cooperates with other Lutheran bodies in maintaining a Lutheran college on the Pacific coast.

In addition to encouraging local charities and the support of Lutheran inner mission agencies, the American Lutheran Church operates six homes for orphans, five homes for the aged, and three hospitals. One of these hospitals is an institution for those afflicted with tuberculosis. Through its treasury for ministerial relief it gives aid to aged dependent pastors and their widows. At the present time a pension fund for workers in the church is being inaugurated.

The youth of the church participates in the work of the American Lutheran Church in its own organization, the Luther League of the American Lutheran Church. The women's organization is the Women's Missionary Federation of the American Lutheran Church and the men are developing active interest in the Lutheran Brotherhood of the American Lutheran Church.

The Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, Ohio, with a branch in Chicago, Ill., is the official publishing house of the church. Its principal activity is the publication of Bibles, hymnals, Sunday-school material, devotional literature, and weekly church papers—the Lutheran Standard in English and the Kirchenblatt in German. It also publishes two theological journals and a paper for children.

The total value of the property owned by the American Lutheran Church is approximately \$35,000,000.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AUGUSTANA SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 133	482	651	42. 5	57. 5
Members , number.....	327, 472	209, 956	117, 516	64. 1	35. 9
Average membership per church.....	289	436	181		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	153, 010	95, 164	57, 846	62. 2	37. 8
Female.....	173, 068	113, 580	59, 488	65. 6	34. 4
Sex not reported.....	1, 394	1, 212	182	86. 9	13. 1
Males per 100 females.....	88. 4	83. 8	97. 2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	75, 647	47, 885	27, 162	63. 8	36. 2
13 years and over.....	248, 670	160, 816	87, 854	64. 7	35. 3
Age not reported.....	3, 755	1, 255	2, 500	33. 4	66. 6
Percent under 13 years ²	23. 2	22. 9	23. 6		
Church edifices , number.....	1, 115	479	636	43. 0	57. 0
Value—number reporting.....	1, 101	472	629	42. 9	57. 1
Amount reported.....	\$24, 902, 814	\$18, 076, 695	\$6, 832, 119	72. 6	27. 4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$24, 253, 411	\$17, 568, 129	\$6, 685, 282	72. 4	27. 6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$649, 403	\$502, 566	\$146, 837	77. 4	22. 6
Average value per church.....	\$22, 618	\$38, 285	\$10, 862		
Debt—number reporting.....	492	310	182	63. 0	37. 0
Amount reported.....	\$3, 441, 804	\$3, 075, 517	\$366, 287	89. 4	10. 6
Number reporting "no debt".....	382	106	276	27. 7	72. 3
Parsonages , number.....	706	351	355	49. 7	50. 3
Value—number reporting.....	644	323	321	50. 2	49. 8
Amount reported.....	\$3, 339, 098	\$2, 042, 270	\$1, 296, 828	61. 2	38. 8
Expenditures :					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 126	481	645	42. 7	57. 3
Amount reported.....	\$3, 842, 636	\$2, 617, 408	\$1, 225, 228	68. 1	31. 9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 198, 801	\$744, 293	\$454, 508	62. 1	37. 9
All other salaries.....	\$410, 490	\$310, 489	\$100, 001	75. 6	24. 4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$341, 786	\$202, 027	\$139, 759	59. 1	40. 9
Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest.....	\$289, 764	\$229, 969	\$59, 795	79. 4	20. 6
All other current expenses, including in- terest.....	\$786, 984	\$590, 835	\$196, 149	75. 1	24. 9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75, 198	\$54, 959	\$20, 239	73. 1	26. 9
Home missions.....	\$93, 107	\$57, 263	\$35, 844	61. 5	38. 5
Foreign missions.....	\$44, 310	\$27, 009	\$17, 301	61. 0	39. 0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$421, 380	\$276, 578	\$144, 802	65. 6	34. 4
All other purposes.....	\$180, 816	\$123, 986	\$56, 830	68. 6	31. 4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 413	\$5, 442	\$1, 900		
Sunday schools :					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 044	464	580	44. 4	55. 6
Officers and teachers.....	15, 936	9, 822	6, 114	61. 6	38. 4
Scholars.....	101, 843	66, 843	35, 000	65. 6	34. 4
Summer vacation Bible schools :					
Churches reporting, number.....	425	190	235	44. 7	55. 3
Officers and teachers.....	1, 889	1, 097	792	58. 1	41. 9
Scholars.....	21, 433	12, 660	8, 773	59. 1	40. 9
Weekday religious schools :					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	54	43		
Officers and teachers.....	238	138	100	58. 0	42. 0
Scholars.....	2, 990	1, 862	1, 128	62. 3	37. 7
Parochial schools :					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	6	3		
Officers and teachers.....	169	113	56	66. 9	33. 1
Scholars.....	676	566	110	83. 7	16. 3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number	1, 133	1, 180	1, 165	1, 007
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number	—47	15	158	-----
Percent	—4. 0	1. 3	15. 7	-----
Members , number	327, 472	311, 425	204, 417	179, 204
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	16, 047	107, 008	25, 213	-----
Percent	5. 2	52. 3	14. 1	-----
Average membership per church	289	264	175	178
Church edifices , number	1, 115	1, 223	1, 148	978
Value—number reporting	1, 101	1, 118	1, 105	927
Amount reported	\$24, 902, 814	\$22, 781, 698	\$10, 453, 916	\$6, 427, 392
Average value per church	\$22, 618	\$20, 377	\$9, 461	\$6, 934
Debt—number reporting	492	322	406	335
Amount reported	\$3, 441, 804	\$2, 230, 298	\$1, 268, 705	\$763, 116
Parsonages , number	706			
Value—number reporting	644	639	478	418
Amount reported	\$3, 339, 098	\$4, 381, 551	\$1, 890, 218	\$1, 221, 237
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	1, 126	1, 165	1, 135	-----
Amount reported	\$3, 842, 636	\$5, 369, 446	\$2, 489, 105	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$1, 198, 801			
All other salaries	\$410, 490			
Repairs and improvements	\$341, 786	\$4, 161, 788	\$1, 777, 042	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$289, 764			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$786, 984			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$75, 198			
Home missions	\$93, 107			
Foreign missions	\$44, 310	\$1, 166, 911	\$536, 317	-----
To general headquarters for distribution	\$421, 380			
All other purposes	\$180, 816			
Not classified		\$40, 747	\$175, 746	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$3, 413	\$4, 609	\$2, 193	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	1, 044	1, 036	1, 024	885
Officers and teachers	15, 936	13, 084	11, 448	9, 294
Scholars	101, 843	100, 775	84, 555	70, 890

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 are those reported for the Augustana Synod of the General Council.² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 133	482	651	327, 472	209, 956	117, 516	153, 010	173, 069	1, 394	88.4	1, 044	15, 936	101, 843
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	3	1	2	697	285	412	348	349	-----	99.7	3	20	125
New Hampshire.....	2	2	-----	707	707	-----	321	386	-----	83.2	2	27	103
Vermont.....	3	1	2	501	197	304	245	256	-----	95.7	3	20	82
Massachusetts.....	36	32	4	15, 463	14, 554	909	6, 815	7, 636	1, 012	89.2	36	665	3, 718
Rhode Island.....	9	7	2	4, 285	3, 570	715	2, 034	2, 251	-----	90.4	8	158	725
Connecticut.....	29	16	13	12, 157	9, 014	3, 143	5, 656	6, 501	-----	87.0	24	363	1, 973
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	36	30	6	13, 583	13, 162	421	6, 102	7, 481	-----	81.6	33	611	3, 501
New Jersey.....	14	13	1	2, 701	2, 421	280	1, 223	1, 478	-----	82.7	13	168	791
Pennsylvania.....	46	23	23	11, 282	7, 993	3, 289	5, 328	5, 954	-----	89.5	44	591	3, 422
E. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	5	5	-----	2, 759	2, 759	-----	1, 369	1, 390	-----	98.5	5	113	787
Indiana.....	13	10	3	4, 415	3, 402	1, 013	2, 098	2, 317	-----	90.5	13	219	1, 368
Illinois.....	111	81	30	59, 964	52, 381	7, 583	27, 262	32, 702	-----	83.4	109	2, 725	20, 425
Michigan.....	73	36	37	16, 984	13, 089	3, 895	7, 835	9, 149	-----	85.6	63	939	5, 693
Wisconsin.....	71	18	53	10, 647	4, 550	6, 097	5, 155	5, 492	-----	93.9	63	638	3, 524
W. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	333	73	260	89, 222	41, 347	47, 875	42, 662	46, 560	-----	91.6	310	4, 264	27, 726
Iowa.....	71	27	44	22, 665	10, 846	11, 819	10, 581	11, 702	382	90.4	69	1, 115	7, 460
Missouri.....	4	3	1	1, 777	1, 712	65	846	931	-----	90.9	3	89	669
North Dakota.....	36	6	30	4, 353	1, 542	2, 811	2, 149	2, 204	-----	97.5	28	222	1, 386
South Dakota.....	30	3	27	5, 467	1, 552	4, 915	2, 698	2, 769	-----	97.4	25	270	1, 605
Nebraska.....	46	9	37	12, 968	3, 958	9, 010	6, 177	6, 791	-----	91.0	43	730	4, 201
Kansas.....	39	6	33	10, 161	2, 047	8, 114	4, 921	5, 240	-----	93.9	37	563	3, 748
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	1	-----	47	47	-----	21	26	-----	(1)	1	4	12
District of Colum- bia.....	1	1	-----	53	53	-----	18	35	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	7	4	3	613	348	265	311	302	-----	103.0	7	76	377
E. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	2	-----	2	97	-----	97	43	54	-----	(1)	1	5	20
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	15	5	10	3, 022	899	2, 123	1, 447	1, 575	-----	91.9	15	203	1, 228
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	6	5	1	1, 141	1, 114	27	499	642	-----	77.7	5	65	341
Idaho.....	7	4	3	1, 072	848	224	509	563	-----	90.4	6	71	408
Wyoming.....	2	2	-----	211	211	-----	103	108	-----	95.4	2	16	140
Colorado.....	14	10	4	3, 054	2, 839	215	1, 404	1, 650	-----	85.1	11	180	1, 116
Utah.....	3	3	-----	313	313	-----	119	194	-----	61.3	2	23	106
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	26	18	8	6, 534	6, 066	468	2, 999	3, 535	-----	84.8	25	302	1, 940
Oregon.....	12	6	6	2, 063	1, 512	551	908	1, 155	-----	78.6	10	110	592
California.....	27	21	6	6, 494	5, 618	876	2, 804	3, 690	-----	76.0	25	371	2, 531

* Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ²
United States.....	1, 133	1, 180	1, 165	327, 472	311, 425	204, 417	75, 047	248, 670	3, 755	23. 2
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	3	4	4	697	482	274	195	502	-----	28. 0
Vermont.....	3	3	3	501	474	454	21	91	389	18. 8
Massachusetts.....	36	36	33	15, 463	13, 822	7, 041	2, 996	12, 467	-----	19. 4
Rhode Island.....	9	9	9	4, 285	4, 022	2, 733	799	3, 486	-----	18. 6
Connecticut.....	29	29	30	12, 157	11, 472	7, 484	2, 440	9, 717	-----	20. 1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	36	38	39	13, 583	13, 707	10, 238	3, 792	9, 595	196	28. 3
New Jersey.....	14	16	18	2, 701	2, 649	1, 843	659	2, 042	-----	24. 4
Pennsylvania.....	46	55	58	11, 282	12, 801	10, 328	2, 442	8, 840	-----	21. 6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5	7	5	2, 759	3, 137	1, 332	624	2, 135	-----	22. 6
Indiana.....	13	13	13	4, 415	3, 477	2, 545	1, 071	3, 344	-----	24. 3
Illinois.....	111	112	112	59, 964	55, 096	37, 430	13, 298	46, 666	-----	22. 2
Michigan.....	73	77	76	16, 984	16, 238	11, 116	4, 684	12, 104	196	27. 9
Wisconsin.....	71	68	66	10, 647	10, 942	7, 549	2, 293	8, 221	133	21. 8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	333	337	319	89, 222	82, 322	53, 026	20, 659	66, 578	1, 985	23. 7
Iowa.....	71	74	83	22, 665	22, 153	14, 289	5, 014	17, 651	-----	22. 1
Missouri.....	4	6	6	1, 777	1, 644	890	398	1, 379	-----	22. 4
North Dakota.....	36	42	36	4, 353	4, 180	2, 441	1, 127	3, 226	-----	25. 9
South Dakota.....	30	32	30	5, 467	5, 141	2, 852	1, 508	3, 959	-----	27. 6
Nebraska.....	46	49	46	12, 968	14, 118	9, 261	3, 262	9, 540	166	25. 5
Kansas.....	39	40	45	10, 161	11, 124	8, 651	2, 206	7, 878	77	21. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Florida.....	7	5	4	613	239	137	178	435	-----	29. 0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	2	3	3	97	174	74	13	84	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Texas.....	15	16	18	3, 022	3, 295	2, 000	561	2, 111	350	21. 0
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	6	6	6	1, 141	943	651	204	740	197	21. 6
Idaho.....	7	8	11	1, 072	743	743	258	814	-----	24. 1
Wyoming.....	2	4	3	211	213	84	58	153	-----	27. 5
Colorado.....	14	14	15	3, 054	2, 747	1, 853	814	2, 240	-----	26. 7
Utah.....	3	4	5	313	336	257	34	279	-----	10. 9
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	26	31	34	6, 534	5, 835	2, 824	1, 504	5, 015	15	23. 1
Oregon.....	12	13	14	2, 063	1, 850	1, 271	415	1, 648	-----	20. 1
California.....	27	24	16	6, 494	5, 222	1, 956	1, 313	5, 130	51	20. 4
Other States.....	3 4	5	5	807	827	690	207	600	-----	25. 7

¹ Figures are for the Augustana Synod of the General Council.² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.³ Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Maryland, 1; and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 133	1, 115	1, 101	\$24, 902, 814	492	\$3, 441, 804	644	\$3, 339, 098
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	3	3	3	35, 000				
Vermont.....	3	3	3	33, 000	3	5, 465	1	(1)
Massachusetts.....	36	34	34	1, 337, 380	24	166, 205	17	119, 300
Rhode Island.....	9	9	9	302, 500	2	38, 050	7	39, 000
Connecticut.....	29	28	27	924, 830	16	116, 738	14	87, 292
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	36	35	35	1, 984, 251	27	427, 056	20	214, 000
New Jersey.....	14	13	13	394, 192	11	97, 790	6	45, 000
Pennsylvania.....	46	46	46	881, 170	17	78, 715	23	115, 300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	5	5	265, 910	3	77, 300	3	31, 500
Indiana.....	13	13	12	266, 575	7	22, 020	7	58, 500
Illinois.....	111	110	110	5, 622, 037	67	967, 273	75	498, 234
Michigan.....	73	71	70	1, 038, 820	28	172, 327	35	161, 200
Wisconsin.....	71	70	70	778, 219	25	95, 393	31	127, 400
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	333	330	322	4, 843, 719	124	511, 811	179	794, 464
Iowa.....	71	70	70	1, 602, 790	34	206, 392	52	246, 400
Missouri.....	4	4	3	210, 000	2	49, 500	3	18, 500
North Dakota.....	36	33	33	216, 600	9	10, 305	15	49, 200
South Dakota.....	30	29	29	314, 500	10	13, 981	18	78, 500
Nebraska.....	46	46	46	925, 915	16	67, 827	34	168, 000
Kansas.....	39	39	38	921, 030	13	68, 200	34	151, 200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Florida.....	7	7	7	53, 500	4	8, 486	3	11, 500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	15	15	15	259, 750	6	25, 500	11	69, 300
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	6	6	82, 000	2	2, 950	4	20, 000
Idaho.....	7	7	7	75, 700	1	2, 000	3	12, 250
Colorado.....	14	14	13	189, 479	4	10, 655	11	33, 400
Utah.....	3	3	3	37, 000	1	1, 000	2	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	26	26	26	450, 542	13	93, 914	10	41, 408
Oregon.....	12	12	12	169, 300	5	11, 433	7	23, 500
California.....	27	26	26	582, 005	15	81, 318	14	82, 750
Other States.....	8	8	8	105, 100	3	12, 200	5	37, 000

* Amount included in "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

† Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 2; and Wyoming, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1, 133	1, 126	\$3, 842, 636	\$1, 198, 801	\$410, 490	\$341, 766
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	3	3	4, 647	474	152	192
Vermont.....	3	3	2, 171	1, 424	190	84
Massachusetts.....	36	36	160, 295	54, 552	19, 880	11, 880
Rhode Island.....	9	9	40, 819	11, 961	5, 116	2, 736
Connecticut.....	29	29	129, 946	33, 537	8, 839	9, 664
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	36	36	203, 748	52, 983	22, 039	18, 162
New Jersey.....	14	14	55, 752	21, 220	4, 064	5, 124
Pennsylvania.....	46	46	130, 135	45, 007	11, 984	14, 112
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	42, 254	9, 225	3, 512	2, 472
Indiana.....	13	13	52, 505	19, 363	4, 447	2, 816
Illinois.....	111	111	738, 537	177, 026	97, 519	52, 663
Michigan.....	73	71	179, 262	66, 632	15, 408	19, 658
Wisconsin.....	71	71	121, 127	43, 993	8, 951	7, 668
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	333	330	948, 591	292, 332	111, 865	102, 660
Iowa.....	71	71	294, 856	90, 368	27, 293	33, 059
Missouri.....	4	4	23, 847	6, 900	3, 107	769
North Dakota.....	36	36	37, 903	16, 663	2, 367	4, 437
South Dakota.....	30	30	50, 582	20, 673	3, 239	9, 076
Nebraska.....	46	46	143, 190	52, 124	16, 348	8, 312
Kansas.....	39	39	117, 830	41, 620	10, 699	5, 848
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Florida.....	7	7	21, 192	6, 987	706	4, 923
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	15	15	54, 372	19, 475	5, 584	5, 850
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6	14, 521	6, 493	1, 128	1, 189
Idaho.....	7	6	15, 290	6, 804	1, 527	2, 880
Colorado.....	14	14	35, 990	13, 946	3, 994	2, 199
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	26	26	70, 235	25, 604	7, 102	3, 253
Oregon.....	12	12	26, 327	10, 352	2, 218	2, 597
California.....	27	27	103, 750	40, 901	9, 865	5, 189
Other States.....	11	10	22, 962	10, 162	1, 347	2, 314

¹ Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 2; Wyoming, 2; and Utah, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$289, 764	\$786, 984	\$75, 198	\$93, 107	\$44, 310	\$421, 380	\$180, 816
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1, 080	2, 487	28	49	11	50	124
Vermont.....		251	10	12		200	
Massachusetts.....	16, 445	33, 678	3, 229	2, 129	725	14, 838	2, 939
Rhode Island.....	4, 150	8, 401	1, 294	91	17	6, 345	708
Connecticut.....	4, 811	39, 671	759	3, 220	599	8, 122	20, 724
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	21, 985	53, 504	4, 834	5, 987	2, 634	14, 944	6, 676
New Jersey.....	4, 641	12, 113	945	859	295	5, 284	1, 207
Pennsylvania.....	3, 774	29, 511	2, 066	1, 289	355	19, 008	3, 029
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3, 154	14, 651	1, 024	628	155	5, 869	1, 564
Indiana.....	2, 025	10, 329	535	1, 316	455	4, 422	6, 797
Illinois.....	66, 416	178, 658	23, 752	19, 733	9, 083	73, 121	40, 566
Michigan.....	9, 553	34, 606	1, 202	2, 121	1, 586	22, 790	5, 706
Wisconsin.....	19, 607	20, 922	724	1, 933	941	11, 108	5, 280
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	67, 542	156, 922	14, 772	26, 150	13, 338	122, 192	40, 818
Iowa.....	17, 146	55, 997	6, 115	10, 492	5, 465	31, 028	17, 893
Missouri.....	2, 550	5, 459	40	306	163	3, 443	1, 110
North Dakota.....	565	8, 451	94	301	135	4, 009	881
South Dakota.....	820	8, 933	1, 044	1, 003	385	4, 493	916
Nebraska.....	6, 617	17, 047	2, 814	3, 421	2, 280	24, 231	9, 996
Kansas.....	5, 761	20, 199	3, 766	4, 391	2, 678	16, 860	6, 008
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Florida.....	5, 424	1, 766	331	109	95	629	222
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	3, 125	11, 627	1, 187	2, 164	597	3, 425	1, 338
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	875	3, 635	13	14	29	817	328
Idaho.....	250	2, 143	52	392	11	965	266
Colorado.....	1, 200	7, 710	593	61	49	5, 153	1, 085
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	6, 347	17, 480	909	1, 481	741	6, 585	733
Oregon.....	3, 410	3, 484	403	532	366	2, 864	101
California.....	8, 891	22, 448	2, 244	2, 294	1, 059	7, 661	3, 198
Other States.....	1, 600	4, 901	419	629	63	924	603

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES OR DISTRICTS, 1936

CONFERENCE OR DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
Total.....	1, 133	327, 472	1, 101	\$24, 902, 814	452	\$3, 441, 804	1, 128	\$3, 842, 636	1, 044	101, 843
California.....	27	6, 494	26	582, 005	15	81, 318	27	103, 750	25	2, 531
Columbia.....	41	9, 033	41	647, 042	19	107, 347	40	102, 602	37	2, 701
Illinois.....	159	73, 479	155	6, 603, 001	90	1, 184, 107	158	910, 970	151	24, 623
Iowa.....	71	22, 358	69	1, 536, 790	32	185, 798	71	292, 728	68	7, 319
Kansas.....	55	14, 749	53	1, 316, 509	19	128, 355	55	174, 055	50	5, 421
Minnesota.....	353	91, 472	338	5, 101, 944	125	538, 341	350	962, 514	321	28, 709
Nebraska.....	50	13, 301	50	941, 915	19	69, 127	50	149, 659	47	4, 370
New England.....	83	33, 957	79	2, 690, 210	46	327, 758	83	349, 378	77	6, 744
New York.....	102	30, 278	100	3, 557, 523	59	691, 561	102	430, 781	95	8, 495
Red River Valley.....	92	14, 351	91	703, 525	29	29, 131	92	138, 362	81	4, 195
Superior.....	63	12, 178	62	733, 000	26	61, 025	62	121, 896	58	4, 424
Texas.....	15	3, 022	15	259, 750	6	25, 500	15	54, 372	15	1, 228
Inter-Mountain Mis- sion District.....	7	949	7	85, 500	1	1, 000	6	14, 340	6	345
Montana Mission Dis- trict.....	6	1, 141	6	82, 000	2	2, 950	6	14, 521	5	341
Southeastern Mission District.....	9	710	9	62, 100	4	8, 486	9	22, 708	8	397

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The immigration from Sweden to America in the seventeenth century was not large nor did it continue, to any appreciable extent, longer than a brief period of time. It left its impress, however, on both the body politic and the religious life of this land. Several of the churches which these early immigrants from the North built are still in existence, albeit they no longer belong to the Lutheran Church, chief of which are Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) in Wilmington, Del., and Gloria Dei in Philadelphia.

Another and a much stronger immigrant stream began to flow into this country from Sweden in the forties of the last century. Then, as in the seventeenth century, did the immigrants bring with them men who were to care for their spiritual welfare.

The first of the congregations of the Augustana Synod to be organized was that in New Sweden, Henry County, Iowa, in 1848, and the second was in Anover, Henry County, Ill., in 1850.

Men of the Augustana Synod, together with American, German, Norwegian, and Danish Lutherans, organized the Synod of Northern Illinois in the fall of 1851. In this body all of these worked together until 1860, when the Swedes and Norwegians withdrew and organized the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America. Articles of faith were adopted as follows: "The Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America confesses the Holy Scriptures, as the revealed Word of God, to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice. It holds to and confesses not only the three oldest symbols of the church, the Apostolic, the Nicene, and the Athanasian, but also holds to the Unaltered Augsburg Confession as a brief but true summary of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Church, understood through their development in the other symbolical writings of the Lutheran Church." In 1870 there occurred the friendly withdrawal of the Norwegian section for the purpose of organizing the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. P. O. Bersell, D. D., L. H. D., president of the Augustana Synod, and approved by him in its present form.

Norwegian Lutheran Conference. In 1894 the word "Scandinavian" was dropped from the name, which thenceforth became the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, or, in brief, the Augustana Synod. This synod was a part of the General Council, but formally withdrew from the council November 12, 1918, and declined to enter the merger of the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod of the South, by which was formed the United Lutheran Church in America. In 1930 the Augustana Synod joined in the organization of the American Lutheran Conference, a federation of five Lutheran general bodies.

In the early days the Swedish language was used in the public worship, but now the English language is mostly used as the great majority of the membership is American-born.

The synod is the center of authority. It convenes as a delegated body every year and is presided over by a president chosen quadrennially. The territory of the synod is divided into 12 conferences in the States and 1 in Canada, each of which meets annually. The voting members of each conference are the clergy and one lay delegate from each congregation of the conference.

WORK

The synod has one theological school, Augustana Theological Seminary, at Rock Island, Ill. Augustana College, at the same place, is the oldest and strongest college and is owned and controlled by the synod as a whole. There are three other standard colleges, and one junior college, which are owned and controlled by individual conferences.

Its home mission activities are carried on in 34 States of the Union and in Canada at an expense of \$250,000 per annum. Its foreign fields are in India, China, and Africa. Approximately 70 missionaries, missionaries' wives included, are in the service of the Board of Foreign Missions. The outlay for this work amounts to \$150,000 per year.

The charity work of the synod is quite extensive, in that it conducts 1 deaconess motherhouse, 12 children's homes, 18 homes for the aged, and 10 hospitals. Fifteen seamen's missions and immigrant missions, homes for young women, hospices, nurseries, etc., are maintained in New York City, Boston, Seattle, Minneapolis, and Chicago.

The receipts of the synod's publication house, Augustana Book Concern, in Rock Island, Ill., are about \$350,000 annually.

The property value and endowment funds of all the synod's institutions total about \$12,000,000.

The executive offices of the president, the secretary of stewardship, the board of home missions, and the board of foreign missions, are located in Minneapolis, Minn.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,400	338	2,062	14.1	85.9
Members, number.....	516,400	154,944	361,456	30.0	70.0
Average membership per church.....	215	458	175		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	233,838	67,995	165,843	29.1	70.9
Female.....	244,171	76,858	167,313	31.5	68.5
Sex not reported.....	38,391	10,091	28,300	26.3	73.7
Males per 100 females.....	95.8	88.5	99.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	125,851	36,676	89,175	29.1	70.9
13 years and over.....	355,483	106,027	249,456	29.8	70.2
Age not reported.....	35,066	12,241	22,825	34.9	65.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	26.1	25.7	26.3		
Church edifices, number.....	2,262	330	1,932	14.6	85.4
Value—number reporting.....	2,242	327	1,915	14.6	85.4
Amount reported.....	\$25,056,616	\$11,080,572	\$13,976,044	44.2	55.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$24,472,272	\$10,873,572	\$13,598,700	44.4	55.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$584,344	\$207,000	\$377,344	35.4	64.6
Average value per church.....	\$11,176	\$33,886	\$7,298		
Debt—number reporting.....	522	194	328	37.2	62.8
Amount reported.....	\$3,653,543	\$3,145,376	\$508,167	86.1	13.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,187	83	1,104	7.0	93.0
Parsonages, number.....	1,260	225	1,035	17.9	82.1
Value—number reporting.....	1,054	216	838	20.5	79.5
Amount reported.....	\$4,340,222	\$1,286,427	\$3,053,795	29.6	70.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,363	335	2,028	14.2	85.8
Amount reported.....	\$3,994,253	\$1,562,938	\$2,431,315	39.1	60.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,448,016	\$463,794	\$984,222	32.0	68.0
All other salaries.....	\$340,905	\$158,638	\$182,267	46.5	53.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$332,350	\$118,194	\$214,156	35.6	64.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$307,115	\$208,645	\$98,470	67.9	32.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$613,465	\$355,417	\$258,048	57.9	42.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$77,245	\$29,463	\$47,782	38.1	61.9
Home missions.....	\$84,841	\$20,478	\$64,363	24.1	75.9
Foreign missions.....	\$89,396	\$20,198	\$69,198	22.6	77.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$553,069	\$144,277	\$408,792	26.1	73.9
All other purposes.....	\$147,851	\$43,834	\$104,017	29.6	70.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,690	\$4,665	\$1,199		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,792	313	1,479	17.5	82.5
Officers and teachers.....	21,650	7,069	14,581	32.7	67.3
Scholars.....	149,682	59,034	90,648	39.4	60.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,187	193	994	16.3	83.7
Officers and teachers.....	4,128	1,030	3,098	25.0	75.0
Scholars.....	47,752	14,027	33,725	29.4	70.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	377	65	312	17.2	82.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,162	242	920	20.8	79.2
Scholars.....	14,814	2,982	11,832	20.1	79.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	55	2	53	(4)	(3)
Officers and teachers.....	334	37	297	11.1	88.9
Scholars.....	2,040	205	1,835	10.0	90.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,400	2,554	2,740	2,349
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	—154	—186	391	-----
Percent.....	—6.0	—6.8	16.6	-----
Members , number.....	516,400	496,707	318,650	326,007
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	19,693	178,057	—7,357	-----
Percent.....	4.0	55.9	—2.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	215	194	116	139
Church edifices , number.....	2,262	2,312	2,265	1,893
Value—number reporting.....	2,242	2,278	2,259	1,826
Amount reported.....	\$25,056,616	\$24,822,215	\$11,501,919	\$6,820,436
Average value per church.....	\$11,176	\$10,896	\$5,092	\$3,735
Debt—number reporting.....	522	475	434	366
Amount reported.....	\$3,653,543	\$2,298,537	\$761,119	\$386,461
Parsonages , number.....	1,260	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,054	853	662	500
Amount reported.....	\$4,340,222	\$4,617,621	\$2,241,749	\$1,321,324
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,363	2,497	2,579	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,994,253	\$5,786,977	\$2,539,552	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,448,016	\$3,974,438	\$1,760,801	-----
All other salaries.....	\$340,905			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$332,350			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$307,115			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$613,465			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$77,245	\$1,782,725	\$689,234	-----
Home missions.....	\$84,841			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$89,396			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$553,069			-----
All other purposes.....	\$147,851			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$29,814	\$89,517	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,690	\$2,318	\$985	-----
Sunday schools.				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,792	1,660	1,504	1,406
Officers and teachers.....	21,650	14,463	10,111	8,155
Scholars.....	149,682	131,147	82,366	71,423

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include Hauge's Synod, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Norwegian Church, which combined in 1917 to form the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2, 400	338	2, 062	516, 400	154, 944	361, 456	233, 838	244, 171	38, 391	95. 8	1, 792	21, 650	149, 882
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	-----	462	462	-----	222	240	-----	92. 5	1	14	80
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-----	309	309	-----	160	149	-----	107. 4	1	21	98
Massachusetts.....	2	2	-----	355	355	-----	82	73	200	(1)	2	13	55
Rhode Island.....	1	1	-----	75	75	-----	33	42	-----	(1)	1	9	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	14	14	-----	7, 578	7, 578	-----	3, 581	3, 822	175	93. 7	14	526	4, 055
New Jersey.....	5	5	-----	1, 377	1, 377	-----	660	717	-----	92. 1	5	90	603
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	-----	200	200	-----	-----	-----	200	-----	1	8	25
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	-----	620	620	-----	265	355	-----	74. 6	2	36	190
Illinois.....	62	36	26	20, 891	14, 272	6, 529	8, 356	9, 546	2, 899	87. 5	60	1, 091	9, 730
Michigan.....	17	6	11	2, 983	1, 807	1, 176	1, 366	1, 617	-----	84. 5	12	166	1, 155
Wisconsin.....	342	50	292	100, 912	30, 042	70, 870	46, 064	47, 781	7, 067	96. 4	262	3, 208	21, 795
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	732	90	642	173, 540	48, 535	125, 005	79, 127	81, 724	12, 689	96. 8	542	6, 856	47, 849
Iowa.....	162	20	142	48, 201	10, 134	38, 067	22, 913	23, 876	1, 412	96. 0	140	2, 011	14, 611
North Dakota.....	527	18	509	74, 185	12, 030	62, 155	34, 123	35, 053	5, 009	97. 3	332	3, 088	19, 042
South Dakota.....	243	18	225	45, 084	9, 117	35, 967	19, 740	20, 303	5, 041	97. 2	194	2, 311	15, 556
Nebraska.....	17	2	15	3, 053	617	2, 436	1, 319	1, 374	360	96. 0	14	156	1, 526
Kansas.....	6	2	4	637	230	407	316	321	-----	98. 4	6	57	344
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	1	-----	1	219	-----	219	99	120	-----	82. 5	1	14	90
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	9	3	6	2, 318	389	1, 929	1, 152	1, 166	-----	98. 8	7	106	748
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	132	17	115	13, 363	3, 605	9, 758	5, 498	5, 830	2, 035	94. 3	91	721	4, 631
Idaho.....	14	3	11	1, 519	882	637	722	797	-----	90. 6	11	105	670
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	190	140	50	80	110	-----	72. 7	2	21	125
Colorado.....	11	3	8	1, 105	646	459	327	337	441	97. 0	8	69	380
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	65	22	43	10, 881	6, 644	4, 237	4, 889	5, 604	388	87. 2	55	603	4, 299
Oregon.....	12	5	7	2, 155	1, 126	1, 029	1, 065	1, 090	-----	97. 7	11	114	729
California.....	19	15	4	4, 278	3, 752	526	1, 679	2, 124	475	79. 0	17	236	1, 271

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ²
United States	2, 400	2, 554	2, 740	2, 349	518, 400	496, 707	318, 650	326, 007	125, 851	355, 483	35, 066	28. 1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	2	2	3	1	355	475	501	200	-----	-----	355	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	14	15	11	9	7, 578	5, 706	2, 160	1, 742	1, 992	5, 211	375	27. 7
New Jersey.....	5	5	4	4	1, 377	1, 904	637	571	585	792	-----	42. 5
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	4	2	620	450	394	100	150	470	-----	24. 2
Illinois.....	62	62	72	60	20, 801	16, 988	11, 847	12, 613	3, 781	13, 990	3, 030	21. 3
Michigan.....	17	23	32	36	2, 983	3, 115	3, 164	3, 805	801	2, 182	-----	26. 9
Wisconsin.....	342	366	391	384	100, 912	101, 480	72, 221	76, 509	23, 630	72, 256	5, 026	24. 6
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Minnesota.....	732	754	790	736	173, 540	168, 622	102, 114	110, 964	42, 488	118, 915	12, 137	26. 3
Iowa.....	162	169	204	207	48, 201	46, 214	33, 791	39, 837	12, 816	33, 112	2, 273	27. 9
North Dakota.....	527	566	615	458	74, 185	74, 301	44, 781	38, 839	18, 513	51, 124	4, 548	26. 6
South Dakota.....	243	266	290	229	45, 084	41, 778	26, 269	25, 032	11, 364	30, 107	3, 613	27. 4
Nebraska.....	17	19	21	28	3, 053	3, 011	1, 876	2, 082	831	1, 562	360	30. 9
Kansas.....	6	6	6	13	637	516	404	646	105	532	-----	16. 5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	1	4	1	1	219	334	44	32	37	182	-----	16. 9
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:												
Texas.....	9	12	10	8	2, 318	2, 546	1, 550	1, 371	483	1, 835	-----	20. 8
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	132	126	120	32	13, 363	8, 782	5, 302	1, 865	3, 586	8, 093	1, 684	30. 7
Idaho.....	14	16	14	17	1, 519	1, 707	610	649	415	1, 104	-----	27. 3
Colorado.....	11	11	9	5	1, 105	914	395	82	230	721	154	24. 2
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	65	85	95	77	10, 881	10, 909	6, 526	5, 235	2, 175	7, 670	1, 036	22. 1
Oregon.....	12	16	25	14	2, 155	2, 318	1, 885	1, 125	522	1, 633	-----	24. 2
California.....	19	20	16	21	4, 278	3, 059	1, 561	1, 855	1, 117	2, 686	475	29. 4
Other States.....	3 6	9	7	7	1, 236	1, 578	618	853	230	1, 006	-----	18. 6

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include Hauge's Synod, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Norwegian Church.² Based on membership with age classification reported.³ Includes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; and Wyoming, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	2,400	2,262	2,242	\$25,056,616	522	\$3,653,543	1,054	\$4,340,222
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	14	14	14	901,446	12	272,382	5	46,728
New Jersey.....	5	5	5	117,000	4	46,400	5	28,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	62	60	60	1,659,166	28	496,917	36	208,600
Michigan.....	17	17	17	173,000	4	27,098	8	23,600
Wisconsin.....	342	332	329	4,520,994	78	437,098	156	764,800
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	732	698	688	8,398,863	159	1,469,077	312	1,360,561
Iowa.....	162	160	160	1,994,537	27	77,518	108	550,250
North Dakota.....	527	433	479	3,151,263	68	304,094	193	558,279
South Dakota.....	243	234	233	2,089,975	56	189,169	115	405,750
Nebraska.....	17	17	17	139,700	6	29,855	11	30,560
Kansas.....	6	6	6	32,500	1	1,680	2	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	9	8	8	100,300	2	3,190	6	16,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	132	102	101	465,570	39	63,046	36	116,700
Idaho.....	14	14	14	52,750	1	7,500	7	12,200
Colorado.....	11	8	8	83,300	4	24,525	2	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	65	63	63	630,852	15	114,144	29	86,384
Oregon.....	12	12	12	85,900	3	13,300	7	26,000
California.....	19	19	18	255,500	11	61,620	10	50,340
Other States.....	11	10	² 10	204,000	4	14,930	6	55,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Massachusetts and Ohio; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2, 400	2, 363	\$3, 994, 253	\$1, 448, 016	\$340, 905	\$332, 350
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	14	14	76, 133	18, 628	14, 320	2, 996
New Jersey.....	5	5	18, 126	7, 500	1, 110	1, 680
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	62	61	222, 535	73, 701	18, 474	12, 999
Michigan.....	17	17	33, 734	13, 802	2, 011	3, 941
Wisconsin.....	342	337	699, 169	233, 368	65, 462	60, 751
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	732	724	1, 366, 156	457, 462	121, 328	128, 396
Iowa.....	162	161	382, 707	135, 606	33, 917	30, 652
North Dakota.....	527	516	473, 621	195, 839	37, 131	38, 307
South Dakota.....	243	238	323, 355	131, 314	22, 544	26, 281
Nebraska.....	17	16	19, 895	8, 680	922	1, 717
Kansas.....	6	6	4, 459	2, 801	70	163
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	9	9	17, 801	8, 735	1, 078	1, 185
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	132	127	105, 052	54, 072	4, 234	7, 755
Idaho.....	14	14	13, 696	8, 437	465	917
Colorado.....	11	11	11, 322	4, 540	154	600
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	65	65	107, 001	45, 587	8, 594	8, 919
Oregon.....	12	12	20, 179	11, 104	1, 150	1, 473
California.....	19	19	73, 490	25, 140	5, 490	2, 228
Other States.....	11	11	25, 822	11, 700	2, 451	1, 390

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other cur- rent expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home mis- sions	Foreign mis- sions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$307, 115	\$613, 465	\$77, 245	\$84, 841	\$89, 398	\$553, 069	\$147, 851
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4, 790	26, 208	2, 489	1, 105	265	5, 037	295
New Jersey.....	550	5, 135	708			1, 013	430
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	17, 371	62, 025	4, 251	3, 917	4, 294	17, 987	7, 516
Michigan.....	2, 040	6, 695	568	315	381	2, 095	1, 886
Wisconsin.....	62, 895	94, 680	12, 578	15, 451	17, 823	113, 870	22, 291
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	93, 886	203, 335	25, 497	35, 945	40, 576	204, 333	55, 398
Iowa.....	17, 350	40, 096	7, 533	10, 447	10, 877	74, 060	22, 169
North Dakota.....	41, 715	64, 984	9, 409	7, 258	8, 032	54, 806	16, 140
South Dakota.....	18, 375	50, 697	4, 988	4, 433	3, 894	50, 431	10, 398
Nebraska.....	1, 300	4, 585	135	276	292	1, 470	518
Kansas.....	205	279	15			886	40
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	940	1, 269	236	2, 690	50	736	882
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	12, 001	13, 768	1, 784	766	836	7, 235	2, 601
Idaho.....	460	1, 345	400	195	189	1, 051	237
Colorado.....	1, 284	2, 618	837	50	56	783	400
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	9, 597	16, 366	3, 470	919	880	9, 022	3, 647
Oregon.....	1, 225	1, 998	238	157	163	2, 255	416
California.....	19, 619	11, 161	1, 259	917	788	5, 027	1, 861
Other States.....	1, 512	6, 221	850			972	726

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wyoming; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	2, 400	516, 400	2, 242	\$25, 056, 616	522	\$3, 653, 543	2, 363	\$3, 994, 253	1, 792	149, 682
Eastern	443	132, 702	430	7, 304, 306	128	1, 159, 525	437	1, 053, 684	359	37, 011
Northern Minnesota	415	72, 102	376	2, 859, 815	78	301, 247	408	482, 164	280	19, 963
Southern Minnesota	332	106, 312	326	5, 894, 998	86	1, 329, 680	331	918, 407	272	29, 459
Iowa	174	50, 353	170	2, 085, 837	29	77, 388	173	399, 242	149	15, 405
South Dakota	276	49, 936	262	2, 337, 825	66	249, 549	270	358, 704	220	17, 731
North Dakota	520	72, 770	470	3, 077, 263	65	276, 444	509	462, 884	327	18, 509
Rocky Mountain	151	16, 062	121	565, 820	42	71, 865	146	132, 721	108	5, 780
Pacific	89	16, 163	87	930, 752	28	187, 845	89	186, 447	77	5, 824

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

There were Norwegians in America before 1825. The immigration from Norway to America that developed into historical proportions, however, had its beginning in that year. It developed into a mighty stream.

The Norwegian immigrants came to America to make this country their home, and most of them selected the northern part of the Mississippi Valley as the place of their abode. There are some large Norwegian congregations in a few cities on the Atlantic coast, and many congregations of later date have been established on the Pacific coast and in Canada. The larger settlements, however, were made in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and Montana.

In Norway the church is a department of the national Government, and its confession is Lutheran. It was natural that the immigrants should transplant their confession to the American soil; but they could not transplant their native church polity. In Norway, since the administration of church affairs was in the hands of the Government, the people as such gave no thought to the matters of church organization. As a consequence, the immigrants were without experience in this field. Yet when they came to America, they settled in groups and early began to organize congregations; later the congregations were organized into units called "church" or "synod."

Inasmuch as neither state nor church authorities in Norway made any exertion to guide the social and religious activities of the Norwegian immigrants in their new environment, there appeared no single effective force as a unifying factor in church matters. On the other hand, there were forces operating among the people which promoted diverging tendencies. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a great religious awakening spread over Norway, of which the principal instrument was the layman, Hans Nielsen Hauge (born 1771). Among the early immigrants was the "Haugean" lay preacher, Elling Eielsen, who emigrated in 1839 and settled at Middle Point, Ill. He was ordained in 1843 and was the moving spirit in organizing the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America in 1846. This was the first synod organized among the Norwegians in America. In 1843 came C. L. Clausen, another lay preacher, who had been educated as a teacher, and was sent by the "Haugeans" as a religious instructor for the Norwegians in America. He came to Muskego, Wis., where he was ordained to the ministry in October of the same year. J. W. C. Dietrichson, ordained in Norway, came in 1844, as pastor for the congregation at Koshkonong, Wis.

¹ This statement is a revised edition of the statement published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, brought up to date by Dr. L. A. Vigness, editor of "Lutheraneren," Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by him in its present form.

In 1848 came H. A. Stub, and in 1850 A. C. Preus, both graduates from the divinity college at the University of Norway. Under their leadership was organized the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, commonly called the Norwegian Synod at Koshkonong, Wis., in 1853.

In 1860, at Clinton, Wis., Norwegians and Swedes organized the Scandinavian Augustana Synod. Nine years later this synod was amicably divided along national lines. Then appeared a new movement, which sponsored a different form of church polity and which resulted in the formation of the association known as the Norwegian-Danish Conference. In the oldest synod, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, an effort was made to revise the constitution. Under the new constitution, which was adopted in 1875, the body assumed the name of Hauge Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod, commonly called the Hauge Synod. Later a group, led by Eielsen, withdrew and reorganized under the old constitution. The Norwegian Synod, the second oldest synod, became involved in a theological controversy which brought about a schism in 1887. The pastors and congregations that withdrew associated themselves together under the name of the "Anti-Missourian Brotherhood."¹

In the year 1890 there were among the Norwegian Lutherans the following synods: The Hauge Synod of 1846, the Norwegian Synod of 1853, the Norwegian Augustana Synod of 1860, the Norwegian-Danish Conference of 1860, the Anti-Missourian Brotherhood of 1887, and the reorganized Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

From 1860 five synods and from 1887 six synods competed in offering Lutheran church homes to Norwegian immigrants. This competition and possibility of choice to suit individual preference accounts in a great measure for the fact that such large percentages of the emigrants from Norway remained true to the Lutheran confession.

The immigration period had its problems, among which the gathering of the immigrants into the church was possibly the greatest. The transition from a Norwegian-speaking church to an English-speaking church began at the close of the nineteenth century. During this period cooperation was essential, and rivalry among the synods would be suicidal. This helped to bring success to movements for consolidation. Attempts at merging synods date back to 1852.

In 1887 the "Anti-Missourian Brotherhood" invited the various Norwegian Lutheran Synods to merge. The result was that the Norwegian Augustana Synod, the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Conference, and the Norwegian Anti-Missourian Brotherhood all merged in 1890 into the United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America. The Hauge Synod had taken part in the negotiations but withdrew before the merging.

The United Norwegian Lutheran Church constantly worked for merging of the Norwegian Lutheran synods, but it was destined to experience a schism in 1893, when a part withdrew and formed the Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.

In 1905 the Hauge Synod took up the question of union with the other Norwegian Lutherans—the Synod for the Norwegian Church, the United Norwegian Church, and the Lutheran Free Church. The Norwegian Synod and the United Church responded cordially. The Free Church expressed its sympathy, but under its organization, lacking the corporate unity of the other bodies, it could not as a body enter the proposed organization. Definite action approving a suggested plan of union was adopted by each body, and there was a joint meeting of the three bodies at St. Paul, Minn., June 9, 1917, at which the union was formally adopted and took effect immediately. Thus the Norwegian Lutherans in the United States and Canada celebrated the quadricentennial of the Protestant Reformation by bringing together 3 organizations into 1, with a membership of about 2,500 congregations, in which 1,215 pastors ministered to the spiritual needs of 445,000 souls.

DOCTRINE

The church believes, teaches, and confesses that the Holy Scriptures, the canonical books of the Old and the New Testaments, are the revealed Word of God and, therefore, the only source and rule of faith, doctrine, and life. It accepts as a true statement of the doctrine of the Word of God the ecumenical symbols, the Apostolic, the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and Luther's Small Catechism.

¹ The term "Anti-Missourian" was applied to the group which in this controversy opposed the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, briefly called the Missouri Synod.

In regard to church rites, each congregation may decide for itself; but in order that there may be uniformity, the church recommends that the congregations use the ritual of the Church of Norway, modified according to the prevailing requirements in the American environment.

ORGANIZATION

Beginning with 1917, the national, or rather, the international organization, held general conventions once every 3 years; in the second intervening year, when no special international convention was held, the nine constituent districts met in annual convention, each within its respective territory. Under this arrangement the district meetings were given legislative authority. Any resolution passed during the same year by two-thirds of the district conventions became a law for the general body. This method proved unsatisfactory, and in 1926 the constitution and charter were changed, making the general body the only legislative unit. The calendar was changed from a triennium to a biennium.

In 1917 the organization was made up of nine districts, of which one comprises that part of the church which lies in the Dominion of Canada.

The nine district presidents, together with the president of the general body and a lay member elected by each of the nine subdivisions, constitute a "church council," whose duties are to decide questions referred to it by the church or any of the districts; to see that the decisions of the church are carried out, and work to obtain the object of the church; to supervise the educational institutions; to ascertain that the candidates for the ministry are regularly called and examined and have satisfactory testimonials as to true vital Christianity; to hold colloquy with pastors applying for admission to the church and make recommendations concerning them; and to mediate in disputes when such service is requested.

WORK

The report of the board of education of the church in 1936 shows 1 theological seminary, 4 standard colleges, 5 junior colleges, and 1 academy. These institutions served 3,497 students during the school year, 1936-37. The appropriation made by the church in 1936 for education was \$277,764. The church also provides for religious work among Lutheran students at tax-supported and other nondenominational institutions.

The home mission work of the church is directed by a board, supplemented by district committees, which cooperate with it in the assignment and support of mission pastors. It conducts a seamen's mission in San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., Bremerton, Wash., and Ketchikan, Alaska. It carries on work among the American Indians and among the natives in Alaska; among the deaf, mute, and blind in State institutions for these defectives. It superintends the work of synodical evangelists and in a measure aids the book mission, which distributes free tracts. For home missions the church in 1936 appropriated the sum of \$227,261. Church extension is also a function of this board. Its principal fund was \$368,967 and loans outstanding were \$350,305.

The foreign mission work is carried on in China, Madagascar, and South Africa. The report for 1936 shows for these fields, 30 stations, 94 missionaries, and 863 native workers. The amount appropriated in 1936 by the church for this work was \$267,663. While the church in its corporate capacity does not support, yet many of its members do contribute to, the Zion Society for Israel, the Lutheran Orient Mission Society for the Mohammedans in Persia, and the Santal Mission.

Through a board of charities, the church maintains two deaconess homes and hospitals, one owned directly by the church and valued at \$516,620. It maintains 9 homes for the aged, with 379 inmates; 7 children's homes, with 453 children; 3 rescue homes, 18 city and slum missions, and 6 home-finding organizations. It carries on day nurseries and juvenile court work.

The church conducts an extensive publishing business through its Augsburg Publishing House in Minneapolis, Minn., doing an annual business of over \$500,000.

The church maintains a system of pensions for retired pastors. It is included in the general budget for benevolences. The appropriation made for this cause in 1936 was \$80,804. The Augsburg publishing house gives 40 percent of its profits toward the annuities of the pensioners.

In addition to the above boards the church has four very helpful and active organizations that cooperate with it in its work. These are the Women's Missionary Federation, the Lutheran Daughters of the Reformation, the Young People's Luther League, and the Choral Union.

Religious instruction of the children and youth has been a function of every Norwegian Lutheran congregation since early pioneer days. The earliest forms were in the "peripatetic" weekday and vacation schools conducted in the homes long before schoolhouses and churches were built.

Three forms of religious instruction were in vogue long before Sunday schools were started, namely, (1) weekday schools in winter where no public schools were conducted; (2) summer vacation schools, generally for 2 months, after the close of public schools; (3) catechetical instruction by pastor, preparatory to confirmation. Later, parochial schools were conducted by several congregations. Sunday schools were added by most congregations to the other forms of religious schools. The enrollment in these is about 175,000 with 19,000 teachers.

LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	341	52	289	15.2	84.8
Members , number	47,140	15,103	32,037	32.0	68.0
Average membership per church	138	290	111		
Membership by sex:					
Male	21,786	6,479	15,307	29.7	70.3
Female	23,317	7,832	15,485	33.6	66.4
Sex not reported	2,037	792	1,245	38.9	61.1
Males per 100 females	93.4	82.7	98.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	10,955	3,332	7,623	30.4	69.6
13 years and over	35,204	11,771	23,433	33.4	66.6
Age not reported	981				100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	23.7	22.1	24.5		
Church edifices , number	327	52	275	15.9	84.1
Value—number reporting	315	50	265	15.9	84.1
Amount reported	\$1,964,311	\$790,683	\$1,173,628	40.3	59.7
Constructed prior to 1936	\$1,910,041	\$766,783	\$1,143,258	40.1	59.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$54,270	\$23,900	\$30,370	44.0	56.0
Average value per church	\$6,236	\$15,814	\$4,429		
Debt —number reporting	50	22	28		
Amount reported	\$108,945	\$93,749	\$15,196	86.1	13.9
Number reporting "no debt"	189	19	170	10.1	89.9
Parsonages , number	150	35	115	23.3	76.7
Value—number reporting	138	35	103	25.4	74.6
Amount reported	\$427,524	\$162,399	\$265,125	38.0	62.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	335	52	283	15.5	84.5
Amount reported	\$346,929	\$148,729	\$198,200	42.9	57.1
Pastors' salaries	\$146,960	\$56,356	\$90,604	38.3	61.7
All other salaries	\$24,117	\$12,803	\$11,314	53.1	46.9
Repairs and improvements	\$37,898	\$17,138	\$20,760	45.2	54.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$18,890	\$10,620	\$8,270	56.2	43.8
All other current expenses, including interest	\$37,454	\$25,412	\$12,042	67.8	32.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$6,369	\$2,349	\$4,020	36.9	63.1
Home missions	\$14,049	\$4,863	\$9,186	34.6	65.4
Foreign missions	\$20,740	\$7,794	\$12,946	37.6	62.4
To general headquarters for distribution	\$18,324	\$2,996	\$15,328	16.4	83.6
All other purposes	\$22,128	\$8,398	\$13,730	38.0	62.0
Average expenditure per church	\$1,036	\$2,860	\$700		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	253	50	203	19.8	80.2
Officers and teachers	2,536	934	1,602	36.8	63.2
Scholars	15,496	7,165	8,331	46.2	53.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	111	29	82	26.1	73.9
Officers and teachers	330	154	176	46.7	53.3
Scholars	3,901	1,846	2,055	47.3	52.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	42	8	34		
Officers and teachers	80	16	64		
Scholars	725	270	455	37.2	62.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	16	1	15		
Officers and teachers	85	1	84		
Scholars	572	16	556	2.8	97.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	341	393	376	317
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-52	17	59	-----
Percent.....	-13.2	4.5	18.6	-----
Members , number.....	47,140	46,366	28,180	26,928
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	774	18,186	1,252	-----
Percent.....	1.7	64.5	4.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	138	118	75	85
Church edifices , number.....	327	341	311	219
Value—number reporting.....	315	336	309	219
Amount reported.....	\$1,964,311	\$2,303,365	\$1,116,760	\$660,310
Average value per church.....	\$6,236	\$6,855	\$3,614	\$3,015
Debt—number reporting.....	50	71	67	55
Amount reported.....	\$108,945	\$115,992	\$67,719	\$38,628
Parsonages , number.....	150	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	138	104	85	46
Amount reported.....	\$427,524	\$458,650	\$222,150	\$91,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	335	377	361	-----
Amount reported.....	\$346,929	\$526,993	\$287,986	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$146,960	\$366,764	\$194,458	-----
All other salaries.....	\$24,117			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$37,898			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,890			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$37,454	\$160,229	\$67,470	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,369			
Home missions.....	\$14,049			
Foreign missions.....	\$20,740			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$18,324			
All other purposes.....	\$22,128			
Not classified.....			\$26,058	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,036	\$1,398	\$798	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	253	236	243	211
Officers and teachers.....	2,536	1,618	1,450	1,127
Scholars.....	15,496	12,849	10,285	7,479

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	341	52	289	47,140	15,103	32,037	21,788	23,317	2,037	93.4	253	2,536	15,496
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	1	1	---	326	326	---	165	161	---	102.5	1	20	165
Michigan.....	6	2	4	833	440	393	391	442	---	88.5	5	45	260
Wisconsin.....	37	7	30	6,531	2,015	4,516	3,121	3,410	---	91.5	30	290	1,939
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	149	24	125	23,130	8,525	14,605	10,720	11,360	1,050	94.4	120	1,296	8,483
Iowa.....	5	1	4	246	70	176	105	141	---	74.5	4	34	136
North Dakota.....	92	7	85	10,812	2,107	8,705	4,829	4,996	987	96.7	55	498	2,511
South Dakota.....	18	---	18	1,327	---	1,327	649	678	---	95.7	12	76	363
Nebraska.....	1	---	1	360	---	360	180	180	---	100.0	1	10	40
Kansas.....	1	---	1	409	---	409	203	206	---	98.5	1	13	108
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	7	---	7	355	---	355	180	175	---	102.9	3	14	45
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	21	8	13	2,368	1,277	1,091	1,057	1,311	---	80.6	18	199	1,167
Oregon.....	3	2	1	443	343	100	186	257	---	72.4	3	41	279

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 to 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	341	393	376	317	47,140	46,366	28,180	26,928	10,955	35,204	981	23.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Michigan.....	6	5	8	4	833	658	1,015	584	253	580	---	30.4
Wisconsin.....	37	40	39	42	6,531	6,664	4,230	5,477	1,361	5,109	61	21.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	149	169	161	141	23,130	22,259	13,903	13,546	5,363	17,123	644	23.9
Iowa.....	5	6	5	4	246	353	120	158	51	195	---	20.7
North Dakota.....	92	112	97	88	10,812	11,188	5,593	4,829	2,501	8,116	195	23.6
South Dakota.....	18	18	21	19	1,327	1,623	1,242	1,079	392	935	---	29.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	7	9	9	---	355	417	343	---	128	227	---	36.1
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	21	24	29	15	2,368	1,812	1,126	854	435	1,852	81	19.0
Oregon.....	3	3	3	2	443	209	218	104	70	373	---	15.8
California.....	---	4	---	---	---	128	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	43	3	4	2	1,095	1,055	390	297	401	694	---	36.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	341	327	315	\$1,964,311	50	\$108,945	138	\$427,524
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Michigan.....	6	6	5	22,630			4	16,500
Wisconsin.....	37	37	35	248,150	5	15,290	22	81,505
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	149	145	139	935,520	24	56,100	48	165,294
Iowa.....	5	5	5	21,600	1	1,200	1	(1)
North Dakota.....	92	86	85	458,333	8	3,075	34	82,825
South Dakota.....	18	16	16	57,778	1	1,100	10	18,400
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	7	5	5	10,000			3	4,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	21	20	19	162,400	7	23,080	12	44,100
Oregon.....	3	3	3	19,000	2	3,400	2	(1)
Other States.....	3	4	2 3	28,900	2	5,700	2	14,900

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	341	335	\$346,929	\$146,980	\$24,117	\$37,898
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Michigan.....	6	6	6,441	3,003	290	1,720
Wisconsin.....	37	37	50,485	20,906	4,209	4,673
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	149	145	178,623	65,727	12,572	21,562
Iowa.....	5	5	3,215	1,902	127	50
North Dakota.....	92	90	59,872	28,621	4,682	5,404
South Dakota.....	18	18	7,408	4,990	297	454
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	7	1,481	1,302		
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	21	21	25,939	12,787	1,330	2,441
Oregon.....	3	3	6,262	3,821	300	244
Other States.....	3	1 3	7,203	3,901	310	1,350

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$18, 890	\$37, 454	\$6, 389	\$14, 049	\$20, 740	\$18, 324	\$22, 128
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Michigan.....		130	135	186	184	435	358
Wisconsin.....	2, 514	7, 689	361	1, 795	2, 596	2, 371	3, 371
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	10, 531	20, 496	3, 772	7, 967	12, 597	9, 359	14, 040
Iowa.....	100	247	5	195	165	333	91
North Dakota.....	3, 040	4, 487	1, 462	2, 346	3, 293	4, 296	2, 241
South Dakota.....	100	276		275	293	392	331
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		85		25	20		49
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 505	3, 531	584	763	1, 045	653	1, 295
Oregon.....	900	88		185	240	252	232
Other States.....	200	425	50	312	307	228	120

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	341	47, 140	315	\$1, 964, 311	50	\$108, 945	335	\$346, 929	253	15, 496
Aneta.....	17	1, 490	17	65, 900	1	575	17	9, 140	12	303
Duluth.....	17	2, 251	17	94, 800	3	3, 950	16	16, 298	12	995
Fargo.....	35	5, 504	29	220, 203	5	2, 200	33	35, 023	26	1, 331
Fergus Falls.....	29	2, 748	26	107, 700	2	2, 256	28	20, 103	26	959
Fosston.....	14	1, 402	13	41, 600			14	10, 629	11	474
Marinette.....	14	1, 776	11	58, 630	1	700	14	14, 962	11	569
Minneapolis.....	22	7, 865	22	411, 900	8	44, 469	22	69, 971	22	3, 530
Minot.....	21	2, 523	20	93, 750	3	1, 300	21	11, 700	12	686
Northern Wisconsin.....	18	2, 528	18	95, 650	2	1, 140	18	16, 701	17	789
Rockford.....	7	2, 129	7	78, 900	2	16, 900	7	20, 123	4	541
Rugby.....	21	2, 067	18	75, 200			19	9, 583	8	297
Southwestern Minnesota.....	18	3, 348	18	102, 100	4	3, 300	18	21, 503	17	1, 033
Thief River Falls.....	26	2, 279	23	62, 300	4	1, 175	26	16, 795	15	631
Waubay.....	18	1, 327	16	57, 778	1	1, 100	18	7, 408	12	363
Westby.....	18	1, 391	16	60, 000	1	200	18	5, 288	9	238
West Coast.....	24	2, 811	22	181, 400	9	26, 480	24	32, 201	21	1, 446
Willmar.....	22	3, 701	22	156, 500	4	3, 200	22	29, 501	18	1, 311

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Lutheran Free Church was organized in Minneapolis, Minn., in June 1897, at a meeting of Norwegian Lutherans representing churches in some of the Central and Western States. The immediate occasion of the organization was a disagreement between the trustees of Augsburg Seminary at Minneapolis and the United Norwegian Church. On the organization of the latter body, in 1890, it was understood that it would include Augsburg Seminary, the oldest Norwegian divinity school in America, and until that time supported by the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Conference. In the prosecution of its work for educating Lutheran ministers the seminary developed certain characteristics which its friends and supporters considered essential to the work to be done. It had been incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, and its management was in the hands of a board of trustees. When the demand came that, according to an agreement with the Norwegian-Danish Conference, the seminary should be transferred to the United Norwegian Church in such a manner as to enable that church to control it entirely, it became evident to some that material changes were intended in the plan of the school, and on this account the board of trustees refused to transfer, unconditionally, the property and management of the seminary to the United Church. The result was a sharp disagreement and the withdrawal, and in some cases expulsion, from the United Church of certain churches and ministers, because of their support of the position taken by the trustees of the seminary. These churches and ministers were at first known as the "Friends of Augsburg," and had no other organization than a voluntary annual conference. Nevertheless they carried on the work of an organized synod, and had their divinity school, home and foreign missions, deaconess institute, orphans' homes, and publishing business. In 1897 they adopted the name of the "Lutheran Free Church."

DOCTRINE

The Lutheran Free Church, with its strong emphasis on the independence and autonomy of the individual congregation, puts the more stress on the Lutheran principle of the unity of the church—that it exists in the confession of the one common faith. The Lutheran Free Church, holding that Holy Writ is the only perfect, divine revelation of salvation, and therefore the absolute rule for the Christian faith, doctrine, and life, adheres with unflinching fidelity to the Lutheran confession because it believes that this agrees with Scripture. Hence it lays the greatest stress on practical Christian experience on the part of all church members and especially all teachers and ministers in the congregation. The Lutheran Free Church holds Lutheranism to be the correct and sound union of the most profound insight into the way of salvation, and of the most intense experience of the power of grace unto a new life in the hearts of men.

The doctrinal basis of the Lutheran Free Church is: The canonical books of the Old and New Testaments; the Apostolic, Athanasian, and Nicene creeds; the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism.

The Lutheran Free Church further believes and teaches that:

(1) According to the Word of God, the congregation (local church) is the right form for the kingdom of God on earth. (2) The congregation consists of believers who, by using the means of grace and the gifts of the Spirit (charismata) as directed by the Word of God, seek salvation and eternal blessedness for themselves and for their fellow men. (3) According to the New Testament, an external organization of the congregation is necessary, with membership roll, election of officers, stated times and places for its gatherings, etc. (4) Members of the organized congregation are not, in every instance, believers, and such hypocrites often derive a false hope from their external connections with the congregation. It is, therefore, the sacred obligation of the congregation to purify itself through the quickening preaching of the Word, by earnest admonition and exhortation, and by expelling the openly sinful and perverse. (5) The congregation governs its own affairs, subject to the authority of the Word of God and of the Spirit, and recognizes no other ecclesiastical authority or government above itself. (6) A free and independent congregation esteems and cherishes all the gifts of the Spirit which the Lord gives it for its own edification and seeks to stimulate and to encourage their use. (7) A free and independent congregation gladly accepts the

¹ This statement was furnished by Prof. L. Lillehei, Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by Dr. T. O. Burntvedt, president, Lutheran Free Church.

mutual assistance which the congregations can give one another in the work for the furtherance of the kingdom of God.

Guiding principles and rules.—(8) This mutual assistance consists both in the exchange of spiritual gifts between congregations through conferences, exchange of visits, laymen's activities, etc., whereby congregations are mutually edified, and in the voluntary and Spirit-prompted cooperation of congregations for the purpose of accomplishing such tasks as would exceed the ability of the individual congregation. (9) Among such tasks may be mentioned specifically a theological seminary, distribution of Bibles and other books and periodicals, home missions, foreign missions, Jewish missions, deaconess institutes, children's homes, and other institutions of charity. (10) Free and independent congregations have no right to demand that other congregations shall submit to their opinion, will, judgment, or decision; therefore, all domination of a majority of congregations over a minority shall not be tolerated. (11) Cooperating agencies that may be found desirable for the activities of congregations, such as larger and smaller conferences, committees, officers, etc., cannot, in a Lutheran free church, impose any obligations or restrictions, exert any compulsion, or lay any burden upon the individual congregation, but have the right only of making recommendations to, and requests of, congregations and individuals. (12) Every free and independent congregation, as well as every individual believer, is prompted by the Spirit of God and has the right of love to do good and to work for the salvation of souls and for the quickening of spiritual life as far as its abilities and power permit. In such free spiritual activity it is limited neither by parish nor synodical bounds.

ORGANIZATION

The Lutheran Free Church is not a synod, as that term is commonly understood. It is an association of free and independent Lutheran congregations for the furtherance of true Christian life within the congregations, as well as for the carrying out of the Master's commission to make disciples of all nations. Any Lutheran congregation may become a member of the Lutheran Free Church by adopting its guiding principles and rules for work, and reporting this fact to the secretary of the board of organization.

A very important feature of the organization of the Lutheran Free Church is its annual conference. While it has as part of its duties the decision of questions of business and policy, its main object is to constitute a rallying point for those congregations and individuals who have become interested in the aims and ideals which have bound this group of Lutherans together in Christian fellowship and cooperation.

The annual conference receives reports from the different institutions and activities of the Lutheran Free Church, and on the basis of these reports it makes recommendations to the congregations, as well as to the directors of these institutions and activities.

The Lutheran Free Church is not incorporated, but its chief activities, such as home and foreign missions, schools, charitable institutions, etc., have been incorporated, and the annual conference nominates members of these corporations and their boards of trustees and directors, thus exercising control over them.

All persons attending the annual conference who are voting members of congregations belonging to the Lutheran Free Church are *ipso facto* voting members of the conference. Besides this, any person who is a voting member of a Lutheran congregation, and who declares in writing that he is in agreement with the guiding principles of the Lutheran Free Church and will work for its aims, may become a voting member of the conference.

WORK

Among the institutions and interests supported and served are: Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oak Grove Seminary, Fargo, N. Dak.; Lutheran Board of Missions; Board of Home Missions; Women's Missionary Federation; Deaconess Home and Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Forks Deaconess Hospital, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Bethesda Homes (orphans and old people), Willmar, Minn.; Martha and Mary Orphans Home; Ebenezer Old People's Home, Poulso, Wash.; Seamen's Mission, Seattle, Wash.; Young People's Federation; Ministers' Pension Fund; The Lutheran Free Church Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., with its three publications—"Folkebladet," "The Lutheran Messenger," and "The Child's Friend."

The educational work of the Lutheran Free Church includes an academy, Oak Grove Seminary, Fargo, N. Dak., and Augsburg College and Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.

Augsburg Seminary, the divinity school of the church, was founded in 1869. It is the oldest Norwegian Lutheran school of its kind in America. From its foundation until 1890 it was the theological seminary of the Norwegian-Danish Conference, and from 1890 to 1893 it served as the divinity school of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. Since the later date it has been connected with the Lutheran Free Church. Total enrollment for 1936-37 was 395—theological students 28, college students 367. The income amounted to \$73,001.

Oak Grove Seminary was established in 1906. It offers five courses, viz—academic, Bible school, home economics, commercial, and music. For 20 years Oak Grove was a school for girls only. In 1926 the Lutheran Free Church decided to make it coeducational. In 1927 the Bible school maintained at Willmar, Minn., was moved to Oak Grove; total enrollment in 1936, 130 students; income \$10,258.

The home mission work of the church is carried on by the board of home missions in the United States and Canada. There are in all 34 parishes with 81 congregations and 9 preaching points. In these congregations are 6,020 souls. Members admitted in 1936 amounted to 334. Children in Sunday schools number 2,699, with 1,335 members in young people's societies. Income from the mission field totaled \$4,677. There are 55 church buildings.

The foreign missionary work is under the care of the Lutheran Board of Missions, incorporated in 1899, and is carried on in Madagascar and China. The field in Madagascar is situated in the southwestern part of the island and has an area of 17,500 square miles with about 125,000 inhabitants. The following statistics are available: Baptized souls, 8,965; missionaries, 9; Sunday schools, 82; pupils, 2,716; congregations, 86; contributions to the mission, 1936, \$28,443.

The first missionary to China was sent out in 1914, and active work commenced in 1916. The field is situated in the eastern part of the province of Honan, and has an area of 3,100 square miles with 2,325,000 inhabitants. Latest statistics are as follows: Main stations, 4; outstations, 13; congregations, 9; church members, 491; catechumens, 870; adherents, 1,388; schools, 3; pupils, 62; Sunday schools, 8; pupils, 435; missionaries, 7.

The church maintains two orphanages and two old folks homes. In these there are 30 children and 95 old people. The income for 1936 amounted to \$31,110.

UNITED DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	178	57	121	32.0	68.0
Members , number.....	33,531	15,070	18,461	44.9	55.1
Average membership per church.....	188	264	153		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	14,951	5,936	9,015	39.7	60.3
Female.....	15,555	6,607	8,948	42.5	57.5
Sex not reported.....	3,025	2,527	498	83.5	16.5
Males per 100 females.....	96.1	89.8	100.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	9,214	3,790	5,424	41.1	58.9
13 years and over.....	23,406	10,982	12,424	46.9	53.1
Age not reported.....	911	298	613	32.7	67.3
Percent under 13 years ²	28.2	25.7	30.4		
Church edifices , number.....	170	56	114	32.9	67.1
Value—number reporting.....	169	56	113	33.1	66.9
Amount reported.....	\$1,413,970	\$885,800	\$528,170	62.6	37.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,407,850	\$882,600	\$525,250	62.7	37.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,120	\$3,200	\$2,920	52.3	47.7
Average value per church.....	\$8,367	\$15,818	\$4,674		
Debt—number reporting.....	48	19	29		
Amount reported.....	\$99,815	\$77,040	\$22,775	77.2	22.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	87	26	61		
Parsonages , number.....	110	44	66	40.0	60.0
Value—number reporting.....	110	44	66	40.0	60.0
Amount reported.....	\$415,110	\$218,660	\$196,450	52.7	47.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	176	57	119	32.4	67.6
Amount reported.....	\$306,858	\$173,862	\$132,996	55.7	44.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$141,769	\$71,743	\$70,026	50.6	49.4
All other salaries.....	\$18,154	\$12,624	\$5,530	69.5	30.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$27,054	\$16,067	\$10,987	59.4	40.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$11,247	\$7,543	\$3,704	67.1	32.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44,734	\$28,408	\$16,326	63.5	36.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,026	\$3,429	\$3,597	48.8	51.2
Home missions.....	\$12,774	\$9,210	\$3,564	72.1	27.9
Foreign missions.....	\$5,672	\$3,961	\$1,711	69.8	30.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,552	\$15,022	\$12,530	54.5	45.5
All other purposes.....	\$10,876	\$5,855	\$5,021	53.8	46.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,744	\$3,050	\$1,118		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	162	53	109	32.7	67.3
Officers and teachers.....	1,776	828	948	46.6	53.4
Scholars.....	11,449	5,336	6,113	46.6	53.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	104	32	72	30.8	69.2
Officers and teachers.....	364	141	223	38.7	61.3
Scholars.....	4,062	1,581	2,481	38.9	61.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	11	15		
Officers and teachers.....	47	21	26		
Scholars.....	387	202	185	52.2	47.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	9		9		
Scholars.....	289		289		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	178	190	192	198
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	-12	-2	-6	-----
Percent.....	-6.3	-1.0	-3.0	-----
Members, number	33,531	29,198	17,324	16,340
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4,333	11,874	984	-----
Percent.....	14.8	68.5	6.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	188	154	90	83
Church edifices, number	170	176	173	140
Value—number reporting.....	169	172	173	138
Amount reported.....	\$1,413,970	\$1,491,348	\$696,780	\$418,450
Average value per church.....	\$8,367	\$8,671	\$4,028	\$3,032
Debt—number reporting.....	48	31	43	45
Amount reported.....	\$99,815	\$108,610	\$45,088	\$43,425
Parsonages, number	110			
Value—number reporting.....	110	106	90	60
Amount reported.....	\$415,110	\$524,050	\$235,470	\$103,900
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	176	185	186	-----
Amount reported.....	\$306,858	\$382,344	\$193,593	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$141,769			
All other salaries.....	\$18,154			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$27,054	\$303,989	\$139,568	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$11,247			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44,734			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,026			
Home missions.....	\$12,774			
Foreign missions.....	\$5,672	\$78,355	\$41,759	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,552			
All other purposes.....	\$10,876			
Not classified.....			\$12,266	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,744	\$2,067	\$1,041	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	162	162	165	142
Officers and teachers.....	1,776	1,234	1,012	775
Scholars.....	11,449	10,556	7,777	6,116

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	178	57	121	33,531	15,070	18,461	14,951	15,555	3,025	96.1	162	1,776	11,449
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	2	1	1	438	275	163	209	229		91.3	2	20	155
Massachusetts.....	1	1		90	90		40	50			1	6	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	2	1	612	530	82	295	317		93.1	3	28	159
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	1	1		118	118		53	65			1	7	40
Illinois.....	7	5	2	1,100	885	215	534	566		94.3	7	71	509
Michigan.....	5	2	3	674	334	340	324	350		92.9	5	43	381
Wisconsin.....	30	12	18	8,690	5,602	3,088	3,930	4,142	618	94.9	27	404	2,769
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	19	6	13	3,281	1,854	1,427	1,305	1,305	671	100.0	16	162	1,018
Iowa.....	34	8	26	9,064	1,982	7,082	4,240	4,235	589	100.1	32	398	2,570
Missouri.....	1	1		117	117		56	61					
North Dakota.....	9		9	1,121		1,121	516	535	70	96.4	8	56	360
South Dakota.....	6		6	669		669	275	300	94	91.7	6	52	305
Nebraska.....	33	4	29	3,673	997	2,676	1,420	1,465	788	96.9	30	254	1,411
Kansas.....	1	1		178	178		84	94			1	10	57
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	2		2	365		365	70	100	195	70.0	2	33	300
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	4		4	656		656	321	335		95.8	4	38	212
Wyoming.....	1		1	40		40	20	20			1	6	30
Colorado.....	3	1	2	431	248	183	206	225		91.6	1	40	130
Utah.....	1	1		100	100		40	60			1	9	40
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	3	3		442	442		223	219		101.8	3	26	151
California.....	12	8	4	1,672	1,318	354	790	882		89.6	11	143	827

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1939			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	178	190	192	198	33,531	29,198	17,324	16,340	9,214	23,406	911	28.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2	2	3	2	438	387	261	185	134	304	-----	30.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	3	1	612	524	183	77	222	390	-----	36.3
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Illinois.....	7	7	7	9	1,100	819	456	470	245	725	130	25.3
Michigan.....	5	6	7	7	674	563	453	688	119	555	-----	17.7
Wisconsin.....	30	34	33	32	8,690	7,091	4,327	3,897	2,253	6,437	-----	25.9
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Minnesota.....	19	21	23	20	3,281	2,810	1,828	2,376	953	2,328	-----	29.0
Iowa.....	34	32	33	46	9,064	7,082	3,844	4,121	2,972	6,092	-----	32.8
North Dakota.....	9	12	10	10	1,121	1,155	646	692	328	723	70	31.2
South Dakota.....	6	7	7	7	669	832	383	444	172	403	94	29.9
Nebraska.....	33	34	35	40	3,673	3,765	2,410	2,120	891	2,360	422	27.4
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	3	365	131	200	145	65	105	195	38.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	4	4	5	-----	656	608	343	-----	197	459	-----	30.0
Colorado.....	3	5	3	2	431	464	206	170	79	352	-----	18.3
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	3	3	3	4	442	341	239	165	91	351	-----	20.6
California.....	12	11	9	6	1,672	1,812	905	428	337	1,335	-----	20.2
Other States.....	² 6	8	10	9	643	814	640	362	156	487	-----	24.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Indiana, 1; Missouri, 1; Kansas, 1; Wyoming, 1; and Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	178	170	169	\$1,413,970	48	\$99,815	110	\$415,110
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	24,000			1	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	7	7	7	57,800	1	3,500	3	20,300
Michigan.....	5	5	5	20,100	2	3,175	2	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	30	30	30	348,900	15	47,747	24	101,600
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	19	18	18	150,900	4	10,261	10	42,600
Iowa.....	34	32	32	321,250	12	27,660	27	95,750
North Dakota.....	9	9	8	35,750			4	11,500
South Dakota.....	6	6	6	32,700	1	347	3	12,000
Nebraska.....	33	29	29	138,100	8	3,210	17	50,500
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	4	4	26,000	1	400	2	(¹)
Colorado.....	3	3	3	39,000	2	1,315	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	3	3	3	13,000			2	(¹)
California.....	12	11	11	122,220	1	1,300	8	37,500
Other States.....	10	10	² 10	84,250	1	900	5	43,360

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	178	176	\$306,858	\$141,769	\$18,154	\$27,054
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	8,145	4,200	680	800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	7	7	14,392	9,291	1,122	444
Michigan.....	5	5	7,180	4,057	211	513
Wisconsin.....	30	30	73,769	29,755	5,531	5,758
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	19	19	38,082	12,041	1,718	6,370
Iowa.....	34	34	61,114	31,696	3,809	4,400
North Dakota.....	9	9	7,803	3,611	150	691
South Dakota.....	6	6	4,621	2,979	199	504
Nebraska.....	33	31	27,281	14,272	1,277	1,585
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	4	4,510	2,403	145	250
Colorado.....	3	3	5,431	2,205	368	357
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	3	3	6,665	3,781	100	1,225
California.....	12	12	23,236	11,172	1,652	1,904
Other States.....	10	¹ 10	24,629	10,306	1,192	2,253

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$11, 247	\$44, 734	\$7, 028	\$12, 774	\$5, 672	\$27, 552	\$10, 876
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	405	1, 000	125	155	130	550	100
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	50	1, 062	155	200	150	1, 254	664
Michigan.....	325	647	154	28	19	1, 079	147
Wisconsin.....	3, 016	12, 739	1, 138	3, 668	1, 532	7, 814	2, 818
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	2, 177	7, 330	356	2, 462	710	3, 961	957
Iowa.....	2, 982	7, 259	1, 200	1, 854	857	5, 507	1, 550
North Dakota.....		2, 199	140	208	20	545	239
South Dakota.....	50	275		209	179	186	40
Nebraska.....	1, 785	3, 502	363	711	385	2, 549	852
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		450	50	250	320	365	277
Colorado.....	225	1, 096	60	278	155	329	358
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....		200	226	295	255	503	80
California.....		3, 260	596	1, 281	656	1, 835	880
Other States.....	232	3, 715	2, 463	1, 175	304	1, 075	1, 914

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDI- FICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDI- FICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	178	33, 531	169	\$1, 413, 970	48	\$99, 815	176	\$306, 858	162	11, 449
I. Atlantic.....	6	1, 140	6	74, 000	1	900	6	18, 564	6	339
II. Illinois.....	14	2, 009	14	87, 900	3	6, 675	14	25, 119	13	930
III. Wisconsin.....	25	7, 565	25	308, 400	10	44, 447	25	65, 978	23	2, 429
IV. Iowa.....	40	9, 733	38	353, 950	13	28, 007	40	65, 735	38	2, 875
V. Minnesota.....	24	4, 406	23	191, 400	9	13, 561	24	45, 913	20	1, 358
VI. North Dakota.....	13	1, 777	12	61, 750	1	400	13	12, 313	12	572
VII. Nebraska.....	41	4, 787	37	201, 350	10	4, 525	39	43, 375	36	1, 968
VIII. Pacific.....	15	2, 114	14	135, 220	1	1, 300	15	29, 901	14	978

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

Many of the early Danish immigrants to this country maintained church affiliations with their Norwegian brethren, and about 1870 the Norwegian-Danish Conference was organized. Later, however, as the number of churches increased, the difference of language occasioned some difficulty, and in 1884 the Danish churches withdrew and organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Association. This developed until, in 1896, it included about 60 local congrega-

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. N. C. Carlsen, D. D., president, United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and approved by him in its present form.

tions and 44 ministers. Conference with the churches, which 2 years before had withdrawn from the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Kirkelig Missions Forening) and had organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, resulted in a union of the two bodies under the name of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. At the time of organization, it consisted of 68 pastors, 120 congregations, and 38 mission stations.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the church adheres to the Confession of Faith of the Lutheran Church of Denmark, the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, the Augsburg Confession, and Luther's Small Catechism.

In polity the church is more closely organized than some other Lutheran bodies. The highest church authority is the "annual meeting," composed of the ministers and of lay representatives of the local churches in the proportion of 1 for every 50 members. Its decisions in regard to all questions of government and work by and within the church are final and absolute. During the interval between its meetings its powers are vested in a board of five trustees, of which board the president, vice president, and secretary elected at the annual convention are ex officio members. Church worship was formerly conducted for the most part in the Danish language; but in later years, largely on account of the stricter immigration laws, which in a large degree have stopped the emigration from the old country, the use of English has become very general.

WORK

The home mission work of the church is administered by the district boards within their respective districts. However, in cases where the district is granted support by the church at large, the district board is responsible to the church council (board of trustees) of the general body, which in that case serves as the central home mission board. The home missions of this church cover Canada as well as the United States. While the home mission work of this church at first confined its efforts to the gathering into congregations the scattered immigrants of Danish birth and descent, and while that is still the main objective in some sections, the general policy now is the gathering in of the unchurched in the community regardless of nationality. The total expenditure for home missions in 1936 amounted to \$20,000.

This church maintains a mission among the Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. It is under the direction of the church council of the general body. This is not regarded as home mission work as it deals with non-Christian people. The expenditures for this mission last year amounted to \$3,957 exclusive of \$3,500 for improvements.

The foreign mission work of this body is carried on in Japan in conjunction with the United Lutheran Church. Two members of the United Danish Lutheran Church collaborate with the Foreign Missions Board of the United Lutheran Church in the administration of this mission. Three missionaries and two native workers represent the United Danish Church in this mission and support was given to the amount of \$6,143.

Extra synodical missions supported are the Sudan Mission, the Santal Mission, the Jewish Mission, and the China Mission. The total support given these missions in 1936 amounted to \$2,284.

The educational interests of the church are represented by Dana College and Trinity Theological Seminary. In 1936 the enrollment numbered 181 students and it was subsidized to the amount of \$16,371. The value of the property is approximately \$180,000, and the institution owns an endowment of \$171,221.

Elementary Christian education is provided for by 185 Sunday schools and 140 daily vacation Bible schools, which usually are conducted for a period of 4 weeks during the summer vacation.

The church maintains 3 orphanages with 79 children. The property is valued at \$26,000. These homes were subsidized by the church in 1936 to the extent of \$4,705.

There are 169 Luther Leagues for the young people with a membership of 4,189.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNODICAL CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of each of the constituent bodies in the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference includes all baptized members of the local churches, both adults and infants, under pastoral care.

This body represents the federation of five separate synods—namely, the Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America, the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Negro Mission.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4, 926	1, 852	3, 074	37. 6	62. 4
Members, number.....	1, 463, 482	847, 627	615, 855	57. 9	42. 1
Average membership per church.....	297	458	200		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	640, 321	353, 153	287, 168	55. 2	44. 8
Female.....	706, 859	417, 769	289, 090	59. 1	40. 9
Sex not reported.....	116, 302	76, 705	39, 597	66. 0	34. 0
Males per 100 females.....	90. 6	84. 5	99. 3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	390, 261	224, 335	165, 926	57. 5	42. 5
13 years and over.....	1, 056, 647	612, 437	444, 210	58. 0	42. 0
Age not reported.....	16, 574	10, 855	5, 719	65. 5	34. 5
Percent under 13 years ¹	27. 0	26. 8	27. 2		
Church edifices, number.....	4, 223	1, 591	2, 632	37. 7	62. 3
Value—number reporting.....	4, 175	1, 571	2, 604	37. 6	62. 4
Amount reported.....	\$78, 292, 729	\$54, 493, 618	\$23, 799, 111	69. 6	30. 4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$76, 479, 327	\$53, 390, 274	\$23, 089, 053	69. 8	30. 2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 813, 402	\$1, 103, 344	\$710, 058	60. 8	39. 2
Average value per church.....	\$18, 753	\$34, 687	\$9, 139		
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 718	965	753	56. 2	43. 8
Amount reported.....	\$14, 638, 285	\$12, 728, 407	\$1, 909, 878	87. 0	13. 0
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 858	433	1, 425	23. 3	76. 7
Parsonages, number.....	3, 043	1, 170	1, 873	38. 4	61. 6
Value—number reporting.....	2, 912	1, 107	1, 805	38. 0	62. 0
Amount reported.....	\$12, 180, 942	\$6, 587, 730	\$5, 593, 212	54. 1	45. 9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4, 726	1, 781	2, 945	37. 7	62. 3
Amounted reported.....	\$15, 433, 728	\$9, 930, 905	\$5, 502, 823	64. 3	35. 7
Pastor's salaries.....	\$4, 172, 214	\$2, 165, 416	\$2, 006, 798	51. 9	48. 1
All other salaries.....	\$2, 865, 139	\$2, 099, 756	\$765, 383	73. 3	26. 7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 112, 441	\$666, 355	\$446, 086	59. 9	40. 1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 249, 199	\$980, 088	\$269, 111	78. 5	21. 5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2, 838, 571	\$2, 137, 684	\$700, 887	75. 3	24. 7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$242, 519	\$161, 521	\$80, 998	66. 6	33. 4
Home missions.....	\$167, 747	\$90, 322	\$77, 425	53. 8	46. 2
Foreign missions.....	\$85, 292	\$55, 930	\$29, 362	65. 6	34. 4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 198, 973	\$1, 247, 951	\$951, 022	56. 8	43. 2
All other purposes.....	\$501, 633	\$325, 882	\$175, 751	65. 0	35. 0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 266	\$5, 576	\$1, 869		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,821	1,680	2,141	44.0	56.0
Officers and teachers.....	37,241	24,420	12,821	65.6	34.4
Scholars.....	289,795	199,399	90,396	68.8	31.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,114	342	772	30.7	69.3
Officers and teachers.....	3,032	1,639	1,393	54.1	45.9
Scholars.....	31,085	14,551	16,534	46.8	53.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,355	529	826	39.0	61.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,779	1,225	1,554	44.1	55.9
Scholars.....	34,653	18,418	16,235	53.1	46.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,308	559	749	42.7	57.3
Officers and teachers.....	6,208	3,199	3,009	51.5	48.5
Scholars.....	82,579	53,147	29,432	64.4	35.6

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4,926	4,752	3,620	3,398
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	174	1,132	222	-----
Percent.....	3.7	31.3	6.5	-----
Members, number.....	1,463,482	1,292,620	777,701	670,367
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	170,862	514,919	107,334	-----
Percent.....	13.2	66.2	16.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	297	272	215	197
Church edifices, number.....	4,223	4,003	3,301	2,952
Value—number reporting.....	4,175	3,878	3,151	2,811
Amount reported.....	\$78,292,729	\$78,755,894	\$25,973,538	\$19,320,407
Average value per church.....	\$18,753	\$20,303	\$8,243	\$6,873
Debt—number reporting.....	1,718	1,226	1,078	901
Amount reported.....	\$14,638,285	\$9,920,128	\$3,261,637	\$2,424,141
Parsonages, number.....	3,043	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2,912	2,833	2,220	1,858
Amount reported.....	\$12,180,942	\$15,520,237	\$5,792,672	\$3,671,910
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4,726	4,601	3,339	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,433,728	\$19,487,432	\$6,721,599	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,172,214	\$16,071,756	\$5,206,267	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,865,139			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,112,441			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,249,199			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,838,571	\$3,409,866	\$1,219,229	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$242,519			
Home missions.....	\$167,747			
Foreign missions.....	\$55,292			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,198,973	\$5,810	\$296,103	-----
All other purposes.....	\$501,633			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,266	\$4,235	\$2,013	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3,821	3,028	1,370	1,484
Officers and teachers.....	37,241	21,432	10,237	6,420
Scholars.....	289,795	212,071	110,300	97,056

¹ Statistics for 1906 include data for the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States reported separately for that year.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the combined general bodies for

the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In connection with the 1916 census, and probably that of 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches, particularly of the Missouri Synod, included only the confirmed members. As a result the membership figures for 1906 and 1916 are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 figures, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	4, 926	1, 852	3, 074	1,463,482	847, 627	615, 855	640, 321	706, 859	116,302	90. 6	3, 821	37, 241	289, 795
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	-----	214	214	-----	102	112	-----	91. 1	1	6	48
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-----	141	141	-----	61	80	-----	(1)	1	6	36
Massachusetts.....	21	16	5	7, 367	6, 801	566	2, 852	3, 246	1, 269	87. 9	18	239	1, 465
Rhode Island.....	4	3	1	898	839	59	320	578	-----	55. 4	3	40	296
Connecticut.....	26	17	9	10, 424	8, 606	1, 818	4, 956	5, 468	-----	90. 6	24	254	1, 677
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	180	130	50	70, 887	59, 509	11, 378	27, 562	34, 697	8, 628	79. 4	162	2, 800	23, 288
New Jersey.....	50	46	4	14, 897	13, 775	1, 122	5, 462	7, 587	1, 848	72. 0	47	742	5, 541
Pennsylvania.....	79	66	13	21, 843	20, 364	1, 479	9, 508	11, 336	999	83. 9	73	886	6, 750
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	122	82	40	51, 508	42, 086	9, 422	22, 460	25, 934	3, 114	86. 6	102	1, 513	12, 607
Indiana.....	141	72	69	60, 086	43, 082	17, 004	25, 323	27, 876	6, 887	90. 8	109	1, 300	12, 021
Illinois.....	453	235	218	212, 696	156, 523	56, 173	92, 922	104, 308	15, 466	89. 1	371	5, 310	41, 206
Michigan.....	347	160	187	130, 248	90, 449	39, 799	56, 073	61, 474	12, 701	91. 2	267	2, 774	24, 515
Wisconsin.....	756	186	570	283, 783	153, 658	130, 125	125, 473	135, 134	23, 176	92. 9	491	4, 414	34, 604
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	546	91	455	154, 398	52, 427	101, 971	68, 776	70, 776	14, 846	97. 2	403	3, 070	23, 291
Iowa.....	251	59	192	64, 370	17, 480	46, 890	30, 294	31, 637	2, 439	95. 8	194	1, 639	11, 056
Missouri.....	238	97	141	85, 244	51, 104	34, 140	38, 067	44, 184	2, 993	86. 2	178	2, 696	19, 859
North Dakota.....	152	10	142	20, 098	2, 426	17, 672	9, 753	9, 761	584	99. 9	124	639	4, 129
South Dakota.....	205	19	186	28, 725	4, 091	24, 634	13, 126	13, 705	1, 894	95. 8	176	861	6, 734
Nebraska.....	286	45	241	66, 432	17, 251	49, 181	29, 952	31, 204	5, 276	96. 0	216	1, 365	9, 700
Kansas.....	139	43	96	29, 354	9, 528	19, 826	13, 707	14, 695	952	93. 3	109	807	5, 586
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	2	-----	254	254	-----	122	132	-----	92. 4	2	17	107
Maryland.....	34	19	15	9, 372	6, 650	2, 722	3, 358	4, 249	1, 765	79. 0	32	477	3, 670
Dist. of Col.....	3	3	-----	923	923	-----	349	574	-----	60. 8	3	56	403
Virginia.....	13	7	6	2, 048	1, 414	634	994	1, 054	-----	94. 3	9	82	708
West Virginia.....	1	-----	1	80	-----	80	41	39	-----	(1)	1	8	40
North Carolina.....	38	18	20	5, 101	2, 452	2, 649	2, 244	2, 857	-----	78. 5	35	286	3, 184
South Carolina.....	3	1	2	365	107	258	173	192	-----	90. 1	3	25	238
Georgia.....	2	2	-----	135	135	-----	68	67	-----	(1)	2	10	79
Florida.....	17	12	5	2, 311	1, 947	364	1, 080	1, 231	-----	87. 7	16	141	962

Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	10	9	1	1,775	1,680	95	826	949	-----	87.0	10	91	783
Tennessee.....	15	12	3	2,106	1,828	278	928	1,178	-----	78.8	11	120	796
Alabama.....	49	12	37	4,739	2,083	2,656	2,176	2,563	-----	84.9	42	238	2,090
Mississippi.....	9	5	4	561	345	216	218	343	-----	63.6	6	35	363
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	24	12	12	4,343	2,795	1,548	1,739	1,857	747	93.6	19	184	1,500
Louisiana.....	38	32	6	11,199	10,719	480	3,633	4,561	3,005	79.7	34	352	2,834
Oklahoma.....	56	27	29	8,430	4,321	4,109	4,059	4,297	74	94.5	47	332	2,578
Texas.....	142	53	89	28,088	10,676	17,412	12,931	13,743	1,414	94.1	121	911	7,157
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	79	15	64	7,768	4,173	3,595	3,167	3,512	1,089	90.2	44	218	1,398
Idaho.....	19	6	13	2,796	1,320	1,476	1,311	1,334	151	98.3	11	82	624
Wyoming.....	20	4	16	2,157	770	1,387	1,041	1,116	-----	93.3	17	75	470
Colorado.....	67	26	41	9,432	5,924	3,508	4,522	4,836	74	93.5	52	326	2,211
New Mexico.....	8	7	1	595	578	17	280	315	-----	88.9	6	30	180
Arizona.....	16	6	10	3,223	1,046	2,177	1,165	1,458	600	79.9	8	52	414
Utah.....	3	3	-----	408	408	-----	185	223	-----	83.0	3	16	148
Nevada.....	6	2	4	669	217	452	304	365	-----	83.3	5	28	181
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	75	40	35	9,005	6,463	2,542	4,139	4,794	72	86.3	58	379	2,768
Oregon.....	36	24	12	5,953	4,053	1,900	2,638	2,805	510	94.0	31	232	1,416
California.....	143	114	29	26,033	23,992	2,041	9,881	12,423	3,729	79.5	124	1,077	8,084

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States.....	4,926	4,752	3,620	3,398	1,483,492	1,292,620	777,701	670,367	390,261	1,056,647	16,574	27.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	21	19	17	19	7,367	7,190	4,971	3,966	2,010	5,357	-----	27.3
Rhode Island.....	4	5	3	2	898	932	487	357	198	700	-----	22.0
Connecticut.....	26	29	21	21	10,424	9,609	5,588	4,981	2,255	8,169	-----	21.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	180	170	131	130	70,887	61,248	36,819	32,723	21,500	49,387	-----	30.3
New Jersey.....	50	47	31	20	14,897	13,254	5,616	2,895	4,560	10,337	-----	30.6
Pennsylvania.....	79	72	59	84	21,843	20,027	14,490	16,890	5,833	15,891	119	26.9
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	122	122	96	90	51,508	48,231	30,233	27,106	12,496	38,926	86	24.3
Indiana.....	141	132	123	124	60,086	55,797	38,309	34,105	14,602	44,458	1,026	24.7
Illinois.....	453	417	366	344	212,696	186,722	121,342	115,304	54,402	155,934	2,360	25.9
Michigan.....	347	329	261	257	130,248	111,743	67,001	57,832	35,753	93,397	1,098	27.7
Wisconsin.....	776	751	654	610	283,783	271,956	177,547	153,753	68,705	207,262	7,816	24.9

¹Includes figures for the Slovak and Michigan synods.²Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	546	549	403	371	154,398	139,454	75,726	61,630	42,748	110,336	1,314	27.9
Iowa.....	251	218	178	163	64,370	51,706	27,550	25,528	16,853	46,831	686	26.5
Missouri.....	238	228	184	178	85,244	74,520	45,313	41,503	22,041	62,775	428	26.0
North Dakota.....	152	166	118	95	20,098	17,385	8,972	5,854	6,397	13,701	-----	31.8
South Dakota.....	205	204	132	123	28,725	24,131	11,544	8,285	8,544	20,011	170	29.9
Nebraska.....	286	265	239	206	66,432	57,473	31,234	25,730	19,508	46,924	-----	29.4
Kansas.....	139	153	118	117	29,354	25,308	15,081	12,036	8,131	21,223	-----	27.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	34	29	28	20	9,372	9,083	4,792	4,062	2,891	6,481	-----	30.8
District of Columbia.....	3	2	2	2	923	916	582	432	142	781	-----	15.4
Virginia.....	13	16	13	12	2,048	1,729	1,117	860	482	1,566	-----	23.5
West Virginia.....	1	2	5	6	80	87	239	286	22	58	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	38	38	32	32	5,101	4,653	2,558	1,966	1,405	3,696	-----	27.5
South Carolina.....	3	1	2	-----	365	95	(³)	-----	142	223	-----	38.9
Florida.....	17	13	6	7	2,311	1,521	590	372	792	1,519	-----	34.3
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	10	8	6	6	1,775	1,451	1,381	1,511	405	1,370	-----	22.8
Tennessee.....	15	11	5	5	2,106	1,763	733	725	570	1,536	-----	27.1
Alabama.....	49	38	12	15	4,739	3,533	1,334	895	1,673	3,066	-----	35.3
Mississippi.....	9	5	1	8	561	307	211	198	123	438	-----	21.9
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	24	24	17	22	4,343	3,551	2,516	1,886	1,397	2,946	-----	32.2
Louisiana.....	38	41	25	22	11,199	10,519	7,429	5,253	2,743	7,939	517	25.7
Oklahoma.....	56	63	52	72	8,430	7,016	3,899	2,907	2,487	5,921	22	29.6
Texas.....	142	143	87	81	28,088	22,339	10,294	7,983	8,230	19,668	190	29.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	79	92	32	7	7,768	6,267	4,033	690	2,476	5,292	-----	31.9
Idaho.....	19	20	12	12	2,796	1,686	902	206	829	1,967	-----	29.6
Wyoming.....	20	19	10	4	2,157	1,941	704	172	673	1,484	-----	31.2
Colorado.....	67	65	26	26	9,432	6,616	2,738	1,651	2,753	6,605	74	29.4
New Mexico.....	8	10	2	-----	595	397	301	-----	189	406	-----	31.8
Arizona.....	16	11	2	-----	3,223	920	96	-----	841	1,782	600	32.1
Utah.....	3	1	2	2	408	250	(³)	39	179	229	-----	43.9
Nevada.....	6	2	2	2	669	497	444	148	201	468	-----	30.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	75	66	30	19	9,005	6,789	2,740	1,060	2,686	6,319	-----	29.8
Oregon.....	36	44	16	15	5,953	4,637	2,337	1,080	1,636	4,317	-----	27.5
California.....	143	105	57	46	26,033	16,916	7,582	5,247	7,530	18,435	68	29.0
Other States.....	46	7	2	1	744	455	326	260	228	516	-----	30.6

¹ Includes figures for the Slovak and Michigan synods.² Based on membership, with age classification reported; percent not shown where base is less than 100.³ Membership included in figures for "Other States."⁴ Includes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 2; and Georgia, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	4, 926	4, 223	4, 175	\$78, 292, 729	1, 718	\$14, 638, 285	2, 912	\$12, 180, 942
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	21	18	17	577, 300	6	56, 615	10	56, 100
Rhode Island.....	4	3	3	37, 000			2	(1)
Connecticut.....	26	23	23	744, 200	13	119, 334	17	108, 800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	180	157	156	6, 690, 437	95	1, 622, 323	97	698, 900
New Jersey.....	50	42	42	1, 381, 250	27	345, 770	30	224, 500
Pennsylvania.....	79	72	71	2, 449, 806	44	383, 350	42	300, 600
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	122	117	112	3, 662, 850	49	850, 699	72	393, 300
Indiana.....	141	128	125	3, 679, 691	56	573, 672	95	445, 650
Illinois.....	453	408	403	13, 128, 073	183	2, 613, 656	322	1, 685, 035
Michigan.....	347	304	303	7, 062, 862	134	1, 408, 774	213	979, 722
Wisconsin.....	756	681	673	12, 852, 739	269	2, 320, 817	467	2, 214, 877
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	546	479	474	5, 718, 193	176	781, 484	331	1, 271, 362
Iowa.....	251	219	217	2, 878, 100	89	392, 939	164	609, 056
Missouri.....	238	219	217	4, 760, 874	79	1, 132, 130	154	640, 517
North Dakota.....	152	123	122	540, 018	32	66, 909	74	189, 930
South Dakota.....	205	157	155	800, 700	47	93, 477	96	246, 350
Nebraska.....	286	255	256	2, 761, 325	71	354, 253	202	572, 325
Kansas.....	139	120	119	1, 086, 701	47	155, 002	96	257, 600
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	34	30	30	959, 055	16	224, 609	18	85, 500
Virginia.....	13	12	12	229, 500	3	30, 600	9	34, 600
North Carolina.....	38	36	32	266, 100	8	36, 450	15	36, 100
South Carolina.....	3	3	3	20, 750	1	2, 000		
Florida.....	17	16	16	262, 884	8	82, 120	9	37, 600
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	8	8	169, 450	3	34, 188	5	32, 800
Tennessee.....	15	11	10	186, 900	6	13, 250	6	28, 000
Alabama.....	49	37	37	172, 400	3	5, 280	19	36, 300
Mississippi.....	9	3	3	23, 000	2	5, 225	2	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	24	21	21	221, 703	6	12, 160	11	34, 600
Louisiana.....	38	35	35	343, 950	11	45, 854	17	56, 800
Oklahoma.....	56	46	44	372, 823	19	61, 276	41	82, 050
Texas.....	142	120	120	903, 984	56	165, 294	92	220, 450
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	79	35	35	251, 200	15	39, 579	24	65, 200
Idaho.....	19	15	15	65, 000	7	14, 428	9	18, 400
Wyoming.....	20	12	11	50, 700	5	6, 615	6	18, 000
Colorado.....	67	45	43	326, 800	21	76, 769	32	99, 068
New Mexico.....	8	4	4	22, 600	2	3, 250	3	9, 150
Arizona.....	16	10	10	50, 075	2	6, 634	8	31, 000
Nevada.....	6	3	3	33, 500	1	1, 000	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	75	53	52	280, 625	22	57, 061	36	96, 800
Oregon.....	36	31	32	187, 550	15	25, 812	18	47, 800
California.....	143	102	101	1, 846, 166	63	372, 729	41	157, 100
Other States.....	13	10	10	233, 895	6	44, 898	6	59, 000

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; West Virginia, 1; Georgia, 2; and Utah, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	4, 926	4, 728	\$15, 433, 728	\$4, 172, 214	\$2, 865, 139	\$1, 112, 441
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	21	18	72, 919	26, 284	8, 286	8, 696
Rhode Island.....	4	4	13, 630	5, 182	929	1, 773
Connecticut.....	26	26	113, 943	28, 074	26, 840	13, 162
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	180	167	889, 842	249, 348	107, 837	51, 122
New Jersey.....	50	44	204, 184	67, 192	16, 693	9, 953
Pennsylvania.....	79	78	324, 985	101, 236	32, 713	29, 830
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	122	117	714, 135	151, 283	141, 466	65, 985
Indiana.....	141	136	789, 689	145, 149	184, 291	75, 438
Illinois.....	453	439	2, 415, 571	493, 517	596, 612	198, 870
Michigan.....	347	329	1, 401, 651	303, 597	285, 066	98, 501
Wisconsin.....	756	722	2, 583, 017	638, 359	553, 040	195, 077
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	546	530	1, 235, 612	404, 930	192, 669	100, 325
Iowa.....	251	241	649, 043	229, 923	89, 995	47, 063
Missouri.....	238	234	1, 061, 096	229, 583	238, 073	53, 011
North Dakota.....	152	148	130, 196	68, 273	4, 466	11, 765
South Dakota.....	205	197	172, 256	90, 843	8, 961	9, 255
Nebraska.....	286	270	624, 297	212, 162	114, 218	39, 234
Kansas.....	139	134	350, 782	102, 020	46, 104	16, 478
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	34	33	125, 735	37, 301	11, 552	5, 005
Virginia.....	13	12	41, 721	11, 011	4, 909	2, 491
District of Columbia.....	3	3	16, 292	4, 100	2, 394	360
North Carolina.....	38	38	42, 537	21, 002	1, 414	2, 432
South Carolina.....	3	3	1, 448	874		32
Florida.....	17	17	31, 644	14, 242	1, 848	1, 754
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	43, 047	10, 945	7, 498	1, 992
Tennessee.....	15	14	34, 590	13, 969	5, 647	2, 416
Alabama.....	49	48	25, 717	13, 314	2, 380	714
Mississippi.....	9	8	7, 677	5, 382	24	540
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	24	21	38, 484	16, 478	5, 086	1, 034
Louisiana.....	38	35	76, 687	25, 413	15, 228	2, 913
Oklahoma.....	56	55	103, 321	43, 547	9, 401	6, 000
Texas.....	142	133	290, 578	91, 433	48, 068	15, 266
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	79	77	51, 762	23, 046	1, 106	5, 526
Idaho.....	19	17	31, 663	12, 091	2, 190	2, 289
Wyoming.....	20	19	17, 274	7, 659	2, 054	538
Colorado.....	67	64	102, 520	34, 619	18, 628	4, 849
New Mexico.....	8	8	14, 052	3, 064	1, 174	920
Arizona.....	16	16	28, 738	13, 767	1, 743	3, 372
Utah.....	3	3	5, 716	3, 300	90	100
Nevada.....	6	6	9, 412	3, 730	478	118
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	75	75	84, 003	41, 108	9, 310	3, 544
Oregon.....	36	35	62, 276	28, 505	7, 351	3, 480
California.....	143	135	388, 299	137, 980	57, 148	18, 543
Other States.....	7	17	11, 687	7, 379	159	675

¹ Includes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 2; West Virginia, 1; and Georgia, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,249,199	\$2,838,571	\$242,519	\$167,747	\$85,292	\$2,198,973	\$501,633
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	2,922	14,829	1,481	372	153	9,671	225
Rhode Island.....		2,200	831			2,653	62
Connecticut.....	7,137	17,981	2,326	987	1,233	10,799	5,404
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	98,853	234,266	21,388	8,199	3,799	78,596	36,434
New Jersey.....	34,347	48,047	3,641	968	270	15,362	7,711
Pennsylvania.....	46,652	63,931	8,357	2,340	1,436	22,264	16,226
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	55,548	150,801	10,703	2,219	1,027	115,155	19,948
Indiana.....	48,453	139,117	12,453	6,020	9,667	133,834	35,267
Illinois.....	158,090	502,400	49,993	23,290	15,540	313,464	63,795
Michigan.....	119,648	260,049	17,986	14,668	6,674	236,280	59,182
Wisconsin.....	204,681	467,424	32,221	34,807	9,494	373,386	74,528
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	93,511	170,294	17,170	20,282	6,459	200,035	29,937
Iowa.....	48,875	83,383	11,055	4,323	3,748	109,069	21,609
Missouri.....	67,885	228,298	13,573	9,919	3,910	171,523	45,321
North Dakota.....	3,328	16,771	1,389	945	183	19,304	3,772
South Dakota.....	8,610	18,963	1,680	3,486	887	26,418	3,153
Nebraska.....	26,195	89,695	8,386	7,574	3,490	103,577	19,766
Kansas.....	53,625	46,074	4,154	1,553	726	61,071	18,977
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	18,344	30,152	4,226	877	364	12,725	5,189
Virginia.....	8,050	8,879	719	95	30	5,137	400
District of Columbia.....	1,065	5,232	218			2,685	238
North Carolina.....	7,414	4,973	463	267	71	3,846	655
South Carolina.....	229	137				62	114
Florida.....	2,445	8,188	637	139	49	1,975	367
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	3,524	13,017	252	481	378	4,267	693
Tennessee.....	1,785	6,160	339	52	40	3,702	480
Alabama.....	101	3,432	416	498	998	3,185	679
Mississippi.....	761	445	23	71		281	150
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	283	7,575	572	13	60	5,985	1,398
Louisiana.....	9,350	14,728	1,008	100	13	7,080	854
Oklahoma.....	9,748	13,297	2,055	2,310	2,083	13,310	1,570
Texas.....	25,896	40,237	3,904	11,603	2,101	42,935	9,135
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	5,039	7,509	473	1,299	593	4,581	2,590
Idaho.....	6,212	2,555	407	306	130	5,444	39
Wyoming.....	788	3,453	55	142	3	2,155	427
Colorado.....	11,798	14,504	1,293	197	351	14,283	1,998
New Mexico.....	557	6,563	107	109	141	1,258	159
Arizona.....	244	8,109	527	196	35	719	26
Utah.....		1,355	25			531	315
Nevada.....	619	1,739		142		2,535	51
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	4,811	12,640	584	1,129	477	9,413	987
Oregon.....	2,878	8,154	525	841	632	9,228	682
California.....	48,668	58,947	4,889	4,918	8,045	38,067	11,094
Other States.....	230	2,068	15	10	2	1,123	26

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America was organized in 1872, the following synods, finding themselves in doctrinal agreement according to the Bible and the standard confessions of the Lutheran Church (Book of Concord, 1580), effecting the union: (1) The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and Other States; (2) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States; (3) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin; (4) the Norwegian Lutheran Synod; (5) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Illinois; (6) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Minnesota. Due to withdrawal, amalgamation, and addition, the Synodical Conference now is composed of the following members: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States; the Joint Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Other States; the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church; the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America; and the Negro Mission.

Membership: 6,276 congregations; 4,154 pastors; 1,640,147 souls; 1,075,583 communicants; 1,727 parochial schools, with 100,316 pupils; 4,196 Sunday schools, with 290,317 scholars.

The present officers are: President, Prof. L. Fuerbringer, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; vice president, Rev. E. Benj. Schlueter, Oshkosh, Wis.; secretary, Prof. G. V. Schick, Ph. D., St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, Martin Markworth, Merrill, Wis.

Delegate meetings of the Synodical Conference are held biennially.

WORK

While the constituent bodies of the Synodical Conference are engaged in various missionary endeavors within their respective synodical organizations—home mission in North America, missions in South America, support of missions in Europe, Immigrant and Seamen's Mission, Deaf and Blind Mission, Jewish Mission, Foreign-tongue Mission in America, foreign missions in India and China, and Institutional Mission—the Synodical Conference, as an organization, with the cooperation of its various component synodical bodies, is conducting extensive missionary work among the Negro people of the United States and, in 1936, organized a mission among the natives in Nigeria, Africa.

The Negro mission in our country was started in 1877 and at present numbers 81 stations, mainly in Alabama, Louisiana, and North Carolina, with scattered stations in California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. This mission numbers 9,208 baptized souls, 5,079 communicant members, served by 21 white and 32 Negro missionaries. There are 2,506 children who are instructed in regular parochial schools conducted by 62 teachers. Sunday schools are attended by 4,480 Negro children.

Value of property: \$400,100. Contributions by Negro members in 1937 for outside purposes, \$1,767; for home purposes, \$30,234; total, \$32,001. Amount expended by Synodical Conference for Negro missions in 1936 was \$83,174.

In Africa at present 2 white missionaries are serving 8,000 hearers, 1,660 baptized souls, 1,500 communicants. A native from Nigeria, instructed in Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro, N. C. (a college for Negroes owned and operated by the Synodical Conference), has been ordained and is now returning to his native country as a missionary. Cost of African Mission in 1937 was \$15,000. Another institution controlled by the Synodical Conference is Alabama Luther College at Selma, Ala.

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. L. Fuerbringer, president, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI OHIO, AND OTHER STATES

STATISTICS

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	4,014	1,596	2,418	39.8	60.2
Members, number	1,192,553	704,413	488,140	59.1	40.9
Average membership per church.....	297	441	202		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	520,620	291,716	228,904	56.0	44.0
Female.....	578,789	348,396	230,393	60.2	39.8
Sex not reported.....	93,144	64,301	28,843	69.0	31.0
Males per 100 females.....	89.9	83.7	99.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	323,465	189,714	133,751	58.7	41.3
13 years and over.....	861,542	508,438	353,104	59.0	41.0
Age not reported.....	7,546	6,261	1,285	83.0	17.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	27.3	27.2	27.5		
Church edifices, number	3,406	1,353	2,053	39.7	60.3
Value—number reporting.....	3,371	1,338	2,033	39.7	60.3
Amount reported.....	\$66,273,902	\$47,498,911	\$18,774,991	71.7	28.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$64,769,542	\$46,532,584	\$18,236,958	71.8	28.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,504,360	\$966,327	\$538,033	64.2	35.8
Average value per church.....	\$19,660	\$35,500	\$9,235		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,418	835	583	58.9	41.1
Amount reported.....	\$12,761,589	\$11,212,736	\$1,548,853	87.9	12.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,493	360	1,133	24.1	75.9
Parsonages, number	2,470	986	1,484	39.9	60.1
Value—number reporting.....	2,372	937	1,435	39.5	60.5
Amount reported.....	\$9,769,143	\$5,543,649	\$4,225,494	56.7	43.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,825	1,525	2,300	39.9	60.1
Amount reported.....	\$13,138,974	\$8,654,622	\$4,484,352	65.9	34.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,448,085	\$1,853,879	\$1,594,206	53.8	46.2
All other salaries.....	\$2,482,290	\$1,831,564	\$650,726	73.8	26.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$935,920	\$579,535	\$356,385	61.9	38.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,072,152	\$856,655	\$215,497	79.9	20.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,448,677	\$1,870,541	\$578,136	76.4	23.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$213,554	\$144,256	\$69,298	67.6	32.4
Home missions.....	\$124,356	\$76,459	\$47,897	61.5	38.5
Foreign missions.....	\$77,404	\$51,817	\$25,587	66.9	33.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,901,318	\$1,103,981	\$797,337	58.1	41.9
All other purposes.....	\$435,218	\$285,935	\$149,283	65.7	34.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,435	\$5,675	\$1,950		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,132	1,444	1,688	46.1	53.9
Officers and teachers.....	32,192	21,691	10,501	67.4	32.6
Scholars.....	247,609	175,075	72,534	70.7	29.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	833	274	559	32.9	67.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,498	1,482	1,016	59.3	40.7
Scholars.....	23,602	11,936	11,666	50.6	49.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,089	446	643	41.0	59.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,240	1,035	1,205	46.2	53.8
Scholars.....	26,784	14,729	12,055	55.0	45.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,110	472	638	42.5	57.5
Officers and teachers.....	5,299	2,658	2,641	50.2	49.8
Scholars.....	70,242	44,929	25,313	64.0	36.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	4,014	3,917
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	97	-----
Percent.....	2.5	-----
Members, number	1,192,553	1,040,275
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	152,278	-----
Percent.....	14.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	297	266
Church edifices, number	3,406	3,193
Value—number reporting.....	3,371	3,148
Amount reported.....	\$66,273,902	\$65,318,781
Average value per church.....	\$19,660	\$20,749
Debt—number reporting.....	1,418	1,012
Amount reported.....	\$12,761,589	\$8,556,000
Parsonages, number	2,470	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2,372	2,327
Amount reported.....	\$9,769,143	\$12,449,574
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	3,825	3,789
Amount reported.....	\$13,138,974	\$16,350,315
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,448,085	\$13,405,593
All other salaries.....	\$2,482,290	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$935,920	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,072,152	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,448,677	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$213,554	\$2,940,104
Home missions.....	\$124,356	
Foreign missions.....	\$77,404	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,901,318	
All other purposes.....	\$435,218	
Not classified.....	-----	\$4,618
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,435	\$4,315
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	3,132	2,485
Officers and teachers.....	32,192	18,393
Scholars.....	247,609	179,868

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches report- ing	Offi- cers and teachers	Scholars
United States...	4,014	1,598	2,418	1,192,553	704,413	488,140	520,620	578,789	93,144	89.9	3,132	32,192	247,609
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	-----	214	214	-----	102	112	-----	91.1	1	6	48
New Hamp- shire.....	1	1	-----	141	141	-----	61	80	(1)	-----	1	6	36
Massachusetts.....	19	15	4	6,982	6,627	355	2,681	3,032	1,269	88.4	17	227	1,410
Rhode Island.....	4	3	1	898	839	59	320	578	-----	55.4	3	40	296
Connecticut.....	23	16	7	9,685	8,453	1,232	4,615	5,070	-----	91.0	22	236	1,586
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	177	127	50	70,090	58,712	11,378	27,210	34,252	8,628	79.4	160	2,777	23,015
New Jersey.....	48	44	4	13,901	12,779	1,122	5,008	7,045	1,848	71.1	45	692	5,282
Pennsylvania.....	66	55	11	17,634	16,400	1,234	7,441	9,194	999	80.9	63	809	6,052
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	107	72	35	47,321	39,038	8,283	20,426	23,781	3,114	85.9	92	1,410	11,850
Indiana.....	138	69	69	59,100	42,096	17,004	24,845	27,368	6,887	90.8	106	1,276	11,751
Illinois.....	431	217	214	202,362	147,366	54,996	87,848	99,448	15,066	88.3	353	5,103	39,470
Michigan.....	264	127	137	106,854	75,531	31,323	45,038	49,325	12,491	91.3	201	2,324	20,483
Wisconsin.....	388	94	294	137,411	75,969	61,442	61,697	66,494	9,220	92.8	232	2,210	16,802
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	408	64	344	108,669	31,397	77,272	49,656	51,238	7,775	96.9	291	2,196	16,529
Iowa.....	232	57	175	61,682	17,063	44,619	28,971	30,272	2,439	95.7	188	1,594	10,795
Missouri.....	233	93	140	83,674	49,652	34,022	37,367	43,314	2,993	86.3	174	2,630	19,357
North Dakota.....	127	7	120	18,330	2,095	16,235	8,852	8,894	584	99.5	109	588	3,779
South Dakota.....	133	17	116	19,771	2,977	16,794	8,986	9,331	1,454	96.3	108	575	3,764
Nebraska.....	263	43	220	61,714	16,207	45,507	27,839	28,934	4,941	96.2	198	1,286	9,004
Kansas.....	139	43	96	29,354	9,528	19,826	13,707	14,695	952	93.3	109	807	5,586
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	2	-----	254	254	-----	122	132	-----	92.4	2	17	107
Maryland.....	33	18	15	9,295	6,573	2,722	3,323	4,207	1,765	79.0	31	471	3,609
District of Co- lumbia.....	2	2	-----	844	844	-----	314	530	-----	59.2	2	50	355
Virginia.....	10	7	3	1,682	1,414	268	800	882	-----	90.7	7	71	626
West Virginia.....	1	-----	1	80	-----	80	41	39	(1)	-----	1	8	40
North Caro- lina.....	21	9	12	3,630	1,554	2,076	1,623	2,007	-----	80.9	21	213	2,537
South Carolina.....	2	-----	2	258	-----	258	121	137	-----	88.3	2	17	148
Georgia.....	1	1	-----	101	101	-----	53	48	(1)	-----	1	8	43
Florida.....	15	11	4	2,155	1,883	272	999	1,156	-----	86.4	14	130	883
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	10	9	1	1,775	1,680	95	826	949	-----	87.0	10	91	783
Tennessee.....	15	12	3	2,106	1,828	278	928	1,178	-----	78.8	11	120	796
Alabama.....	17	8	9	2,179	1,667	512	1,071	1,108	-----	96.7	10	78	618
Mississippi.....	7	4	3	354	292	62	137	217	-----	63.1	4	21	127
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	24	12	12	4,343	2,795	1,548	1,739	1,857	747	93.6	19	184	1,500
Louisiana.....	29	25	4	9,367	9,081	286	2,683	3,679	3,005	72.9	26	311	1,895
Oklahoma.....	56	27	29	8,430	4,321	4,109	4,059	4,297	74	94.5	47	332	2,578
Texas.....	141	53	88	28,044	10,676	17,368	12,906	13,724	1,414	94.0	120	905	7,143
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	74	15	59	7,476	4,173	3,303	3,014	3,373	1,089	89.4	42	216	1,361
Idaho.....	19	6	13	2,796	1,320	1,476	1,311	1,334	151	98.3	11	82	624
Wyoming.....	20	4	16	2,157	770	1,387	1,041	1,116	-----	93.3	17	75	470
Colorado.....	59	24	35	8,662	5,735	2,927	4,189	4,473	-----	93.7	50	317	2,172
New Mexico.....	8	7	1	595	578	17	280	315	-----	88.9	6	30	180
Arizona.....	1	1	-----	52	52	-----	21	31	(1)	-----	1	6	25
Utah.....	3	3	-----	408	408	-----	185	223	-----	83.0	3	16	148
Nevada.....	6	2	4	669	217	452	304	365	-----	83.3	5	28	181
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	60	33	27	7,621	5,551	2,070	3,573	4,048	-----	88.3	44	312	2,418
Oregon.....	34	23	11	5,572	3,742	1,830	2,475	2,587	510	95.7	29	220	1,353
California.....	142	113	29	25,861	23,820	2,041	9,812	12,320	3,729	79.6	123	1,071	7,994

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4, 014	3, 917	1, 192, 553	1, 040, 275	323, 465	861, 542	7, 548	27. 3
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	19	18	6, 982	7, 065	1, 912	5, 070	-----	27. 4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	898	932	198	700	-----	22. 0
Connecticut.....	23	26	9, 635	8, 965	2, 133	7, 552	-----	22. 0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	177	168	70, 090	60, 785	21, 310	48, 780	-----	30. 4
New Jersey.....	48	44	13, 901	11, 855	4, 345	9, 556	-----	31. 3
Pennsylvania.....	66	62	17, 634	16, 731	4, 669	12, 846	119	26. 7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	107	106	47, 321	42, 935	11, 393	35, 853	75	24. 1
Indiana.....	138	130	59, 100	54, 870	14, 408	45, 666	1, 026	24. 8
Illinois.....	431	400	202, 362	182, 034	52, 715	147, 287	2, 360	26. 4
Michigan.....	264	247	106, 854	90, 851	29, 198	76, 659	997	27. 6
Wisconsin.....	388	370	137, 411	123, 346	35, 257	101, 717	437	25. 7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	408	403	108, 669	92, 538	30, 733	77, 207	729	28. 5
Iowa.....	232	197	61, 682	48, 782	16, 291	44, 813	578	26. 7
Missouri.....	233	225	83, 674	73, 749	21, 649	61, 597	428	26. 0
North Dakota.....	127	144	18, 330	16, 265	5, 788	12, 542	-----	31. 6
South Dakota.....	133	137	19, 771	16, 813	5, 670	14, 101	-----	23. 7
Nebraska.....	263	246	61, 714	53, 397	18, 333	43, 381	-----	29. 7
Kansas.....	139	153	29, 354	25, 308	8, 131	21, 223	-----	27. 7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	33	29	9, 295	9, 083	2, 850	6, 445	-----	30. 7
Virginia.....	10	14	1, 682	1, 528	382	1, 300	-----	22. 7
North Carolina.....	21	38	3, 630	4, 653	868	2, 762	-----	23. 9
Florida.....	15	12	2, 155	1, 463	730	1, 425	-----	33. 9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	8	1, 775	1, 451	405	1, 370	-----	22. 8
Tennessee.....	15	11	2, 106	1, 763	570	1, 536	-----	27. 1
Alabama.....	17	38	2, 179	3, 533	525	1, 654	-----	24. 1
Mississippi.....	7	5	354	307	68	286	-----	19. 2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	24	24	4, 343	3, 551	1, 397	2, 946	-----	32. 2
Louisiana.....	29	41	9, 367	10, 519	2, 166	6, 684	517	24. 5
Oklahoma.....	56	63	8, 430	7, 016	2, 487	5, 921	22	29. 6
Texas.....	141	142	28, 044	22, 292	8, 218	19, 636	190	29. 5
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	74	85	7, 476	5, 933	2, 366	5, 110	-----	31. 6
Idaho.....	19	20	2, 796	1, 686	829	1, 967	-----	29. 6
Wyoming.....	20	19	2, 157	1, 941	673	1, 484	-----	31. 2
Colorado.....	59	65	8, 662	6, 616	2, 534	6, 128	-----	29. 3
New Mexico.....	8	10	595	397	189	406	-----	31. 8
Utah.....	3	1	408	250	179	229	-----	43. 9
Nevada.....	6	2	669	497	201	468	-----	30. 0
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	60	53	7, 621	5, 594	2, 231	5, 390	-----	29. 3
Oregon.....	34	40	5, 572	4, 522	1, 536	4, 036	-----	27. 6
California.....	142	104	25, 861	16, 856	7, 478	18, 315	68	29. 0
Other States.....	2 11	12	1, 944	1, 553	450	1, 494	-----	23. 1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Delaware and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Georgia, and Arizona.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	4, 014	3, 406	3, 371	\$66, 273, 902	1, 418	\$12, 761, 589	2, 372	\$9, 769, 143
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	19	16	15	527, 300	4	44, 815	9	53, 100
Rhode Island.....	4	3	3	37, 000			2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	23	21	21	710, 500	13	119, 334	16	101, 800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	177	154	153	6, 638, 437	93	1, 614, 373	95	677, 400
New Jersey.....	48	40	40	1, 236, 250	25	300, 700	28	214, 500
Pennsylvania.....	66	59	58	2, 055, 303	35	271, 525	33	224, 900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	107	103	100	3, 365, 600	41	793, 205	63	347, 300
Indiana.....	138	125	122	3, 611, 691	55	543, 672	93	424, 650
Illinois.....	431	389	384	12, 673, 373	176	2, 559, 400	309	1, 583, 035
Michigan.....	264	230	229	5, 948, 600	104	1, 253, 638	160	746, 495
Wisconsin.....	388	331	329	6, 198, 098	125	1, 157, 847	217	994, 605
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	408	349	345	3, 965, 664	134	633, 844	241	887, 262
Iowa.....	232	201	199	2, 756, 200	84	370, 239	154	570, 556
Missouri.....	233	214	212	4, 670, 374	78	1, 129, 630	152	622, 517
North Dakota.....	127	108	107	502, 898	25	56, 294	67	166, 630
South Dakota.....	133	105	103	579, 350	22	58, 577	64	155, 350
Nebraska.....	263	236	237	2, 603, 575	66	348, 173	186	534, 625
Kansas.....	139	120	119	1, 086, 701	47	155, 002	96	257, 600
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	33	30	30	959, 055	16	224, 609	18	85, 500
Virginia.....	10	9	9	216, 500	2	30, 000	6	28, 500
North Carolina.....	21	19	19	176, 160	8	36, 450	12	32, 300
Florida.....	15	14	14	258, 134	8	82, 120	8	34, 800
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	8	8	169, 450	3	34, 188	5	32, 800
Tennessee.....	15	11	10	186, 900	6	13, 250	6	28, 000
Alabama.....	17	8	8	110, 500	3	5, 280	7	26, 500
Mississippi.....	7	3	3	23, 000	2	5, 225	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	24	21	21	221, 703	6	12, 160	11	34, 600
Louisiana.....	29	26	26	316, 700	10	45, 554	16	56, 400
Oklahoma.....	56	46	44	372, 823	19	61, 276	41	82, 050
Texas.....	141	120	120	903, 984	56	165, 294	92	220, 450
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	74	34	34	250, 650	15	39, 579	20	63, 100
Idaho.....	19	15	15	65, 000	7	14, 428	9	18, 400
Wyoming.....	20	12	11	50, 700	5	6, 615	6	18, 000
Colorado.....	59	38	36	299, 700	18	71, 619	30	93, 568
New Mexico.....	8	4	4	22, 600	2	3, 250	3	9, 150
Nevada.....	6	3	3	33, 500	1	1, 000	1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	60	39	39	232, 625	19	53, 985	29	78, 800
Oregon.....	34	30	30	162, 550	15	25, 812	18	47, 800
California.....	142	101	100	1, 840, 166	63	372, 729	41	157, 100
Other States.....	14	11	² 11	234, 645	7	46, 898	6	59, 000

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of South Carolina and Utah, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, West Virginia, and Georgia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	4, 014	3, 825	\$13, 138, 974	\$3, 448, 085	\$2, 482, 290	\$935, 920
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	19	16	63, 962	22, 763	7, 936	5, 696
Rhode Island.....	4	4	13, 630	5, 182	929	1, 773
Connecticut.....	23	23	111, 289	26, 474	26, 575	12, 912
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	177	164	881, 260	245, 897	107, 489	50, 139
New Jersey.....	48	42	176, 906	64, 191	14, 693	9, 603
Pennsylvania.....	66	65	278, 739	86, 671	30, 587	23, 376
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	107	102	667, 813	133, 345	138, 065	63, 314
Indiana.....	138	133	773, 252	140, 767	183, 611	73, 557
Illinois.....	431	418	2, 352, 978	473, 861	591, 532	194, 731
Michigan.....	264	246	1, 179, 275	230, 668	253, 420	80, 682
Wisconsin.....	388	357	1, 302, 132	294, 032	289, 515	103, 091
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	408	395	887, 525	280, 503	136, 327	74, 470
Iowa.....	232	224	627, 154	219, 405	88, 183	45, 544
Missouri.....	233	229	1, 050, 371	225, 936	236, 098	51, 556
North Dakota.....	127	124	112, 252	59, 381	4, 185	7, 011
South Dakota.....	133	125	116, 484	61, 120	7, 522	6, 635
Nebraska.....	263	248	584, 627	196, 386	107, 818	35, 065
Kansas.....	139	134	350, 782	102, 020	46, 104	16, 478
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	33	32	124, 122	35, 884	11, 552	5, 005
Virginia.....	10	9	40, 423	10, 171	4, 909	2, 280
North Carolina.....	21	21	36, 476	17, 270	1, 074	1, 810
Florida.....	15	15	30, 283	13, 234	1, 848	1, 751
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	43, 047	10, 945	7, 498	1, 992
Tennessee.....	15	14	34, 590	13, 969	5, 647	2, 416
Alabama.....	17	16	19, 237	10, 024	2, 380	651
Mississippi.....	7	6	4, 774	2, 641	24	540
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	24	21	38, 484	16, 478	5, 086	1, 034
Louisiana.....	29	26	68, 053	20, 875	12, 745	2, 699
Oklahoma.....	56	55	103, 321	43, 547	9, 401	6, 000
Texas.....	141	132	289, 861	91, 012	48, 068	15, 266
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	74	72	50, 237	22, 407	1, 106	5, 271
Idaho.....	19	17	31, 663	12, 091	2, 190	2, 289
Wyoming.....	20	19	17, 274	7, 659	2, 054	538
Colorado.....	59	56	96, 045	32, 324	18, 463	4, 029
New Mexico.....	8	8	14, 052	3, 064	1, 174	920
Utah.....	3	3	5, 716	3, 300	90	100
Nevada.....	6	6	9, 412	3, 730	478	118
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	60	60	71, 170	33, 265	8, 904	2, 773
Oregon.....	34	33	59, 350	26, 139	7, 309	3, 263
California.....	142	134	387, 616	137, 425	57, 148	18, 515
Other States.....	11	11	28, 337	12, 029	2, 553	1, 038

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Delaware and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Georgia, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other cur- rent ex- penses, in- cluding interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,072,152	\$2,448,677	\$213,554	\$124,356	\$77,404	\$1,901,318	\$435,218
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	2,722	13,429	1,436	372	153	9,258	197
Rhode Island.....		2,200	831			2,653	62
Connecticut.....	7,137	17,588	2,280	937	1,183	10,799	5,404
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	97,753	232,907	21,273	8,199	3,799	78,360	35,444
New Jersey.....	16,417	45,110	3,455	943	245	14,638	7,611
Pennsylvania.....	35,631	54,135	8,004	1,821	1,231	21,195	16,089
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	48,500	141,946	9,838	2,019	902	110,803	19,081
Indiana.....	47,353	136,454	12,196	5,995	9,642	133,435	35,242
Illinois.....	155,626	478,639	49,582	21,901	15,470	309,419	62,217
Michigan.....	103,919	220,680	15,958	9,632	5,709	207,248	51,359
Wisconsin.....	107,825	242,593	15,253	13,415	6,603	196,716	33,084
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	77,234	125,067	11,318	10,536	3,903	144,674	23,493
Iowa.....	48,323	81,194	11,019	3,378	3,540	105,857	20,711
Missouri.....	67,785	226,270	13,423	9,814	3,908	170,984	44,597
North Dakota.....	3,294	15,503	1,139	686	143	17,487	3,418
South Dakota.....	4,111	13,525	1,333	2,125	560	17,525	2,028
Nebraska.....	26,045	86,191	8,209	6,749	3,449	97,063	17,652
Kansas.....	53,625	46,074	4,154	1,553	726	61,071	18,977
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	18,344	29,986	4,226	877	364	12,695	5,189
Virginia.....	8,050	8,812	719	70		5,012	400
North Carolina.....	7,245	3,894	407	267	56	3,810	643
Florida.....	2,445	8,056	603	123	44	1,847	332
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	3,524	13,017	252	481	378	4,267	693
Tennessee.....	1,785	6,160	339	52	40	3,702	480
Alabama.....	100	2,326	361		850	2,188	357
Mississippi.....	761	354	23			281	150
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	283	7,575	572	13	60	5,985	1,393
Louisiana.....	9,299	14,010	954	7		7,078	386
Oklahoma.....	9,748	13,297	2,055	2,310	2,083	13,310	1,570
Texas.....	25,896	40,222	3,904	11,558	2,101	42,909	8,925
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	4,989	7,384	473	1,299	593	4,125	2,590
Idaho.....	6,212	2,555	407	306	130	5,444	39
Wyoming.....	788	3,453	55	142	3	2,155	427
Colorado.....	11,223	13,246	1,258		341	13,753	1,408
New Mexico.....	557	6,563	107	109	141	1,258	159
Utah.....		1,355	25			531	315
Nevada.....	619	1,739		142		2,535	61
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,993	11,456	466	766	377	8,233	937
Oregon.....	2,878	7,979	525	841	632	9,124	670
California.....	48,668	58,847	4,889	4,918	8,045	38,067	11,094
Other States.....	1,445	6,876	233			3,824	339

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	4, 014	1, 192, 553	3, 371	\$66, 273, 992	1, 418	\$12,761,589	3, 825	\$13,138,974	3, 132	247, 809
Atlantic.....	179	70, 897	149	6, 556, 019	89	1, 386, 653	162	856, 486	167	22, 309
California and Nevada.....	85	12, 425	52	851, 205	25	82, 196	79	158, 353	70	3, 936
Central.....	230	98, 202	209	5, 799, 241	82	854, 965	221	1, 340, 391	189	20, 882
Central Illinois.....	112	36, 334	98	2, 064, 800	32	156, 880	109	426, 878	95	8, 178
Colorado.....	60	8, 910	37	300, 200	18	70, 219	57	101, 030	52	2, 289
Eastern.....	159	46, 582	143	4, 334, 256	75	800, 978	156	631, 423	143	13, 239
English.....	176	82, 980	161	7, 599, 465	115	2, 439, 485	165	1, 086, 074	166	30, 308
Iowa, East.....	87	23, 408	77	1, 095, 000	39	187, 985	86	268, 923	72	3, 961
Iowa, West.....	139	38, 035	121	1, 657, 200	45	182, 254	132	355, 667	116	6, 834
Kansas.....	144	29, 781	121	1, 101, 701	48	155, 252	139	358, 206	113	5, 727
Michigan.....	230	93, 534	199	5, 124, 200	84	927, 313	216	1, 045, 834	166	15, 868
Minnesota.....	410	104, 528	344	3, 660, 155	129	525, 770	397	837, 339	289	15, 133
North Dakota and Montana.....	198	24, 527	141	696, 348	40	86, 077	194	158, 237	150	4, 950
Northern Illinois.....	198	118, 773	183	7, 591, 105	98	1, 713, 088	193	1, 442, 933	166	20, 815
Northern Nebraska.....	139	31, 858	112	1, 449, 875	36	256, 128	134	279, 032	105	4, 778
North Wisconsin.....	239	59, 546	196	2, 263, 350	73	266, 867	219	418, 643	141	6, 492
Oklahoma.....	57	8, 521	45	373, 623	19	61, 276	56	103, 618	48	2, 596
Oregon and Washington.....	113	15, 989	8	460, 175	41	94, 225	110	162, 183	84	4, 395
South Dakota.....	124	18, 970	97	558, 550	22	58, 577	116	113, 764	106	3, 710
Southern.....	69	14, 156	52	713, 334	24	141, 063	64	123, 743	55	3, 566
Southern California.....	56	12, 611	43	799, 961	32	200, 794	54	207, 469	51	3, 502
Southern Illinois.....	94	26, 916	78	1, 205, 984	25	140, 000	90	249, 007	65	4, 007
Southern Nebraska.....	150	31, 673	137	1, 182, 400	34	93, 560	139	315, 480	108	4, 642
South Wisconsin.....	160	72, 900	137	3, 390, 788	52	656, 285	148	801, 490	99	9, 199
Texas.....	143	27, 696	121	876, 837	57	166, 794	134	291, 869	121	6, 997
Western.....	263	82, 801	234	4, 568, 130	84	1, 056, 905	255	1, 004, 902	195	19, 296

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The incipient stages of "Missouri Lutheranism" (Lutheranism as restored¹, proclaimed, and propagated by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States) are clearly discernible in certain events which transpired just 100 years ago, chief among which the following deserve special mention: Unionizing of Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Prussia in the early decades of the nineteenth century by the state protested against in words and actions by confessional Lutherans; emigration from their fatherland by the latter; their arrival on the friendly shores of our country in the late thirties; their settlement in St. Louis and Perry County, Mo.; in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and New York; organization of congregations with churches and parochial schools; building of a (log cabin) college in Perry County, Mo., in 1839 (later transferred to St. Louis); erection of a Practical Ministerial Seminary (shorter course) at Fort Wayne, Ind. (at first privately owned by Pastor William Loehe of Neuendettelsau, Germany, transferred to the Missouri Synod at its organization in 1847); issuing of a religious periodical, "Der Lutheraner," in 1844 (synodical organ since 1847); pioneer missionary and organization work of the Saxon pastors, particularly the Rev. C. F. W. Walther in Missouri; the pastors of the Franconian settlements in Michigan, Pastors Fr. Wyneken, Wm. Sihler, and others in Indiana and Ohio. A special centennial celebration of the arrival of the Saxon immigrants was arranged for the years 1938-39.

¹ This statement was furnished by the Rev. S. Michael, statistician, Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, Joplin, Mo.

After preliminary correspondence and special meetings held at St. Louis and Fort Wayne, Ind., the organization of the synod was effected at Chicago in May 1847, 12 voting pastors, 11 advisory pastors, 4 lay delegates, and 7 guests attending the conventions.

The Saxon immigrants of 1839, with a few accessions, numbered not quite 1,000 souls. In 1848, the first statistics after the organization of the synod listed: 37 congregations, 19 pastors, 4,099 souls. Since then the growth in membership (souls) has been as follows: 1857, 20,501; 1867, 73,106; 1877, 122,177; 1887, 459,376; 1897, 685,334; 1907, 838,646; 1917, 1,001,380; 1927, 1,106,745.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Missouri Synod recognizes one standard, to which there must be absolute accord, and upon which all its pastors are pledged: The Holy Scriptures, accepted as the infallible inspired Word of God; the three ecumenical creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian; and the six Lutheran Confessions accepted as a correct presentation of the Biblical doctrines—the Augsburg Confession, the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the Large and Small Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Missouri Synod is pronouncedly congregational. Pastors are called directly by the congregations, the synod and its officials acting merely in an advisory capacity. At all conventions, district (29 in North America and 2 in South America) meetings as well as those of the general body (triennial)—congregations holding membership in the synod are represented by an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates. Others attend as advisory members. All resolutions of the synod are subject to approval or disapproval by the congregations, the stipulation of the original constitution adopted in 1847 being maintained to this day: "The resolutions of the synod are to have no binding effect on the individual congregation until the congregation has examined them and adopted them as its own."

Originally organized as a German church body, the Missouri Synod now numbers only 178 all-German stations in North America; 1,979 stations are all-English, while the remaining 2,228 stations are bilingual. Church attendance is 33 percent German and 67 percent English. The synod's 1,354 parochial schools are attended by 75,721 pupils instructed by 2,299 teachers.

WORK

Home mission work in North America is carried on by the synod at 1,659 stations, 1,051 mission workers serving 147,854 souls, and includes—immigrant and seamen's missions, deaf and blind missions, Indian missions, Jewish missions, foreign-tongue missions, and institutional missions. Other missions of the synod are: Missions in South America, foreign missions in India and China, support of European missions, and—in conjunction with other members of the Synodical Conference—missions among the Negroes in our country and in Nigeria, Africa.

The synod owns and operates 18 colleges and seminaries, 14 in North America, 2 in South America, 1 each in India and China, with an enrollment of 2,495 students instructed by 177 professors. Total value of college and seminary buildings, \$9,012,881.

Total property value of congregations and institutions, \$113,107,237. Moneys raised during 1936: For home purposes, \$11,026,075, and for outside purposes, \$2,706,897.

The charitable institutions within the synod include 20 hospitals, 18 orphanages and child-placing institutions, 12 homes for the aged, 8 hospices for transients, 1 institute for the deaf, 1 for feeble-minded, and 1 training-industrial school.

The Walther League, an organization of young people founded in 1893, numbers 1,487 senior and 693 junior societies, with a total membership of 75,000. One of the projects sponsored by the Walther League is the Wheatridge Tuberculosis Sanitarium near Denver, Colo., with a bed capacity of 125 and a valuation of \$438,841.

The Lutheran Laymen's League, an international association of Lutheran Men's Clubs and individual members in the Missouri Synod, among other projects sponsors annually (from October to March) the Lutheran Radio Hour (Dr. Walter A. Maier, speaker) with a coast-to-coast network of 28 broadcasting stations.

The Missouri Synod has one large publishing concern, The Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., valued at \$1,120,438, employing 156 persons, printing numerous books, and 15 periodicals with 404,000 subscribers.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF WISCONSIN AND OTHER STATES

STATISTICS

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	718	170	548	23.7	76.3
Members, number	235,402	118,921	116,481	50.5	49.5
Average membership per church.....	328	700	213		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	102,408	49,569	52,839	48.4	51.6
Female.....	109,836	56,948	52,888	51.8	48.2
Sex not reported.....	23,158	12,404	10,754	53.6	46.4
Males per 100 females.....	93.2	87.0	99.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	57,927	29,078	28,849	50.2	49.8
13 years and over.....	168,592	85,249	83,343	50.6	49.4
Age not reported.....	8,883	4,594	4,289	51.7	48.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	25.6	25.4	25.7		
Church edifices, number	645	162	483	25.1	74.9
Value—number reporting.....	638	160	478	25.1	74.9
Amount reported.....	\$10,104,627	\$5,488,007	\$4,616,620	54.3	45.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,808,735	\$5,350,990	\$4,457,745	54.6	45.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$295,892	\$137,017	\$158,875	46.3	53.7
Average value per church.....	\$15,838	\$34,300	\$9,658		
Debt—number reporting.....	250	103	147	41.2	58.8
Amount reported.....	\$1,592,246	\$1,260,021	\$332,225	79.1	20.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	315	47	268	14.9	85.1
Parsonages, number	488	146	342	29.9	70.1
Value—number reporting.....	461	135	326	29.3	70.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,025,299	\$764,881	\$1,260,418	37.8	62.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	711	170	541	23.9	76.1
Amount reported.....	\$1,998,986	\$1,050,141	\$948,845	52.5	47.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$610,145	\$231,608	\$378,537	38.0	62.0
All other salaries.....	\$360,435	\$250,458	\$109,977	69.5	30.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$149,750	\$65,832	\$83,918	44.0	56.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$138,579	\$90,003	\$48,576	64.9	35.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$327,314	\$211,292	\$116,022	64.6	35.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$26,471	\$15,431	\$11,040	58.3	41.7
Home missions.....	\$37,314	\$10,993	\$26,321	29.5	70.5
Foreign missions.....	\$6,698	\$3,625	\$3,073	54.1	45.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$282,231	\$135,252	\$146,979	47.9	52.1
All other purposes.....	\$60,049	\$35,647	\$24,402	59.4	40.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,812	\$6,177	\$1,754		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	543	161	382	29.7	70.3
Officers and teachers.....	4,071	2,107	1,964	51.8	48.2
Scholars.....	33,661	18,451	15,210	54.8	45.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	192	27	165	14.1	85.9
Officers and teachers.....	360	70	290	19.4	80.6
Scholars.....	4,302	807	3,495	18.8	81.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	214	56	158	26.2	73.8
Officers and teachers.....	424	134	290	31.6	68.4
Scholars.....	5,569	2,206	3,363	39.6	60.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	141	65	76	46.1	53.9
Officers and teachers.....	725	441	284	60.8	39.2
Scholars.....	9,743	6,806	2,937	69.9	30.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	718	709
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	9	
Percent.....	1.3	
Members, number	235,402	229,242
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	6,160	
Percent.....	2.7	
Average membership per church.....	328	323
Church edifices, number	645	704
Value—number reporting.....	638	631
Amount reported.....	\$10,104,627	\$11,828,013
Average value per church.....	\$15,838	\$18,745
Debt—number reporting.....	250	176
Amount reported.....	\$1,592,246	\$1,096,883
Parsonages, number	488	
Value—number reporting.....	461	455
Amount reported.....	\$2,025,299	\$2,640,363
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	711	695
Amount reported.....	\$1,998,986	\$2,743,164
Pastors' salaries.....	\$610,145	
All other salaries.....	\$360,435	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$149,750	\$2,318,329
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$138,579	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$327,314	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$26,471	
Home missions.....	\$37,314	
Foreign missions.....	\$6,698	\$423,643
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$282,231	
All other purposes.....	\$60,049	
Not classified.....		\$1,192
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,812	\$3,947
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	543	490
Officers and teachers.....	4,071	2,741
Scholars.....	33,661	28,948

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	718	170	548	235,402	118,921	116,481	102,408	109,836	23,158	93.2	543	4,071	33,661
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	2	1	1,653	1,141	512	829	824		100.6	3	56	428
Illinois.....	7	3	4	2,647	1,470	1,177	1,039	1,208	400	86.0	6	65	560
Michigan.....	78	32	46	23,125	14,850	8,275	10,927	11,988	210	91.1	63	441	3,975
Wisconsin.....	357	87	270	143,960	76,070	67,890	62,584	67,420	13,956	92.8	252	2,169	17,512
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	111	22	89	42,479	20,078	22,401	17,479	17,929	7,071	97.5	92	773	6,193
Iowa.....	3	2	1	432	417	15	198	234		84.6	2	23	145
North Dakota.....	21	3	18	1,548	331	1,217	792	756		104.8	14	50	341
South Dakota.....	71	2	69	8,931	1,114	7,817	4,130	4,361	440	94.7	67	234	2,954
Nebraska.....	23	2	21	4,718	1,044	3,674	2,113	2,270	335	93.1	18	79	696
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5		5	292		292	153	139		110.1	2	2	37
Colorado.....	8	2	6	770	189	581	333	363	74	91.7	2	9	39
Arizona.....	15	5	10	3,171	994	2,177	1,144	1,427	600	80.2	7	46	289
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	14	7	7	1,295	912	383	524	699	72	75.0	13	62	329
Oregon.....	2	1	1	381	311	70	163	218		74.8	2	12	63

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	718	709	235,402	229,242	57,927	168,592	8,883	25.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	3	3	1,653	1,688	420	1,233	-----	25.4
Illinois.....	7	7	2,647	2,387	690	1,957	-----	26.1
Michigan.....	78	78	23,125	20,314	6,477	16,573	75	28.1
Wisconsin.....	357	371	143,960	146,373	32,808	103,773	7,379	24.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	111	116	42,479	43,504	11,144	30,750	585	26.6
Iowa.....	3	3	432	378	105	327	-----	24.3
North Dakota.....	21	15	1,548	868	554	994	-----	35.8
South Dakota.....	71	67	8,931	7,318	2,860	5,901	170	32.6
Nebraska.....	23	19	4,718	4,076	1,175	3,543	-----	24.9
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	7	292	334	110	182	-----	37.7
Colorado.....	8	-----	770	-----	219	477	74	31.5
Arizona.....	15	11	3,171	920	829	1,742	600	32.2
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	12	1,295	1,082	436	859	-----	33.7
Oregon.....	2	-----	381	-----	100	281	-----	26.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of church edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	718	645	638	\$10,104,627	250	\$1,592,246	461	\$2,025,299
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	3	3	3	180,000	3	31,000	3	11,500
Illinois.....	7	7	7	131,000	4	44,100	6	44,000
Michigan.....	78	72	72	1,107,762	29	154,956	51	229,427
Wisconsin.....	357	340	334	6,517,341	136	1,140,075	243	1,174,972
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	111	105	104	1,592,079	32	139,960	80	347,300
North Dakota.....	21	13	13	30,120	6	10,315	7	23,300
South Dakota.....	71	52	52	221,350	25	34,900	32	91,000
Nebraska.....	23	19	19	157,750	5	6,080	16	37,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	8	7	7	27,100	3	5,150	2	(¹)
Arizona.....	15	10	10	50,075	2	6,634	8	31,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	13	13	46,000	3	3,076	7	18,000
Other States.....	10	4	² 4	44,050	2	16,000	6	17,100

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Iowa, 2; Montana, 1; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	718	711	\$1,998,986	\$610,145	\$360,435	\$149,750
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	3	3	19,714	5,101	2,700	850
Illinois.....	7	6	16,987	5,997	1,407	807
Michigan.....	78	78	220,538	72,139	31,581	17,505
Wisconsin.....	357	354	1,257,475	334,525	261,867	90,455
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	111	111	317,990	111,225	52,740	23,234
North Dakota.....	21	20	16,473	7,957	231	4,729
South Dakota.....	71	71	55,707	29,723	1,439	2,620
Nebraska.....	23	22	39,670	15,776	6,400	4,169
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	1,525	639	-----	255
Colorado.....	8	8	6,475	2,295	165	820
Arizona.....	15	15	27,638	12,867	1,743	3,372
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	14	14	11,213	7,083	46	571
Other States.....	5	14	7,581	4,818	116	363

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$138,579	\$327,314	\$26,471	\$37,314	\$6,698	\$282,231	\$60,049
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3,778	3,320	420	-----	-----	3,435	110
Illinois.....	1,820	3,784	206	-----	50	1,505	1,411
Michigan.....	15,719	39,021	2,021	4,965	959	28,926	7,702
Wisconsin.....	95,721	218,405	16,303	20,787	2,881	175,276	40,755
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	14,919	41,146	5,590	8,147	2,295	53,012	5,682
North Dakota.....	34	1,143	225	161	-----	1,689	304
South Dakota.....	4,499	5,438	317	1,361	327	8,828	1,125
Nebraska.....	150	3,504	177	825	41	6,514	2,114
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	50	125	-----	-----	-----	456	-----
Colorado.....	575	1,258	35	197	10	539	590
Arizona.....	244	7,959	527	196	35	669	26
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	818	1,089	118	363	100	975	50
Other States.....	252	1,122	2	312	-----	416	180

¹ Includes: Iowa, 2, and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total	718	235, 402	638	\$10, 104, 627	250	\$1, 592, 246	711	\$1, 998, 986	543	33, 661
Dakota-Montana.....	90	10, 439	62	242, 470	25	36, 527	89	70, 743	77	3, 251
Michigan.....	62	21, 390	60	1, 185, 103	30	185, 931	62	215, 997	50	3, 782
Minnesota.....	113	39, 808	106	1, 521, 979	36	135, 490	113	298, 234	93	5, 863
Nebraska.....	43	6, 821	35	209, 200	15	24, 262	42	55, 798	30	1, 003
Northern Wisconsin.....	140	49, 453	128	2, 249, 822	42	206, 239	140	432, 949	97	5, 281
Pacific-Northwest.....	16	1, 676	14	71, 000	3	3, 076	16	14, 139	15	392
Southeastern Wisconsin.....	105	55, 436	96	2, 675, 330	50	779, 883	104	526, 603	78	9, 152
West Wisconsin.....	149	50, 379	137	1, 949, 723	49	220, 838	145	384, 523	103	4, 937

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The history of the Wisconsin Synod goes back to the forties of the nineteenth century. The Missouri and the Buffalo synods were already at work in Wisconsin when Ehrenfried Seebach, a farmer of the town of Oakwood, near Milwaukee, appealed to the committee of the Langenberg Mission Society to send a faithful pastor to the flock of about 300 souls whose spiritual wants he was trying to supply by reading sermons in public gatherings and by instructing the children in the fundamentals of the Christian faith.

Pastor J. Weinmann was sent and began to minister to this congregation. Recognizing the great need of and opportunities for work among the German settlers, he prevailed upon Pastor J. Muehlhaeuser, then stationed in Rochester, N. Y., to come to Milwaukee, Wis. He arrived June 27, 1848, and began to preach and to sell Bibles and devotional books in the vicinity of Milwaukee, finally gathering a congregation in the city and serving it as its pastor.

On December 8, 1849, Muehlhaeuser, Weinmann, and W. Wrede founded the "First German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin." In the month of May 1850, the constitution they had drafted was submitted to and adopted by a gathering of 5 ministers, representing 18 congregations, at Granville, near Milwaukee.

The young synod began to expand along the shore of Lake Michigan, finally reaching Green Bay, Wis., then westward as far as La Crosse, Wis. The field was large, but there was a dearth of reliable preachers. Aid came to the body from the Langenberg and the Berlin mission societies, and the Home Mission Society of Pennsylvania. Among the pioneer ministers were: C. Goldammer, J. Bading, Ph. Koehler, W. Streissguth, E. Mayerhoff, G. Reim, Ph. Fachtmann, Dr. E. Moldehnke, and Dr. Th. Meumann.

To meet the demand for ministers and missionaries, the synod resolved to open a seminary and college. Pastor J. Bading was sent to Russia and Germany to gather funds and a library, but the German authorities withheld these funds when the synod in 1867 broke with its former friends by taking a clear-cut stand for a strictly confessional Lutheranism.

In 1863 the school was opened in a dwelling in Watertown, Wis., with Dr. E. Moldehnke in charge and 14 students in attendance. In 1865 the building of "Northwestern University" was dedicated, Prof. Adam Martin having been called as president. In 1866 Prof. Ad. Hoenecke was made professor of theology. Later

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. John Brenner, president, Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, Milwaukee, Wis., and approved by him in its present form.

the seminary was discontinued, the students being sent to St. Louis, Mo., for their theological training. It was reopened at Milwaukee in 1878, under Prof. Hoenecke, removed to Wauwatosa in 1893, and in 1929, to Thiensville, Wis.

When the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America was organized in 1872, the Wisconsin Synod was one of the constituent bodies. It is a member today, and takes part in the support of the Negro mission and African missions conducted by the conference.

In 1881 the synod entered Nebraska and in the nineties, the far Northwest—the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where the work progressed so satisfactorily that each of these sections now is represented in the joint synod as a district.

In 1865 the "Gemeindeblatt" was founded, and the beginnings of the Northwestern Publishing House date back to 1876.

The Michigan Synod was organized in 1840 by F. Schmid and two other pastors. In 1831 the Basel Missionary Society sent Schmid to a number of Wuertembergers who had settled in Washtenaw County, Mich. There he founded 20 congregations. The Michigan Synod in 1845 had three missionaries at work among the Indians at Sebewaing. On account of doctrinal differences most of the members withdrew to join other synods, and the synod passed out of existence in 1846. In 1860 Stephan Klingmann and Chr. Eberhardt arrived from Basel, and the second Michigan Synod was organized. In 1867 it joined the General Council but in 1888 withdrew on account of the "Four Points." In 1867 a building was erected in Saginaw, Mich., for a seminary. The first president, A. Lange, was soon succeeded by F. Huber.

The Minnesota Synod was organized by a group of five or six pastors of the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh synods at work in Minnesota, gathered together by "Father" J. Heyer. Among the founders were: Heyer, Blumer, Wier, Brandt, Mallison, and Thompson. Heyer was succeeded as pastor of Trinity of St. Paul and as leader of the group by Fachtmann. Aid came from the Pilgrer Missionary Institute of St. Crischna and from the General Synod. Now the names of E. A. Kuhn, F. Hoffmann, Seifert, C. J. Albrecht, Braun, and Hunzinger appear. There was a constant struggle between those who favored unionizing tendencies and those who were for uncompromising Lutheranism. The latter were rallied by J. H. Sieker, one of the first students of the Wisconsin Synod. Leaving the General Synod, the body sought fellowship in the General Council, but on account of the "Four Points" withdrew from the council to join the other bodies in the organization of the Synodical Conference. In 1883 Dr. Martin Luther College was founded as a seminary and a college at New Ulm, Minn., Prof. O. Hoyer being chosen as its first president. The "Synodalbote" was published first in 1886. The Minnesota Synod carried on the missionary work in the territory that now forms the Dakota-Montana district of the joint synod.

The Joint Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan—under this name the above three synods united in 1892. The theological seminary was to become common property, Dr. Martin Luther College was made a teachers' seminary, and Michigan Lutheran Seminary a preparatory school. The "Gemeindeblatt" was made the official organ of the three synods. In 1893 this body sent the first missionaries to the Apache Indians of Arizona. This remained the relation of the three bodies until 1917 when they entered into a still closer union under the name The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.

DOCTRINE

"This synod accepts the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the divinely inspired and inerrant Word of God, and submits to this as the only infallible authority in all matters of doctrine, faith, and life.

"This synod also adheres to the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church embodied in the Book of Concord of 1580, not insofar as, but because they are a correct presentation and exposition of the pure doctrine of the Word of God."—Constitution.

ORGANIZATION

The synod is divided into eight districts: The North Wisconsin, Southeastern Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Dakota-Montana, and the Pacific Northwest. Several of these districts extend also into other States, for instance into Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, and Ohio.

Each district supervises doctrine and practice within its bounds and conducts home missions, all mission work, however, being coordinated under the management of the joint mission board, in which all districts are represented.

The educational institutions and all other activities are in charge of boards elected by the general body, which also makes all appropriations.

The districts meet in every even year, the joint synod in the odd years. At the district meetings each congregation is represented by its pastor, male teacher or teachers, and a lay delegate. When the Joint Synod meets in the odd years, the districts are represented by 1 pastor for every 10 pastors, 1 teacher for every 10 teachers, and 1 layman for every 10 congregations. The districts elect their own delegates.

WORK

Most of the work of this body is bilingual, though there still are churches that conduct their affairs exclusively in German or English.

Since 1893 the synod has preached the Gospel to the Apache Indians in Arizona, where it maintains a number of chapels, parsonages, an orphanage, and a boarding school. In the Government and the mission schools, there are 35 male and female workers who teach Christ to about 1,000 children, conduct services in the various chapels, and visit the Indians in their camps. About 2,500 have been baptized. The superintendent is Rev. F. Uplegger.

In Poland, the Wisconsin Synod is aiding German Lutherans in founding a Lutheran Free Church, under a superintendent, Rev. W. B. Bodamer. Begun in 1933, this mission now numbers 8 pastors, 2,814 souls, 1,848 communicants, and 664 voting members in 12 congregations or preaching stations.

The synod maintains the following educational institutions: The Theological Seminary, Thiensville, Wis.; Dr. Martin Luther College, Teachers' Seminary, New Ulm, Minn.; Northwestern College, Watertown, Wis.; Michigan Lutheran Seminary, Saginaw, Mich.; and Northwestern Lutheran Academy, Mobridge, S. Dak. The Lutheran Home for Orphans and the Aged, Belle Plaine, Minn., is a synodical institution, but members of the synod support other similar institutions, various charities, and Lutheran high schools, as well.

The Northwestern Publishing House, Milwaukee, Wis., founded in 1876, is a growing concern. It publishes the following periodicals: "The Gemeindeblatt," "The Northwestern Lutheran," "The Junior Northwestern," and the "Quartalschrift."

SLOVAK EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	36	18		
Members , number.....	18,910	16,208	2,702	85.7	14.3
Average membership per church.....	350	450	150		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	9,578	8,222	1,356	85.8	14.2
Female.....	9,332	7,986	1,346	85.6	14.4
Males per 100 females.....	102.6	103.0	100.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,569	2,983	586	83.6	16.4
13 years and over.....	15,196	13,225	1,971	87.0	13.0
Age not reported.....	145		145		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	19.0	18.4	22.9		
Church edifices , number.....	49	34	15		
Value—number reporting.....	47	33	14		
Amount reported.....	\$1,091,200	\$1,011,050	\$80,150	92.7	7.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,087,800	\$1,011,050	\$76,750	92.9	7.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,400		\$3,400		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$23,217	\$30,638	\$5,725		
Debt—number reporting.....	23	17	6		
Amount reported.....	\$199,689	\$190,589	\$9,100	95.4	4.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	13	11	2		
Parsonages , number.....	36	27	9		
Value—number reporting.....	36	27	9		
Amount reported.....	\$250,600	\$222,200	\$28,400	88.7	11.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	53	36	17		
Amount reported.....	\$169,507	\$151,044	\$18,463	89.1	10.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$53,379	\$43,482	\$9,897	81.5	18.5
All other salaries.....	\$11,901	\$11,409	\$492	95.9	4.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$15,429	\$13,778	\$1,651	89.3	10.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,112	\$30,696	\$3,416	90.0	10.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$42,616	\$41,039	\$1,577	96.3	3.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,678	\$1,457	\$221	86.8	13.2
Home missions.....	\$1,254	\$926	\$328	73.8	26.2
Foreign missions.....	\$570	\$405	\$165	71.1	28.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,243	\$5,835	\$408	93.5	6.5
All other purposes.....	\$2,325	\$2,017	\$308	86.8	13.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,198	\$4,196	\$1,086		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	27	8		
Officers and teachers.....	347	275	72	79.3	20.7
Scholars.....	2,477	2,151	326	86.8	13.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	26	9		
Officers and teachers.....	68	52	16		
Scholars.....	1,415	1,172	243	82.8	17.2
Weekday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	15	4		
Officers and teachers.....	39	30	9		
Scholars.....	792	684	108	86.4	13.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	32	32			
Scholars.....	134	134		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	54	55
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-1	
Percent ²		
Members, number	18,910	14,759
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	4,151	
Percent.....	28.1	
Average membership per church.....	350	268
Church edifices, number	49	48
Value—number reporting.....	47	43
Amount reported.....	\$1,091,200	\$1,083,000
Average value per church.....	\$23,217	\$25,186
Debt—number reporting.....	23	23
Amount reported.....	\$199,659	\$224,795
Parsonages, number	36	
Value—number reporting.....	36	32
Amount reported.....	\$250,600	\$296,800
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	53	53
Amount reported.....	\$169,507	\$285,341
Pastors' salaries.....	\$53,379	\$266,860
All other salaries.....	\$11,901	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$15,429	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,112	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$42,616	\$18,481
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,678	
Home missions.....	\$1,254	
Foreign missions.....	\$570	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,243	\$5,384
All other purposes.....	\$2,325	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,198	
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	35	24
Officers and teachers.....	347	108
Scholars.....	2,477	1,826

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	54	36	18	18,910	16,208	2,702	9,578	9,332	102.6	35	347	2,477
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	---	1	211	---	211	102	109	93.6	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	3	1	2	739	153	586	341	398	85.7	2	18	91
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1	1	---	456	456	---	224	232	96.6	---	---	---
New Jersey.....	2	2	---	996	996	---	454	542	83.8	2	50	259
Pennsylvania.....	12	10	2	3,961	3,716	245	1,949	2,012	96.9	9	64	528
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	10	6	4	2,228	1,601	627	1,074	1,154	93.1	5	32	204
Indiana.....	3	3	---	986	986	---	478	508	94.1	3	24	270
Illinois.....	8	8	---	6,523	6,523	---	3,569	2,954	120.8	6	81	650
Michigan.....	1	---	1	26	---	26	12	14	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin.....	3	2	1	883	631	252	431	452	95.4	1	9	40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	649	500	149	317	332	95.5	2	13	99
Iowa.....	1	---	1	108	---	108	60	48	---	---	---	---
Missouri.....	3	2	1	764	646	118	353	411	85.9	2	33	249
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Florida.....	1	---	1	92	---	92	53	39	---	1	9	32
Virginia.....	2	---	2	244	---	244	136	108	125.9	1	8	41
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	1	---	1	44	---	44	25	19	---	1	6	14

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females in less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States	54	55	18,910	14,759	3,569	15,196	145	19.0
Connecticut.....	3	3	739	644	122	617	---	16.5
New Jersey.....	2	3	996	1,399	215	781	---	21.6
Pennsylvania.....	12	10	3,961	3,296	1,072	2,889	---	27.1
Ohio.....	10	13	2,228	3,558	581	1,636	11	26.2
Indiana.....	3	2	986	927	194	792	---	19.7
Illinois.....	8	7	6,523	1,562	713	5,810	---	10.9
Wisconsin.....	3	3	883	650	169	714	---	19.1
Missouri.....	3	3	764	771	117	647	---	15.3
Other States.....	² 10	11	1,830	1,952	386	1,310	134	22.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Minnesota and Virginia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, Florida, and Texas.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	54	49	47	\$1,091,200	23	\$199,689	36	\$250,600
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	12	359,500	8	83,825	9	75,700
Ohio.....	10	10	8	97,250	5	26,494	6	34,500
Indiana.....	3	3	3	68,000	1	30,000	2	(1)
Illinois.....	8	6	6	221,000	1	4,500	5	42,000
Wisconsin.....	3	3	3	35,500	3	3,900	3	19,000
Missouri.....	3	3	3	62,500	1	2,500	1	(1)
Other States.....	15	12	12	247,450	4	48,470	10	79,400

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, and Virginia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, and Florida.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	54	53	\$169,507	\$53,379	\$11,901	\$15,429
Connecticut.....	3	3	2,654	1,600	265	250
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	44,735	14,074	1,924	6,171
Ohio.....	10	10	22,911	9,836	609	1,737
Indiana.....	3	3	11,437	4,382	680	1,881
Illinois.....	8	8	29,150	7,586	2,580	816
Wisconsin.....	3	3	8,968	3,962	265	1,203
Missouri.....	3	3	7,267	1,665	1,459	1,410
Other States.....	12	11	42,385	10,274	4,119	1,961

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payments on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34,112	\$42,616	\$1,678	\$1,254	\$570	\$6,243	\$2,325
Connecticut.....	—	393	46	50	50	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	11,021	9,343	348	519	205	1,007	123
Ohio.....	3,270	5,050	445	175	125	917	747
Indiana.....	1,100	2,663	257	25	25	399	25
Illinois.....	401	16,236	81	—	—	1,383	67
Wisconsin.....	90	3,090	67	65	10	213	—
Missouri.....	100	1,919	150	25	—	539	—
Other States.....	18,130	3,922	286	395	155	1,780	1,363

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Minnesota, and Virginia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Florida, and Texas.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

About 55 or 60 years ago Slovak Lutherans began to emigrate to the United States, and within a short time congregations were organized, among the first being those at Streator, Ill., Freeland, Pa., and Minneapolis, Minn. At first these congregations were neglected because of the lack of regular pastors and teachers. To some degree the mother church was responsible for this, as it did practically nothing for the spiritual welfare of its former members.

The first steps to organize the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod were taken in 1894. After several meetings at different places in Pennsylvania, a mutual understanding was reached, and the synod was finally organized at Connellsville, Pa., September 2, 1902. The synod professed its adherence to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church and declared itself in full accord with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in doctrine and practice. In 1908 it joined the Synodical Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The synod is divided into three districts—eastern, central, and western. The synodical meetings are held every 2 years at different places and with different congregations within the synod.

They have no theological seminary or other higher institutions of learning, their pastors and teachers being educated in the colleges and seminaries of the Missouri Synod. Pastoral conferences are held at appropriate times in each district.

To collect the necessary funds for various charitable and missionary purposes, a budget system is in effect. The collections for the foreign and Negro missions are sent through the channels of the Missouri Synod and the Synodical Conference. The synod has, however, a board for home missions.

The official publication of the synod is "Svedok" (Witness), which has many subscribers in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. For the young people the "Mlady Luteran" (Young Lutheran) is published. The synod has published various books for church and school use, most important among them being the Book of Concord and a hymn book, the *Tranoscusius*.

The synod has 48 pastors, 1 missionary in Canada, 4,901 children in weekday, Saturday, and Sunday schools, and 40 students at college and seminary.

The executive officers of the synod are as follows: President, vice president, secretary-statistician, financial secretary, and treasurer. The chief committees are the following: Board of inner missions, literary board, budget committee, editor of the "Svedok," and editor of the "Mlady Luteran."

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Paul Rafaj, secretary, Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America, and approved by him in its present form.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD OF THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	59	11	48		
Members, number	7, 632	2, 323	5, 309	30. 4	69. 6
Average membership per church.....	129	211	111		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3, 706	1, 028	2, 678	27. 7	72. 3
Female.....	3, 926	1, 295	2, 631	33. 0	67. 0
Males per 100 females.....	94. 4	79. 4	101. 8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1, 949	641	1, 308	32. 9	67. 1
13 years and over.....	5, 683	1, 682	4, 001	29. 6	70. 4
Percent under 13 years.....	25. 5	27. 6	24. 6		
Church edifices, number	53	10	43		
Value—number reporting.....	53	10	43		
Amount reported.....	\$453, 850	\$198, 150	\$255, 700	43. 7	56. 3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$444, 650	\$198, 150	\$246, 500	44. 6	55. 4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$9, 200		\$9, 200		100. 0
Average value per church.....	\$8, 563	\$19, 815	\$5, 947		
Debt—number reporting.....	22	5	17		
Amount reported.....	\$47, 355	\$27, 655	\$19, 700	58. 4	41. 6
Number reporting "no debt".....	22	3	19		
Parsonages, number	28	6	22		
Value—number reporting.....	24	5	19		
Amount reported.....	\$102, 400	\$40, 000	\$62, 400	39. 1	60. 9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	11	45		
Amount reported.....	\$79, 209	\$36, 858	\$42, 351	46. 5	53. 5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$33, 503	\$14, 688	\$18, 815	43. 8	56. 2
All other salaries.....	\$6, 718	\$2, 530	\$4, 188	37. 7	62. 3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9, 587	\$5, 749	\$3, 838	60. 0	40. 0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 913	\$1, 425	\$1, 488	48. 9	51. 1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12, 503	\$8, 377	\$4, 126	67. 0	33. 0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$597	\$269	\$328	45. 1	54. 9
Home missions.....	\$2, 726	\$305	\$2, 421	11. 2	88. 8
Foreign missions.....	\$435	\$20	\$415	4. 6	95. 4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7, 775	\$2, 483	\$5, 292	31. 9	68. 1
All other purposes.....	\$2, 452	\$1, 012	\$1, 440	41. 3	58. 7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 414	\$3, 351	\$941		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	11	24		
Officers and teachers.....	197	96	101	48. 7	51. 3
Scholars.....	1, 226	679	547	55. 4	44. 6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	4	16		
Officers and teachers.....	45	6	39		
Scholars.....	446	101	345	22. 6	77. 4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	6	16		
Officers and teachers.....	50	12	38		
Scholars.....	404	129	275	31. 9	68. 1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	3	7		
Officers and teachers.....	43	14	29		
Scholars.....	197	87	110	44. 2	55. 8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	59	71
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-12	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----
Members, number	7, 632	8, 344
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-712	-----
Percent.....	-8.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	129	118
Church edifices, number	53	58
Value—number reporting.....	53	56
Amount reported.....	\$453, 850	\$526, 100
Average value per church.....	\$8, 563	\$9, 395
Debt—number reporting.....	22	15
Amount reported.....	\$47, 355	\$42, 450
Parsonages, number	28	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	19
Amount reported.....	\$102, 400	\$133, 500
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	56	64
Amount reported.....	\$79, 209	\$108, 612
Pastors' salaries.....	\$33, 503	
All other salaries.....	\$6, 718	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9, 587	\$80, 974
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 913	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12, 503	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$597	
Home missions.....	\$2, 726	
Foreign missions.....	\$435	\$27, 638
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7, 775	
All other purposes.....	\$2, 452	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 414	\$1, 697
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	35	29
Officers and teachers.....	197	190
Scholars.....	1, 226	1, 429

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	59	11	48	7, 632	2, 323	5, 309	3, 706	3, 926	94. 4	35	197	1, 226
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	-----	174	174	-----	69	105	65. 7	1	12	55
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	3	3	-----	709	709	-----	271	438	61. 9	3	38	275
Michigan.....	2	-----	2	162	-----	162	65	97	(¹)	1	5	30
Wisconsin.....	8	3	5	1, 529	988	541	761	768	99. 1	6	26	250
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	25	4	21	2, 601	452	2, 149	1, 324	1, 277	103. 7	18	88	470
Iowa.....	15	-----	15	2, 148	-----	2, 148	1, 065	1, 083	98. 3	4	22	116
North Dakota.....	4	-----	4	220	-----	220	109	111	98. 2	1	1	9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	-----	1	89	-----	89	42	47	(¹)	1	5	21

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	59	71	7,632	8,344	1,949	5,683	25.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	3	3	709	739	136	573	19.2
Michigan.....	2	3	162	228	54	103	33.3
Wisconsin.....	8	7	1,529	1,587	471	1,058	30.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	25	28	2,601	2,817	701	1,900	27.0
Iowa.....	15	16	2,148	2,308	457	1,691	21.3
North Dakota.....	4	7	220	252	55	165	25.0
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....		4		115			
Other States.....	12	3	263	298	75	188	28.5

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	59	53	53	\$453,850	22	\$47,355	24	\$102,400
Illinois.....	3	3	3	68,500	1	4,500	2	(1)
Wisconsin.....	8	7	7	101,800	5	18,995	4	26,300
Minnesota.....	25	23	23	120,950	10	7,680	8	27,300
Iowa.....	15	15	15	102,400	3	6,700	8	29,000
Other States.....	8	5	5	60,200	3	9,480	2	19,800

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; North Dakota, 2; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	59	56	\$79,209	\$33,503	\$8,718	\$9,587
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	3	3	12,735	4,481	979	2,516
Wisconsin.....	8	8	14,442	5,840	1,393	328
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	25	22	23,549	10,802	1,787	1,821
Iowa.....	15	15	17,234	8,066	1,738	1,383
North Dakota.....	4	4	1,471	935	50	25
Other States.....	4	14	9,778	3,379	771	3,514

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2,913	\$12,503	\$597	\$2,726	\$435	\$7,775	\$2,453
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	200	3,084	124	85	20	1,146	100
Wisconsin.....	1,045	3,331	100	540		1,176	689
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,358	3,511	262	1,299	161	1,786	762
Iowa.....	300	1,242	34	633	208	2,900	730
North Dakota.....		120	25	98	40	128	50
Other States.....	10	1,215	52	71	6	639	121

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; and Washington, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1918 for the purpose of gathering those Lutherans, primarily of Norwegian ancestry, "who desired to continue to work along thoroughly conservative lines." The Synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America—organized 1853—was generally recognized as the conservative wing of the Norwegian Lutherans in this country, and it had affiliated with thoroughly conservative Lutherans of other nationalities through the Lutheran Synodical Conference. When this old Norwegian Synod, by a majority vote, resolved to join the merger of several synods which was consummated in 1917, there was a substantial minority which would not accept the articles of agreement which formed the basis of the union. They did not believe that these articles gave full guarantee that the principles adhered to up to this time would be preserved and felt that this move for union would separate them from the conservative synods, with whom they had worked in harmony hitherto, and align them with a group of more liberal synods.

At the union meeting of 1917 in St. Paul a number of pastors and laymen, therefore, formed a temporary organization, which sponsored the publication of a church paper, and extended an invitation to all interested to meet the following year for the purpose of discussing ways and means to continue the work. In

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. G. O. Lillegard, secretary of the Norwegian Synod, and approved by him in its present form.

response to this invitation a meeting was held in the Lime Creek Lutheran Church, near Lake Mills, Iowa, in June 1918, at which it was resolved "to continue the work of the 'synod' on the old basis and according to the old principles." The following year a constitution was adopted, which is essentially that of the old Norwegian Synod. In 1920 the synod was incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The same year it was received into membership in the Lutheran Synodical Conference.

DOCTRINE

The synod accepts the Holy Scripture as the inspired Word of God, which, therefore, must be regarded as the only rule and norm of faith and practice. It subscribes unreservedly to the three ecumenical creeds and all the confessions of the Lutheran Church as a faithful presentation of scriptural truth as touching our faith and life. The synod abhors all fraternizing with those who deny in greater or less decree these divine truths, believing that such unionistic practice will inevitably, sooner or later, lead to destructive errors. It believes that it is the sacred duty of faithful Christians to bear unfaltering testimony against all departure from scriptural truth, and to provide the young with thorough instruction in the fundamental Christian doctrines.

ORGANIZATION

As regards church polity, the synod advocates the sovereignty of the local congregations. The jurisdiction of the synod is purely advisory, lacking all features of a governing body. The resolutions of the synod are not binding upon the local congregations until they have been accepted by them. The congregations are requested to report within 6 months after a resolution is passed if they find that it is unsuited to their conditions, and regard it sufficiently important to make objections to it. The officers and boards of the synod are expected, however, by common consent, to have supervision over matters of common interest in such a way as not to interfere with the rights of the local congregations.

WORK

Hitherto the synod has put forth its greatest efforts on the home mission field. This work consists in gathering the scattered members of the old Norwegian Synod who desire to continue their affiliation with the Synodical Conference, as well as in establishing congregations in districts where large numbers of unchurched are to be found. On the foreign mission field the synod cooperates with the Missouri Synod, contributing to its missions in China and India, and contributes its quota to the mission work of the Synodical Conference in Africa and among American Negroes. While the synod had no higher educational institution of its own, it was granted the privilege of using the institutions of the Missouri and Wisconsin synods for training of future pastors and teachers. In 1926 a corporation was formed by members of the synod which arranged for the purchase of Bethany Lutheran College, Mankato, Minn. This institution was accepted by the synod in 1928 and serves as its preparatory school. Several congregations have their own Christian day schools for teaching the grades, and it is the policy of the synod to establish such schools wherever possible.

NEGRO MISSION OF THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	81	39	42		
Members , number	8,985	5,762	3,223	64.1	35.9
Average membership per church	111	148	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male	4,009	2,618	1,391	65.3	34.7
Female	4,976	3,144	1,832	63.2	36.8
Males per 100 females	80.6	83.3	75.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	3,351	1,919	1,432	57.3	42.7
13 years and over	5,634	3,843	1,791	68.2	31.8
Percent under 13 years	37.3	33.3	44.4		
Church edifices , number	70	32	38		
Value—number reporting	66	30	36		
Amount reported	\$369,150	\$297,500	\$71,650	80.6	19.4
Constructed prior to 1936	\$368,600	\$297,500	\$71,100	80.7	19.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$550		\$550		100.0
Average value per church	\$5,593	\$9,917	\$1,990		
Debt—number reporting	5	5			
Amount reported	\$37,406	\$37,406		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt"	15	12	3		
Parsonages , number	21	5	16		
Value—number reporting	19	3	16		
Amount reported	\$33,500	\$17,000	\$16,500	50.7	49.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	81	39	42		
Amount reported	\$47,052	\$38,240	\$8,812	81.3	18.7
Pastors' salaries	\$27,102	\$21,759	\$5,343	80.3	19.7
All other salaries	\$3,795	\$3,795		100.0	
Repairs and improvements	\$1,755	\$1,461	\$294	83.2	16.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$1,443	\$1,309	\$134	90.7	9.3
All other current expenses, including interest	\$7,461	\$6,435	\$1,026	86.2	13.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	\$219	\$108	\$111	49.3	50.7
Home missions	\$2,097	\$1,639	\$458	78.2	21.8
Foreign missions	\$185	\$63	\$122	34.1	65.9
To general headquarters for distribution	\$1,406	\$400	\$1,006	28.4	71.6
All other purposes	\$1,589	\$1,271	\$318	80.0	20.0
Average expenditure per church	\$581	\$981	\$210		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	76	37	39		
Officers and teachers	434	251	183	57.8	42.2
Scholars	4,822	3,043	1,779	63.1	36.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	34	11	23		
Officers and teachers	61	29	32		
Scholars	1,320	535	785	40.5	59.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	11	6	5		
Officers and teachers	26	14	12		
Scholars	1,104	670	434	60.7	39.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	44	16	28		
Officers and teachers	109	54	55	49.5	50.5
Scholars	2,263	1,191	1,072	52.6	47.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	81	39	42	8,985	5,762	3,223	4,009	4,976	80.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	2	2	-----	341	341	-----	128	213	60.1
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	-----	248	248	-----	118	130	90.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	2	2	-----	306	306	-----	131	175	74.9
Illinois.....	4	4	-----	455	455	-----	195	260	75.0
Michigan.....	2	1	1	81	68	13	31	50	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Missouri.....	2	2	-----	806	806	-----	347	459	75.6
South Dakota.....	1	-----	1	23	-----	23	10	13	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	1	1	-----	77	77	-----	35	42	-----
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	79	79	-----	35	44	-----
Virginia.....	1	-----	1	122	-----	122	58	64	-----
North Carolina.....	17	9	8	1,471	898	573	621	850	73.1
South Carolina.....	1	1	-----	107	107	-----	52	55	-----
Georgia.....	1	1	-----	34	34	-----	15	19	-----
Florida.....	1	1	-----	64	64	-----	28	36	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Alabama.....	32	4	28	2,560	416	2,144	1,105	1,455	75.9
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	207	53	154	81	126	64.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Louisiana.....	9	7	2	1,832	1,638	194	950	882	107.7
PACIFIC:									
California.....	1	1	-----	172	172	-----	69	103	67.0

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	81	8,985	3,351	5,634	37.3	76	434	4,822
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	2	341	105	236	30.8	2	23	273
Pennsylvania.....	1	248	92	156	37.1	1	13	170
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	2	306	102	204	33.3	2	15	125
Illinois.....	4	455	148	307	32.5	3	23	251
Michigan.....	2	81	24	57	-----	2	4	27
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	2	806	275	531	34.1	2	33	253
South Dakota.....	1	23	14	9	-----	1	2	16
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	1	77	41	36	-----	1	6	61
District of Columbia.....	1	79	26	53	-----	1	6	48
Virginia.....	1	122	54	68	44.3	1	3	41
North Carolina.....	17	1,471	537	934	36.5	14	73	647
South Carolina.....	1	107	59	48	55.1	1	8	90
Georgia.....	1	34	11	23	-----	1	2	36
Florida.....	1	64	31	33	-----	1	2	47
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Alabama.....	32	2,560	1,148	1,412	44.8	32	160	1,472
Mississippi.....	2	207	55	152	26.6	2	14	236
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	9	1,832	577	1,255	31.5	8	41	939
PACIFIC:								
California.....	1	172	52	120	30.2	1	6	90

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	81	70	68	\$369, 150	5	\$37, 406	19	\$33, 500
Illinois.....	4	3	3	34, 200	1	1, 156	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	17	17	13	90, 000	-----	-----	3	3, 800
Alabama.....	32	29	29	61, 900	-----	-----	12	9, 800
Louisiana.....	9	9	9	27, 250	1	300	1	(¹)
Other States.....	19	12	¹ 12	155, 800	3	35, 950	3	19, 900

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches each in the States of New York and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and California.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	81	81	\$47, 052	\$27, 102	\$3, 795	\$1, 755
Illinois.....	4	4	3, 721	1, 592	114	-----
North Carolina.....	17	17	6, 061	3, 732	340	622
Alabama.....	32	32	6, 480	3, 290	-----	63
Louisiana.....	9	9	8, 634	4, 538	2, 483	214
Other States.....	19	¹ 19	22, 156	13, 950	858	856

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1, 443	\$7, 461	\$219	\$2, 097	\$185	\$1, 406	\$1, 589
Illinois.....	43	657	-----	1, 304	-----	11	-----
North Carolina.....	169	1, 079	56	-----	15	36	12
Alabama.....	1	1, 106	55	498	148	997	322
Louisiana.....	51	718	54	93	13	2	468
Other States.....	1, 179	3, 901	54	202	5	360	787

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and California, and the District of Columbia.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Lutheran Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons, children and adults, connected with the congregations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3, 484	1, 593	1, 891	45.7	54.3
Members, number.....	1, 286, 612	900, 021	386, 591	70.0	30.0
Average membership per church.....	369	565	204		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	542, 923	371, 685	171, 238	68.5	31.5
Female.....	667, 453	469, 618	197, 835	70.4	29.6
Sex not reported.....	76, 236	58, 718	17, 518	77.0	23.0
Males per 100 females.....	81.3	79.1	86.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	261, 481	182, 922	78, 559	70.0	30.0
13 years and over.....	949, 928	662, 250	287, 678	69.7	30.3
Age not reported.....	75, 203	54, 849	20, 354	72.9	27.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	21.6	21.6	21.5		
Church edifices, number.....	3, 413	1, 558	1, 855	45.6	54.4
Value—number reporting.....	3, 384	1, 544	1, 840	45.6	54.4
Amount reported.....	\$117, 677, 984	\$94, 130, 926	\$23, 447, 058	80.1	19.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$115, 619, 252	\$92, 635, 226	\$22, 984, 026	80.1	19.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 958, 732	\$1, 495, 700	\$463, 032	76.4	23.6
Average value per church.....	\$34, 745	\$60, 966	\$12, 743		
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 294	1, 000	294	77.3	22.7
Amount reported.....	\$18, 447, 882	\$16, 908, 207	\$1, 539, 675	91.7	8.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 405	375	1, 030	26.7	73.3
Parsonages, number.....	2, 278	1, 094	1, 184	48.0	52.0
Value—number reporting.....	2, 171	1, 068	1, 103	49.2	50.8
Amount reported.....	\$12, 405, 111	\$8, 733, 707	\$3, 671, 404	70.4	29.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3, 468	1, 591	1, 877	45.9	54.1
Amount reported.....	\$14, 366, 739	\$11, 246, 672	\$3, 120, 067	78.3	21.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4, 156, 062	\$2, 913, 277	\$1, 242, 785	70.1	29.9
All other salaries.....	\$1, 443, 514	\$1, 239, 098	\$204, 416	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 213, 346	\$874, 651	\$338, 695	72.1	27.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 277, 845	\$1, 134, 411	\$143, 434	88.8	11.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 518, 159	\$2, 935, 797	\$582, 362	83.4	16.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$338, 206	\$271, 474	\$66, 732	80.3	19.7
Home missions.....	\$148, 576	\$119, 810	\$28, 766	80.6	19.4
Foreign missions.....	\$160, 592	\$129, 126	\$31, 466	80.4	19.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 510, 871	\$1, 152, 435	\$358, 436	76.3	23.7
All other purposes.....	\$599, 568	\$476, 593	\$122, 975	79.5	20.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4, 143	\$7, 069	\$1, 662		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3, 334	1, 565	1, 769	46.9	53.1
Officers and teachers.....	73, 587	44, 981	28, 606	61.1	38.9
Scholars.....	627, 181	400, 917	226, 264	63.9	36.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	908	443	465	48.8	51.2
Officers and teachers.....	8, 210	4, 641	3, 569	56.5	43.5
Scholars.....	73, 315	40, 478	32, 837	55.2	44.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	460	328	132	71.3	28.7
Officers and teachers.....	2, 233	1, 380	853	61.8	38.2
Scholars.....	20, 673	17, 499	3, 174	84.6	15.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	24	13	11	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	400	209	191	52.3	47.7
Scholars.....	3, 081	2, 189	892	71.0	29.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported. ² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Lutheran Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1916 and 1906 the statistics have been combined for the three bodies which merged in 1918 to form the United Lutheran Church, namely, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America. From the last-named body, however, figures for the Augustana Synod were deducted.

In connection with the figures for 1916 and 1906, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for these two censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number	3,484	3,650	3,559	3,309
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	—166	91	250	-----
Percent.....	—4.5	2.6	7.6	-----
Members, number	1,286,612	1,214,340	763,596	600,941
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	72,272	450,744	162,655	-----
Percent.....	6.0	59.0	27.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	369	333	215	182
Church edifices, number	3,413	3,596	3,483	3,290
Value—number reporting.....	3,384	3,516	3,465	3,190
Amount reported.....	\$117,577,984	\$114,526,248	\$48,498,217	\$34,352,415
Average value per church.....	\$34,745	\$32,573	\$13,997	\$10,769
Debt—number reporting.....	1,294	1,028	991	850
Amount reported.....	\$18,447,882	\$14,273,177	\$5,804,535	\$3,825,037
Parsonages, number	2,278	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2,171	1,987	1,478	1,216
Amount reported.....	\$12,405,111	\$14,701,040	\$5,635,400	\$3,540,800
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3,468	3,577	3,485	-----
Amount reported.....	\$14,366,739	\$21,162,961	\$7,929,663	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,156,062	\$17,509,300	\$6,248,008	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,443,514			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,213,346			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,277,845			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,518,159			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$338,206			
Home missions.....	\$148,576			
Foreign missions.....	\$160,592			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,510,871			
All other purposes.....	\$599,568			
Not classified.....	-----	\$12,613	\$109,383	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,143	\$5,916	\$2,275	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3,334	3,415	3,359	3,037
Officers and teachers.....	73,587	62,184	57,947	49,740
Scholars.....	627,181	619,781	578,238	439,979

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include the General Synod, the United Synod in the South, and the General Council (except the Augustana Synod), which merged in 1918 to form the United Lutheran Church in America.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Lutheran Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 3 census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing

the financial statistics for any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the United Lutheran Church in America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	3,484	1,593	1,891	1,286,612	900,021	386,591	542,923	687,453	76,236	81.3	3,334	73,587	627,181
N. ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	6	6	-----	1,811	1,811	-----	775	1,036	-----	74.8	6	75	470
Connecticut.....	23	17	6	10,103	8,322	1,781	3,750	5,020	1,333	74.7	22	355	2,076
M. ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	301	211	90	153,759	135,656	18,103	59,749	79,195	14,815	75.4	288	6,457	50,593
New Jersey.....	121	97	24	48,671	44,722	3,949	18,068	23,943	6,660	75.5	118	2,744	19,467
Pennsylvania.....	1,356	617	839	541,207	345,229	195,978	230,737	279,500	30,970	82.6	1,315	33,513	300,184
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	278	127	151	90,757	66,230	24,527	40,010	49,495	1,252	80.8	268	5,732	49,850
Indiana.....	112	43	69	23,786	15,380	8,406	10,516	12,609	661	83.4	107	1,807	12,731
Illinois.....	157	97	60	75,651	63,926	11,725	29,698	35,674	10,279	83.2	148	3,688	30,446
Michigan.....	29	26	3	9,375	8,729	646	4,130	5,245	-----	78.7	28	531	4,224
Wisconsin.....	57	44	13	34,051	30,006	4,045	15,006	18,242	803	82.3	55	1,382	10,171
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	40	25	15	17,018	13,999	3,019	7,438	9,350	230	79.6	35	749	5,631
Iowa.....	39	23	16	22,584	18,317	4,267	10,073	12,511	-----	80.5	38	817	7,580
Missouri.....	22	12	10	7,070	5,053	2,017	3,133	3,937	-----	79.6	22	423	2,990
North Dakota.....	8	2	6	3,379	1,958	1,421	1,630	1,749	-----	93.2	8	116	1,023
South Dakota.....	3	-----	3	543	-----	543	257	286	-----	89.9	3	29	193
Nebraska.....	112	26	86	36,170	16,562	19,608	17,334	18,484	352	93.8	107	1,551	12,940
Kansas.....	40	14	26	9,085	4,881	4,204	3,742	4,515	828	82.9	35	590	4,133
S. ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	3	3	-----	2,316	2,316	-----	1,019	1,297	-----	78.6	3	107	856
Maryland.....	122	40	82	53,397	33,457	19,940	22,125	29,074	2,198	76.1	120	3,333	28,548
District of Co- lumbia.....	12	12	-----	6,616	6,616	-----	2,524	3,660	432	69.0	12	372	3,711
Virginia.....	143	22	121	22,854	8,807	14,047	10,025	12,194	635	82.2	125	1,721	13,532
West Virginia.....	32	17	15	8,087	6,689	1,398	3,452	4,635	-----	74.5	31	600	4,221
North Caro- lina.....	153	50	103	36,109	15,113	20,996	16,114	17,877	2,118	90.1	148	2,548	26,538
South Caro- lina.....	104	28	76	27,166	10,451	16,715	12,410	13,853	903	89.6	100	1,512	14,008
Georgia.....	22	6	16	3,715	2,223	1,492	1,723	1,992	-----	86.5	18	265	2,056
Florida.....	13	11	2	2,230	2,044	186	894	1,204	132	74.3	13	165	1,158
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	19	11	8	6,580	5,558	1,022	2,898	3,682	-----	78.7	18	375	3,254
Tennessee.....	28	10	18	4,081	1,975	2,106	1,701	2,002	378	85.0	24	286	2,482
Alabama.....	3	3	-----	376	376	-----	167	209	-----	79.9	3	32	232
Mississippi.....	11	4	7	955	290	665	472	483	-----	97.7	9	95	546
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	1	-----	182	182	-----	80	102	-----	78.4	1	15	98
Oklahoma.....	5	4	1	1,235	1,155	80	588	647	-----	90.9	5	59	487
Texas.....	30	11	19	6,764	3,477	3,287	2,681	3,125	958	85.8	27	391	2,720
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	3	2	1,017	891	126	432	585	-----	73.9	4	50	300
Wyoming.....	2	2	-----	661	661	-----	151	211	299	71.6	2	44	420
Colorado.....	12	10	2	2,595	2,375	220	1,179	1,416	-----	83.3	11	166	1,012
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	386	355	31	151	235	-----	64.3	1	25	160
Arizona.....	2	2	-----	475	475	-----	196	279	-----	70.3	1	20	192
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	14	13	1	3,650	3,609	41	1,613	2,037	-----	79.2	13	206	1,541
Oregon.....	7	7	-----	1,425	1,425	-----	586	839	-----	69.8	7	102	654
California.....	35	35	-----	8,720	8,720	-----	3,696	5,024	-----	73.6	35	539	3,753

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ²
United States.....	3, 484	3, 650	3, 559	1, 286, 612	1, 214, 340	763, 596	261, 481	949, 928	75, 203	21. 6
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	6	6	4	1, 811	1, 827	1, 168	258	1, 553	-----	14. 2
Connecticut.....	23	26	26	10, 103	11, 393	7, 996	2, 553	6, 217	1, 333	29. 1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	301	297	279	153, 759	147, 508	90, 917	36, 148	110, 370	7, 241	24. 7
New Jersey.....	121	111	93	48, 671	43, 443	26, 243	10, 724	33, 758	4, 189	24. 1
Pennsylvania.....	1, 356	1, 443	1, 464	541, 207	551, 202	361, 346	101, 358	401, 623	38, 226	20. 2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	278	302	317	90, 757	84, 531	61, 577	17, 562	69, 126	4, 069	20. 3
Indiana.....	112	118	126	23, 786	21, 833	14, 169	4, 360	19, 292	134	18. 4
Illinois.....	157	159	145	75, 651	55, 242	28, 974	16, 967	51, 784	6, 900	24. 7
Michigan.....	29	31	17	9, 375	8, 242	4, 312	2, 253	6, 933	189	24. 5
Wisconsin.....	57	49	33	34, 051	23, 331	7, 282	8, 221	24, 871	959	24. 8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	40	30	23	17, 018	15, 476	5, 807	4, 047	12, 573	398	24. 4
Iowa.....	39	41	36	22, 584	14, 602	7, 457	6, 281	16, 153	150	28. 0
Missouri.....	22	19	17	7, 070	3, 950	2, 375	1, 364	5, 706	-----	19. 3
North Dakota.....	8	11	5	3, 379	2, 361	713	1, 245	2, 134	-----	36. 8
South Dakota.....	3	4	3	543	499	456	133	410	-----	24. 5
Nebraska.....	112	122	132	36, 170	32, 489	18, 206	8, 384	27, 163	623	23. 6
Kansas.....	40	45	52	9, 085	9, 387	6, 780	1, 722	6, 235	1, 128	21. 6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	3	3	3	2, 316	1, 203	1, 045	288	2, 028	-----	12. 4
Maryland.....	122	135	126	53, 397	52, 693	33, 555	10, 030	40, 572	2, 795	19. 8
District of Columbia.....	12	14	12	6, 616	5, 106	3, 416	669	5, 515	432	10. 8
Virginia.....	143	147	160	22, 854	19, 252	15, 251	4, 077	18, 526	251	18. 0
West Virginia.....	32	43	42	8, 087	7, 993	5, 983	1, 343	6, 744	-----	16. 6
North Carolina.....	153	165	154	36, 109	34, 738	19, 450	7, 127	24, 930	4, 052	22. 2
South Carolina.....	104	110	103	27, 166	25, 756	14, 788	5, 157	20, 735	1, 274	19. 9
Georgia.....	22	26	26	3, 715	5, 759	3, 739	677	2, 913	125	18. 9
Florida.....	13	9	4	2, 230	1, 567	555	319	1, 779	132	15. 2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	19	19	18	6, 580	4, 881	3, 845	1, 093	5, 487	-----	16. 6
Tennessee.....	28	27	34	4, 081	3, 248	2, 808	708	3, 224	149	18. 0
Alabama.....	3	2	3	376	280	404	31	345	-----	8. 2
Mississippi.....	11	13	10	955	880	567	230	725	-----	31. 7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Oklahoma.....	5	5	5	1, 235	976	636	284	951	-----	23. 0
Texas.....	30	28	12	6, 764	5, 917	1, 682	1, 558	5, 119	87	23. 3
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	5	4	1	1, 017	550	179	206	811	-----	20. 3
Colorado.....	12	18	16	2, 595	2, 535	1, 700	529	2, 066	-----	20. 4
New Mexico.....	2	1	3	386	361	208	25	361	-----	6. 5
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	14	17	13	3, 650	2, 791	985	1, 293	2, 357	-----	35. 4
Oregon.....	7	10	9	1, 425	1, 312	891	294	1, 131	-----	20. 6
California.....	35	37	29	8, 720	8, 778	5, 865	1, 742	6, 910	68	20. 1
Other States.....	35	3	4	1, 318	448	266	221	798	299	27. 7

¹ Statistics for 1916 include the General Synod, the United Synod in the South, and the General Council (except the Augustana Synod).² Based on membership with age classification reported.³ Includes: Arkansas, 1; Wyoming, 2; and Arizona, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	3, 484	3, 413	3, 384	\$117, 577, 984	1, 294	\$18, 447, 882	2, 171	\$12, 405, 111
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	6	5	5	115, 472	3	21, 000	2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	23	23	22	715, 600	13	92, 605	17	110, 900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	301	290	284	18, 063, 062	161	3, 422, 123	192	1, 746, 769
New Jersey.....	121	108	107	3, 906, 539	77	827, 388	80	578, 410
Pennsylvania.....	1, 356	1, 340	1, 326	50, 980, 544	472	6, 580, 414	822	5, 033, 905
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	278	273	272	8, 546, 850	87	890, 673	171	777, 934
Indiana.....	112	111	111	2, 497, 975	34	419, 363	66	199, 400
Illinois.....	157	152	152	5, 189, 693	66	1, 155, 360	104	585, 600
Michigan.....	29	28	28	818, 795	23	351, 520	18	93, 000
Wisconsin.....	57	56	56	2, 393, 375	46	826, 623	35	214, 818
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	40	35	35	1, 490, 658	26	361, 623	21	102, 100
Iowa.....	39	39	39	1, 250, 506	22	317, 058	31	157, 200
Missouri.....	22	21	20	894, 340	12	239, 907	14	79, 000
North Dakota.....	8	8	8	107, 000	5	15, 075	4	12, 200
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	17, 700			3	11, 700
Nebraska.....	112	110	110	1, 832, 700	26	144, 318	83	289, 900
Kansas.....	40	40	39	840, 569	13	103, 675	33	125, 800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	3	3	3	321, 146	3	46, 400	2	(¹)
Maryland.....	122	122	122	4, 704, 742	38	733, 570	84	612, 800
District of Columbia.....	12	12	12	1, 530, 685	9	200, 803	8	109, 604
Virginia.....	143	142	141	1, 542, 770	15	106, 058	78	319, 181
West Virginia.....	32	32	32	1, 022, 300	12	194, 746	18	127, 400
North Carolina.....	153	152	151	2, 774, 532	27	294, 264	102	350, 600
South Carolina.....	104	102	101	1, 446, 575	11	120, 148	67	221, 690
Georgia.....	22	22	22	554, 500	6	113, 200	16	44, 600
Florida.....	13	13	13	359, 900	11	141, 525	7	60, 300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	19	19	19	808, 250	8	125, 900	13	96, 500
Tennessee.....	28	28	28	407, 250	7	55, 634	14	46, 000
Alabama.....	3	3	3	73, 900	3	37, 400	1	(¹)
Mississippi.....	11	11	11	31, 700	4	2, 585	8	19, 450
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	5	5	5	117, 500	1	6, 350	5	16, 000
Texas.....	30	28	27	178, 515	11	23, 745	20	61, 250
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	4	4	97, 000	2	40, 655	4	22, 500
Colorado.....	12	12	12	403, 350	5	180, 770	7	23, 000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	14	14	165, 935	8	75, 325	4	16, 750
Oregon.....	7	7	7	111, 000	6	21, 134	2	(¹)
California.....	35	34	34	1, 135, 256	18	122, 476	11	62, 150
Other States.....	7	6	6	129, 800	3	36, 469	4	76, 000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Arkansas, 1; Wyoming, 2; New Mexico, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	3, 484	3, 468	\$14, 366, 739	\$4, 156, 062	\$1, 443, 514	\$1, 213, 346
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	6	6	26, 068	9, 979	2, 020	1, 660
Connecticut.....	23	23	106, 620	36, 210	9, 339	11, 700
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	301	301	1, 977, 829	558, 141	284, 286	134, 864
New Jersey.....	121	121	557, 737	180, 240	46, 433	42, 669
Pennsylvania.....	1, 356	1, 349	5, 927, 658	1, 603, 000	612, 707	572, 357
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	278	276	1, 047, 734	322, 121	107, 514	95, 313
Indiana.....	112	111	306, 218	99, 474	26, 055	23, 270
Illinois.....	157	155	692, 861	178, 899	65, 398	48, 418
Michigan.....	29	29	114, 827	37, 709	9, 303	7, 480
Wisconsin.....	57	57	353, 153	91, 818	33, 068	30, 040
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	40	40	184, 268	47, 892	17, 726	20, 495
Iowa.....	39	39	205, 257	55, 717	20, 214	21, 277
Missouri.....	22	22	102, 289	26, 702	8, 058	4, 452
North Dakota.....	8	8	20, 058	8, 033	1, 701	1, 296
South Dakota.....	3	3	4, 039	1, 750	200	235
Nebraska.....	112	112	231, 862	104, 301	18, 146	13, 755
Kansas.....	40	40	98, 161	38, 733	5, 434	9, 957
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	3	3	36, 650	8, 430	4, 893	1, 688
Maryland.....	122	122	615, 338	143, 950	56, 393	45, 490
District of Columbia.....	12	12	132, 760	32, 600	14, 312	6, 084
Virginia.....	143	140	232, 596	85, 790	13, 002	25, 496
West Virginia.....	32	32	99, 408	38, 027	9, 020	5, 191
North Carolina.....	153	153	374, 058	137, 152	16, 830	37, 030
South Carolina.....	104	104	232, 518	82, 756	13, 043	14, 529
Georgia.....	22	22	69, 584	18, 961	5, 094	2, 377
Florida.....	13	13	52, 225	16, 160	2, 240	3, 665
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	19	19	97, 037	28, 716	11, 186	8, 823
Tennessee.....	28	28	69, 635	20, 578	3, 374	2, 617
Alabama.....	3	3	10, 196	4, 550	850	1, 229
Mississippi.....	11	11	15, 458	7, 670	1, 300	1, 375
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	5	5	14, 936	5, 275	1, 246	589
Texas.....	30	30	53, 235	21, 547	2, 127	4, 055
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	4	10, 844	4, 683	385	887
Colorado.....	12	12	35, 871	11, 610	3, 591	1, 102
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	14	14	31, 156	15, 721	1, 105	1, 901
Oregon.....	7	7	18, 128	8, 426	935	614
California.....	35	35	176, 045	53, 006	13, 150	8, 483
Other States.....	7	17	32, 422	9, 735	1, 836	883

¹ Includes: Arkansas, 1; Wyoming, 2; New Mexico, 2; and Arizona, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$1,277,845	\$3,518,159	\$338,206	\$148,576	\$160,592	\$1,510,871	\$599,568
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	2,120	7,197	415	10	26	2,555	86
Connecticut.....	9,460	24,172	1,480	1,183	494	6,862	5,720
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	120,575	592,120	55,270	16,307	14,816	132,231	69,219
New Jersey.....	59,200	161,578	10,763	3,588	3,824	34,387	15,055
Pennsylvania.....	482,607	1,454,142	141,077	63,348	78,291	696,653	223,476
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	66,393	227,292	26,015	10,161	14,925	124,786	53,214
Indiana.....	32,948	63,365	8,801	1,853	1,100	35,366	13,986
Illinois.....	42,261	199,663	18,587	5,266	4,593	64,161	65,615
Michigan.....	9,550	33,116	1,613	535	566	11,527	3,428
Wisconsin.....	42,012	86,019	4,900	2,552	2,738	46,656	13,350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	16,575	49,976	4,423	577	650	18,222	7,732
Iowa.....	48,097	38,322	1,647	783	412	14,798	3,990
Missouri.....	11,235	33,914	1,488	1,178	1,033	9,346	4,883
North Dakota.....	1,382	3,370	248	25	4	3,967	32
South Dakota.....	512	973	35	-----	8	321	5
Nebraska.....	10,163	39,257	2,597	3,638	2,647	26,160	11,198
Kansas.....	5,933	18,734	2,148	1,206	1,387	10,936	3,693
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	7,100	8,219	444	358	1,123	3,948	447
Maryland.....	75,210	155,808	17,800	6,757	10,813	75,869	27,248
District of Columbia.....	11,071	36,187	6,601	5,712	3,381	13,063	3,749
Virginia.....	17,918	38,476	5,621	4,778	2,483	28,440	10,592
West Virginia.....	8,681	21,152	1,400	1,053	859	10,816	3,209
North Carolina.....	42,932	56,317	7,008	6,802	6,629	48,577	14,781
South Carolina.....	26,916	28,869	3,670	3,565	1,754	35,048	22,368
Georgia.....	17,633	14,922	820	284	307	6,978	2,208
Florida.....	11,020	13,523	726	331	341	3,084	1,135
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	7,302	20,125	3,187	1,772	1,320	12,236	2,370
Tennessee.....	23,293	10,373	805	1,269	606	5,243	1,477
Alabama.....	500	1,324	178	48	38	620	859
Mississippi.....	1,010	850	335	425	315	1,143	1,095
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	350	5,071	-----	213	368	1,299	525
Texas.....	4,264	9,680	1,757	407	672	4,960	3,766
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	824	2,773	-----	12	3	1,252	25
Colorado.....	6,536	6,671	693	91	184	3,269	2,124
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,367	4,668	650	460	240	2,031	1,013
Oregon.....	2,107	3,556	456	131	59	1,226	618
California.....	44,438	37,675	4,031	1,370	1,244	9,581	3,067
Other States.....	4,350	8,710	517	528	339	3,254	2,270

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS, 1936

SYNOD	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
Total	3,484	1,286,612	3,384	\$117,577,984	1,294	\$18,447,882	3,468	\$14,366,739	3,334	627,181
Alleghany.....	128	34,367	128	2,833,800	22	164,325	125	334,288	122	22,311
California.....	37	9,195	35	1,175,256	19	142,976	37	182,557	36	3,945
East Pennsylvania.....	150	64,457	145	7,369,897	74	1,139,184	150	918,435	141	39,363
Florida.....	13	2,230	13	359,900	11	141,525	13	52,225	13	1,158
Georgia-Alabama.....	25	4,091	25	628,400	9	150,600	25	79,780	21	2,288
Illinois.....	144	62,265	138	4,874,443	63	1,258,252	143	647,659	139	27,697
Indiana.....	107	22,525	106	2,406,100	32	397,863	106	291,656	104	12,358
Iowa.....	32	18,732	32	1,143,506	20	309,558	32	177,013	31	6,464
Kansas.....	42	11,714	40	1,219,859	16	151,140	42	145,673	40	5,641
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	24	7,168	24	1942,050	11	168,200	26	131,285	21	3,587
Manitoba.....	2	489	2						2	58
Maryland.....	129	58,391	129	6,119,027	47	919,813	129	732,912	125	31,566
Michigan.....	26	8,567	25	788,295	21	338,770	26	109,416	25	3,995
Midwest.....	71	15,715	70	611,300	11	36,250	71	105,189	66	4,816
Mississippi.....	11	955	11	31,700	4	2,585	11	15,458	9	546
Nebraska.....	60	23,290	59	1,366,100	17	112,168	60	149,623	57	9,141
New York.....	394	193,748	363	20,955,568	213	3,920,671	394	2,416,655	378	63,528
North Carolina.....	153	36,109	151	2,774,532	27	294,264	153	374,058	148	26,538
Northwest.....	99	51,234	92	3,873,883	73	1,208,726	98	532,762	93	15,662
Ohio.....	261	81,728	255	8,028,850	77	796,479	259	973,913	254	47,531
Pacific.....	21	5,075	21	276,935	14	96,459	21	49,284	20	2,195
Ministerium of Penn- sylvania.....	555	256,922	541	23,200,380	226	3,224,366	553	2,627,034	544	124,656
Pittsburgh.....	283	111,023	273	9,874,221	116	1,607,827	283	1,255,537	274	51,206
Rocky Mountain.....	15	3,817	15	489,150	7	193,939	15	60,611	13	1,686
Slovak Zion.....	29	15,578	29	788,350	21	131,948	28	88,894	21	1,571
South Carolina.....	104	27,166	101	1,446,575	11	120,148	104	232,518	100	14,008
Susquehanna.....	154	43,127	153	4,399,547	37	424,624	153	467,400	151	31,341
Texas.....	27	6,292	24	159,315	10	21,495	27	49,202	24	2,547
Virginia.....	167	26,556	165	1,879,020	19	120,892	164	273,729	148	15,830
Wartburg.....	45	21,115	45	1,053,725	20	147,500	45	154,329	40	6,830
West Pennsylvania.....	148	56,308	146	5,672,600	37	514,506	147	653,345	146	43,590
West Virginia.....	28	6,663	28	835,700	9	190,829	28	79,399	28	3,528

¹ Amount for Manitoba Synod combined with figures for Kentucky-Tennessee Synod, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² These churches are located in the State of North Dakota.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The United Lutheran Church in America is direct successor and heir to three Lutheran bodies—the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America, the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, and the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South—which were merged into the United Lutheran Church in America in 1918.

For the General Synod the figures for 1916 were as follows: 1,846 organizations, 370,715 members, 1,232 ministers from whom schedules were received, and 1,514 ministers reported on the rolls of the body. For the General Council in 1916 there were 2,339 organizations, 540,642 members, 1,327 ministers from whom schedules were received, and 1,664 ministers reported on the rolls of the

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Greever, secretary of the United Lutheran Church in America, and approved by him in its present form.

body. For the United Synod in the South there were 492 organizations, 56,656 members, 189 ministers from whom schedules were received, and 259 ministers reported on the rolls of the body. Immediately prior to the merger in 1918 the Augustana Synod, with 1,167 organizations, 204,417 members, and 720 ministers reported on the rolls, withdrew from the General Council. Thus, the totals for the United Lutheran Church at its first convention were as follows: 3,560 organizations, 763,596 members, and 2,717 ministers reported on the rolls (1916). No account has been taken here of the gains made by the merging bodies between 1916 and 1918.

The United Lutheran Church in America not only brought together three general bodies, each of which had its historical beginnings far back in colonial times, but it restored the organic union between the Lutherans of the North and South which had been broken by the War between the States.

There is a native bent among Lutherans for unity. They are not unionists, seeking to make the unity of the church manifest in external organization, where real inner unity does not exist. They put unity in the faith first, and where this is found to exist the desire to unite finds expression in one organization upon a common confession or doctrinal basis.

Out of this deep concern for the faith and unity therein came several free Lutheran diets and general conferences, looking to complete understanding and harmonious cooperation between these three general bodies and extending over the period from 1877 to 1902. Committees and commissions were appointed for the purpose of arranging for the conduct of home-mission enterprises, without friction or interference with one another, and for cooperation in liturgical reforms. Especially noteworthy among these was the joint committee to prepare "A Common Service for all English-speaking Lutherans." Through the work of this committee "The Common Service" was completed in 1887 and was adopted by each of the three bodies. The hymnal was finished in 1917 and published in the Common Service Book of the Lutheran Church. This Common Service Book was authorized by the United Lutheran Church in America at the time of its organization in 1918. The work of this joint committee had much to do with preparing the way for the merger of the three constituent bodies.

The third important cooperative undertaking which contributed directly and most effectually to the same end was the establishment of a joint committee with authority to arrange for a proper general celebration in 1917 of the four-hundredth anniversary of the Reformation. At the first meeting, September 1, 1914, the suggestion was made that the celebration should be marked by the union of the three bodies in the year 1917, and such a consummation was never lost sight of. At a meeting of the committee in Philadelphia on April 18, 1917, a resolution adopted the night before by a gathering of prominent laymen was read and considered. This resolution requested the committee "to arrange a general meeting of Lutherans to formulate plans for the unification of the Lutheran Church in America." The joint committee thereupon adopted the following: "Believing that the time has come for the more complete organization of the Lutheran Church in this country, we propose that the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod in the South, together with all other bodies one with us in our Lutheran faith, be united as soon as possible in one general organization, to be known as the United Lutheran Church in America."

The presidents of the three general bodies named in the resolution met promptly the next day and took the necessary first steps. The joint committee on constitution, appointed by them, held two meetings and completed the task assigned them. Each of the presidents assumed the responsibility of introducing the constitution and the proposed merger on the basis of it to the next convention of his own general body.

The constitution was approved by the General Synod in June 1917, by the General Council in October, and by the United Synod in the South in November. It was submitted by each of the three bodies to its district synods, and in each case was ratified by all of them, except by one of the synods composing the General Council—namely, the Augustana Synod—which declined to enter the merger and formally withdrew from the Council, November 12, 1918.

By action of the several bodies at their conventions in 1917 there was established a joint committee on ways and means. This committee was charged with the duty of inquiring into the legality of the whole procedure, and was clothed with authority to perfect the arrangements for the merger. A detailed report of the work of this committee may be read in the Minutes of the First Convention of the United Lutheran Church in America. This convention was held in the city of New York, November 14–18, 1918.

At this convention there were present, from churches in Canada as well as the United States, 542 delegates—289 clerical and 253 lay delegates. These represented 43 constituent synods; 24 of these belonged to the General Synod, 13 to the General Council, and 8 to the United Synod in the South; 2 district synods of the General Council were not represented. At this convention officers—president, secretary, and treasurer—were elected; the report of the joint committee on ways and means was heard and acted upon; the constitution and bylaws were adopted; a certificate of incorporation under the laws of the State of New York was secured and filed with the secretary of state; papers of conveyance and transfer of property and rights to the United Lutheran Church in America, severally signed by the president and secretary of each of the merging bodies, were read; and the United Lutheran Church by resolution accepted “the execution of the trusts relating to any property conveyed or to be conveyed under the action reported by the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod in the South.” Boards were elected, among them an executive board, which was authorized and instructed to complete the work of merging.

Conventions have since been held biennially in October, as follows: Washington, D. C., 1920; Buffalo, N. Y., 1922; Chicago, Ill., 1924; Richmond, Va., 1926; Erie, Pa., 1928; Milwaukee, Wis., 1930; Philadelphia, Pa., 1932; Savannah, Ga., 1934; and Columbus, Ohio, 1936. The mergers of constituent synods of the three bodies which have taken place have reduced the number of such bodies. In 1918 there were in the United States 45 constituent synods, reduced by mergers and territorial rearrangements to 33 in 1936. In most cases the merging synods belonged to different general bodies before they entered the United Lutheran Church.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal basis of the United Lutheran Church in America is given in its constitution, as follows:

SECTION 1. The United Lutheran Church in America receives and holds the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the inspired Word of God and as the only infallible rule and standard of faith and practice, according to which all doctrines and teachers are to be judged.

SECTION 2. The United Lutheran Church in America accepts the three ecumenical creeds—namely, the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian—as important testimonies drawn from the Holy Scriptures, and rejects all errors which they condemn.

SECTION 3. The United Lutheran Church in America receives and holds the Unaltered Augsburg Confession as a correct exhibition of the faith and doctrine of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, founded upon the Word of God, and acknowledges all churches that sincerely hold and faithfully confess the doctrines of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession to be entitled to the name of Evangelical Lutheran.

SECTION 4. The United Lutheran Church in America recognizes the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the Large and Small Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord as in the harmony of one and the same pure scriptural faith.

Perhaps the most significant action taken in recent years was the adoption of the declaration concerning “The Word and the Scriptures.” In these times when authority in religion has been made an issue, and much confusion is manifest, it is timely that a clear-cut statement should be made pointing to the Word of God as the sole authority for faith and practice and to the Holy Scriptures as the divinely inspired record of God’s revelation in His Word. In this declaration the United Lutheran Church recognized its own need, its responsibility for definite testimony to the whole Christian world, and a duty toward other Lutheran bodies.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the United Lutheran Church in America, like that of other Lutheran bodies, is not fixed and essential. Forms of government and modes of worship are regarded as of secondary importance, not as essential principles. At the same time it holds that those forms and customs which have been handed down from earlier Christian ages are not to be lightly cast aside, nor is the church to go “back to Christ” and the Apostles or to the early councils in any such way as to cut off all intervening history. What the church has handed down is to be retained, unless it is condemned by Scripture or is obstructive of the efficiency of the church. The synodical and congregational polity has thus varied somewhat

in type in different communities. The Lutheran Church is for the first time in its history working out in its polity in America, unhindered by any state connections, the democratic spiritual principles to which it owes its origin in the Reformation.

WORK

The baptized membership of the United Lutheran Church in America was 1,772,272 at the beginning of 1936. Of that number 1,582,090 live in the United States and Canada and 190,182 live in countries where foreign mission work is carried on—India, China, Japan, Africa, and South America. These members are organized into 33 constituent synods in the United States and Canada, and organized bodies in Japan and India. The constituent synods are responsible for the organization and supervision of all congregations, the training, ordination, and discipline of all pastors, and the maintenance and operation of educational and eleemosynary institutions.

The organized work of the United Lutheran Church is carried on through seven major boards, which are designated as "budgeted boards," because through them, nearly 95 percent of the benevolence funds of the church are administered. These boards are: Board of American missions, board of foreign missions, board of education (higher), parish and church school board, board of social missions, board of ministerial pensions and relief, and board of deaconess work. One other major board, the board of publication, is self-supporting and a contributor to the general work. The general administration of the work of the church is the responsibility of the executive board, of which the officers of the church are members ex-officio.

Special work is carried on through various commissions and committees, and cooperative work is done through the National Lutheran Council, the Lutheran World Convention, and the American Bible Society—also, in defined relationships, through the Federal Council of Churches in America and the World Conference on Faith and Order, or World Council of Churches of which the World Conference on Faith and Order is soon to become a part.

Three major "auxiliaries" are recognized as official agencies for the promotion of life and service in special groups for which they assume definite responsibilities. These auxiliaries are: The Women's Missionary Society, the Brotherhood of the United Lutheran Church in America, and the Luther League of America. As the names indicate, these auxiliaries do special work with the women, the men, and the young people of the church.

The convention of the church in 1936 authorized a "plan of promotion," under the direction of the president of the church, which, even in its initial period, has made all service more effective. The president has developed this plan, and operated it, chiefly through an active committee composed of the executive secretaries of the 7 budgeted boards, and has initiated operations through a second committee composed of the executive secretaries of the 3 auxiliaries. Other promotional work has been done through individual boards and the constituent synods. A conference of the presidents of the 31 constituent synods is held every 2 years, in which these synod presidents practically become an advisory committee on open questions of principle and policy. The organization for the "plan of promotion" has been tending toward incorporation as a part of the permanent organization of the church. The activities for promotion of life and service through the committee of executive secretaries of the boards, so far, have been of 2 kinds: The production and distribution of special publications—tracts, charts, "Pastor's Plan Book," etc.—and direct personal contact with groups of workers through regional meetings and special institutes.

The Laymen's Movement, supported by personal contributions from a comparatively small voluntary membership, is a unique service agency in the United Lutheran Church in America. It sponsors the promotion of stewardship through the education of the whole church in all matters pertaining to systematic giving—motives and methods—having turned only once, in an emergency period, to any other activity, namely, the support of young men preparing for the ministry. The Laymen's Movement has distributed millions of pieces of special literature free to congregations, and has been an educational agency of increasing efficiency since the organization of the United Lutheran Church in America.

In its organization the United Lutheran Church in America is pliable and adaptable for all practical purposes. It has made many effective readjustments among its institutions, its congregations, its synods, its boards, and its auxiliaries, always in the direction of improved cooperation. Early in its history several separate interests were brought together under the board of American missions. Synods have merged with each other so that the number of 45 at the organization

of the United Lutheran Church in America has now been reduced to 31. The board of inner missions, the committee on moral and social welfare, and the committee on evangelism were merged recently into a new board of social missions. Thus it is seen that the organization is not rigid.

The foreign mission board reported over 9,000 baptisms in India in 1936, more than half of whom were from non-Christian families, also that nearly half of the support of the work in India was given by the native church including Government grants. The work in India is carried on by 83 missionaries (including wives) and by 2,957 native workers (including all classes of workers). There are 15 missionaries in the Africa field, 33 in Japan, 17 in China, and 7 in South America. The budget for all fields for 1936-37 was \$374,730.

The board of American missions reported that it was giving aid to support of pastors for 555 congregations, and to property obligations, without salary aid, for 174 additional congregations, a total of 729 congregations with a confirmed membership of 118,067. This requires an annual budget of about \$260,000. This board has made church extension loans to the amount of \$1,670,378. This work is carried on in almost every State in the United States, its island possessions, and in the provinces of Canada. The board of American missions was given the responsibility of making a special appeal to the whole church at this time for the benefit of its church extension fund which, upon returns already reported, promises to produce \$1,000,000 or more for that service.

The inner mission board, merged with the committee on moral and social welfare and the committee on evangelism and now known as the board of social missions, reported its activities in behalf of special needs under five operating departments: Congregational, institutional, educational, work for handicapped, immigrant, and seamen, and disaster relief. Through these departments direction and support are given to a wide service of mercy of various forms. This board does not operate particular agencies or institutions in most cases but gives substantial help in administration and coordination. The individuals ministered to in homes, hospitals, prisons, and community centers number hundreds of thousands at a cost which has never been fully computed. The board itself, without assuming the support of hundreds of institutions and agencies, operates on a budget of approximately \$30,000 annually. Within the last 2 years it assisted in gathering and administering more than \$27,000 for disaster relief—flood, drought, and fire.

The board of education, which serves in the field of higher education (colleges, theological seminaries, and universities), reported activities, through its several departments, with impressive figures. The board report declared that "the church is in higher education": (a) To train its own leaders; (b) to make education effective in character building; (c) to assure a Christian civilization. This board serves with and in all of the educational institutions of the church but owns and directs none. Its work is stimulative and advisory, with comparatively small grants from its operating budget. Its general work in spiritual care for Lutheran students in State and non-Lutheran schools is a large item in its program. It emphasizes the following features of its present service: (a) Educational and financial aid to colleges and seminaries; (b) intensifying and extending the work with Lutheran students; (c) better as well as more men for the ministry; (d) promotional programs to awaken the membership of the church to the significance of Christian higher education; (e) research on matters of value to the church and her educational institutions; (f) building funds for more effective work. The statistical report showed 483 students enrolled in the 10 theological seminaries of the United Lutheran Church in America in 1936-37, and 7,776 students enrolled in the 14 colleges in 1936-37.

The parish and church school board reported a "program of work" for its wide field in parish education. This "work" includes the preparation and publication, in cooperation with the board of publication, of a vast volume of special literature for use among children and adults. This board maintains a direct and vital contact with congregations in connection with synodical committees. Its "program of work" is specified as follows:

Educational work in (a) the general congregational field under the special responsibility of the pastor: Church services, congregational meetings, and catechetical classes; (b) the church school field: Sunday school, weekday church school, vacation church school; (c) the field of special visitation: Shut-ins, shut-outs, and the unreached in the community; (d) the field of leadership, including parent education as well as education of present and prospective church workers; (e) the field of education that is within the province of the recognized auxiliary

agencies of the church. The budget of this board is used almost entirely for administrative purposes, editors and some special workers being provided for by the board of publication. The budget is less than \$15,000 per year.

No board has its sphere and operations so definitely marked as the board of ministerial pensions and relief. It is almost entirely an administrative board, charged with the care of retired and disabled ministers, their widows, and their children. The requirements of this board are quite definite, and in the nature of the case they are not small, nor unimportant. It depends upon 2 sources of income to meet these requirements—contributions and income from endowment, both of which are variable. This board reported that it had 347 retired ministers, 55 disabled ministers, 568 widows of ministers, 157 children of ministers, and 6 missionaries, toward the support of whom it was making regular contribution—a total of 1,133. On account of inadequate income the board reported a deficit of \$85,811, which, by order of the church, is charged against capital account until it can be replaced. The amount needed annually for minimum appropriations for pensions and relief, exclusive of operating expenses, is more than \$250,000. The provision for better pensions is still an unsolved problem.

The board of deaconess work is responsible also for a very definite service. It is charged with the training, assignment, direction, and maintenance of the deaconesses of the church. This service is performed through 2 deaconess motherhouses with necessary staff workers. One of these motherhouses is at Philadelphia and the other is at Baltimore. The deaconesses serve as nurses in hospitals and communities, as helpers in institutions of mercy, as parish teachers and visitors, and in emergency aids of various kinds. The United Lutheran Church in America now has 195 deaconesses under the direction of its 2 motherhouses. The maintenance of this work requires a budget of approximately \$40,000 per year.

CHURCH OF THE LUTHERAN BRETHREN OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes all persons, baptized children as well as communicants, whose names are recorded on the rolls of the local congregations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	30	12	18	-----	-----
Members , number	2,066	1,551	515	75.1	24.9
Average membership per church	69	129	29	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male	880	648	232	73.6	26.4
Female	925	690	235	74.6	25.4
Sex not reported	261	213	48	81.6	18.4
Males per 100 females	95.1	93.9	98.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	468	393	75	84.0	16.0
13 years and over	1,439	1,058	381	73.5	26.5
Age not reported	159	100	59	62.9	37.1
Percent under 13 years ²	24.5	27.1	16.4	-----	-----
Church edifices , number	27	10	17	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	26	9	17	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$138,730	\$110,100	\$28,630	79.4	20.6
Constructed prior to 1936	\$138,730	\$110,100	\$28,630	79.4	20.6
Average value per church	\$5,336	\$12,233	\$1,684	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$35,550	\$35,350	\$200	99.4	.6
Number reporting "no debt"	18	2	16	-----	-----
Parsonages , number	4	3	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$13,500	\$13,500	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	24	9	15	-----	-----
Amount reported	\$29,423	\$22,578	\$6,845	76.7	23.3
Pastors' salaries	\$12,856	\$9,795	\$3,061	76.2	23.8
All other salaries	\$1,885	\$1,805	\$80	95.8	4.2
Repairs and improvements	\$2,168	\$1,825	\$343	84.2	15.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$4,175	\$3,935	\$240	94.3	5.7
All other current expenses, including interest	\$3,497	\$3,117	\$380	89.1	10.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$1,352	\$1,175	\$177	86.9	13.1
Home missions	\$1,174	\$485	\$689	41.3	58.7
Foreign missions	\$1,552	\$421	\$1,131	27.1	72.9
To general headquarters for distribution	\$235	-----	\$235	-----	100.0
All other purposes	\$529	\$20	\$509	3.8	96.2
Average expenditure per church	\$1,226	\$2,509	\$456	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	21	10	11	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	263	197	66	74.9	25.1
Scholars	1,708	1,470	238	86.1	13.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	5	2	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	18	11	7	-----	-----
Scholars	148	98	50	66.2	33.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	8	7	1	-----	-----
Scholars	38	27	11	-----	-----
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers	3	-----	3	-----	-----
Scholars	20	-----	20	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with figures for 1916, and probably for 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for earlier censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1926 and 1936 data, which probably include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	30	26	23	16
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4	3	7	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	2,066	1,700	892	482
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	366	808	410	-----
Percent.....	21.5	90.6	85.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	69	65	39	30
Church edifices , number.....	27	22	19	10
Value—number reporting.....	26	21	19	10
Amount reported.....	\$138,730	\$102,100	\$45,410	\$16,400
Average value per church.....	\$5,336	\$4,862	\$2,390	\$1,640
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	9	4
Amount reported.....	\$35,550	\$8,730	\$6,495	\$3,575
Parsonages , number.....	4	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$13,500	\$11,500	\$1,200	\$1,100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	24	24	21	-----
Amount reported.....	\$29,423	\$37,889	\$14,837	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,856	\$21,352	\$11,103	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,885			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,168			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,175			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,497	\$15,737	\$3,734	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,352			
Home missions.....	\$1,174			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,552			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$235			
All other purposes.....	\$529			
Not classified.....	-----	\$800	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,226	\$1,579	\$707	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	21	19	20	15
Officers and teachers.....	263	144	113	62
Scholars.....	1,708	929	641	393

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	30	12	18	2,088	1,551	515	880	925	261	95.1	21	263	1,708
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	3	3	---	793	793	---	354	393	46	90.1	3	107	900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Wisconsin.....	7	4	3	234	178	56	87	117	30	74.4	3	28	166
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	7	3	4	498	414	84	237	224	37	105.8	7	61	335
Iowa.....	1	---	1	58	58	29	29	29	---	---	1	12	45
North Dakota.....	10	1	9	439	137	302	151	140	148	107.9	6	48	242
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	1	---	1	15	---	15	8	7	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC: Washington.....	1	1	---	29	29	---	14	15	---	---	1	7	20

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	30	26	23	16	2,088	1,700	892	432	468	1,439	159	24.5
New York.....	3	---	---	---	793	---	---	---	230	517	46	30.8
Wisconsin.....	7	7	4	3	234	249	130	112	39	141	54	21.7
Minnesota.....	7	7	8	7	498	424	314	139	111	350	37	24.1
North Dakota.....	10	8	10	5	439	441	412	221	61	356	22	14.6
Other States.....	3	4	1	1	102	586	36	10	27	75	---	26.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Iowa, 1; Montana, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	30	27	28	\$138, 730	6	\$35, 550	3	\$13, 500
Wisconsin.....	7	6	5	5, 800	-----	-----	1	(1)
Minnesota.....	7	7	7	22, 500	2	1, 200	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	10	9	9	24, 430	-----	-----	1	(1)
Other States.....	6	5	5	86, 000	4	34, 350	1	13, 500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 2; Iowa, 1; Montana, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	30	24	\$29, 423	\$12, 856	\$1, 885	\$2, 168
Wisconsin.....	7	6	3, 858	2, 555	-----	211
Minnesota.....	7	6	7, 560	3, 741	560	505
North Dakota.....	10	7	3, 339	1, 660	25	70
Other States.....	6	5	14, 666	4, 900	1, 300	1, 382

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4, 175	\$3, 497	\$1, 352	\$1, 174	\$1, 552	\$235	\$529
Wisconsin.....	200	310	-----	209	257	25	91
Minnesota.....	400	753	1, 255	85	231	-----	30
North Dakota.....	40	245	-----	185	804	210	100
Other States.....	3, 535	2, 189	97	695	260	-----	308

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Iowa, 1; Montana, 1; and Washington, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

This organization owes its origin to a call issued by the Lutheran Free Church (Norwegian), of Milwaukee, Wis., for a conference of the independent Norwegian Lutheran churches in Minnesota and Wisconsin. These churches had come to feel that an organization was desirable for more effective work, but

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. Joseph Aarhus, secretary, Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America, and approved by him in its present form.

were unwilling to enter the other Norwegian Lutheran bodies because of disapproval of their practice in the acceptance of new members, church discipline, confirmation, and other minor matters. In the call it was suggested that all churches or societies so disposed should send representatives with power to act; and in accordance with this suggestion, eight pastors and laymen, representing five different churches in the two States, met at Milwaukee in December 1900, and organized the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America, according to conditions previously approved by the churches which they represented. The strength of the organization was afterwards increased by the admission of other churches in those States and in North Dakota, and of a considerable number of individuals who were in sympathy with the movement, although not enrolled in the membership of any local church.

DOCTRINE

The Church of the Lutheran Brethren accepts the Bible in its entirety as the Word of God and as the only true and reliable standard of faith, doctrine, and conduct. It also accepts the Lutheran doctrine as set forth in the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism as a true and concise presentation of the teachings of the Scriptures. Anything contrary to this teaching is not accepted or tolerated in any of the churches.

ORGANIZATION

Church organization and government are in conformity with the simplicity of the apostolic pattern as set forth in the Acts and Epistles of the New Testament. Hence, only believers are admitted as members and remain such only as long as their life and conduct are in accordance with Christian profession. Church discipline is rigidly enforced.

The officers of the local church are elders and deacons, whose duties are to care for the spiritual and temporal interests of the church. In some cases one of the elders is ordained as officiating minister and bears the title; in others, the minister is a candidate from a divinity school. The supreme administrative power rests with the church as a body, not with the officers, who are only servants or agents of the church. It has 31 congregations in the United States and in Canada with 38 ordained pastors, 10 of whom are missionaries; 52 elders; and 93 deacons.

WORK

The home missionary work is carried on by a board of 13 members, the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer of the church body being ex-officio members. Besides this, there are the eastern and western districts, with the Red River of the North as division line. In said districts, active extension work is carried on and their presidents are ex-officio members of the mission board. The approximate budget for this combined work is \$5,000.

The church carries on foreign mission work in China, Asia; and Sudan, Africa. In China there are 4 main stations and 21 organized congregations; 16 missionaries, including those on furlough, and about 30 native workers. There is one graded school and one Bible school. The property value is estimated at \$35,000. In Sudan, Africa, there are 2 main stations, with 4 substations, and several preaching places. There are 11 missionaries, and one school for girls. The estimated property value is \$7,000. The total budget for foreign mission work is \$20,000.

The church maintains two institutions, namely, the Lutheran Bible School, Fergus Falls, Minn.; and the Sarepta Old People's Home, Sauk Center, Minn. The Lutheran Bible School has a teaching staff numbering 11 in 5 departments: Theological seminary, parochial school, high school, commercial, and music. It has an approximate enrollment, yearly, of 155. The property value is estimated at \$80,000. The old people's home accommodates about 15. The property value is \$40,000.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA (EIELSEN SYNOD)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this body comprises all baptized members of the local congregations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	3	10		
Members , number.....	831	182	649	21.9	78.1
Average membership per church.....	64	61	65		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	340	88	252	25.9	74.1
Female.....	393	94	299	23.9	76.1
Sex not reported.....	98		98		
Males per 100 females.....	86.5	(²)	84.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	151	35	116	23.2	76.8
13 years and over.....	582	147	435	25.3	74.7
Age not reported.....	98		98		
Percent under 13 years ³	20.6	19.2	21.1		
Church edifices , number.....	7	3	4		
Value—number reporting.....	7	3	4		
Amount reported.....	\$25,500	\$14,000	\$11,500	54.9	45.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$24,000	\$14,000	\$10,000	58.3	41.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,500		\$1,500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$3,643	\$4,667	\$2,875		
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	3	2		
Parsonages , number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500		\$1,500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	3	10		
Amount reported.....	\$4,953	\$1,248	\$3,705	25.2	74.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,522	\$412	\$2,110	16.3	83.7
All other salaries.....	\$211	\$105	\$106	49.8	50.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$803	\$261	\$542	32.5	67.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$185	\$80	\$105	43.2	56.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$30				
Home missions.....	\$520	\$140	\$380	26.9	73.1
Foreign missions.....	\$433	\$175	\$258	40.4	59.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25	\$25			
All other purposes.....	\$224	\$20	\$204	8.9	91.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$381	\$416	\$371		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	39	20	19		
Scholars.....	226	48	178	21.2	78.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	15	20	26
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-5	-6	
Percent ²				
Members , number.....	831	1,087	1,206	1,013
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-256	-119	193	
Percent.....	-23.6	-9.9	19.1	
Average membership per church.....	64	72	60	39
Church edifices , number.....	7	11	8	6
Value—number reporting.....	7	10	8	6
Amount reported.....	\$25,500	\$42,500	\$23,500	\$15,900
Average value per church.....	\$3,643	\$4,250	\$2,938	\$2,650
Debt—number reporting.....		1	2	1
Amount reported.....		\$300	\$900	\$50
Parsonages , number.....	1			1
Value—number reporting.....	1			1
Amount reported.....	\$1,500			\$1,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	14	15	
Amount reported.....	\$4,953	\$6,415	\$7,030	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,522			
All other salaries.....	\$211			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$803	\$4,575	\$3,530	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$185			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$30			
Home missions.....	\$520			
Foreign missions.....	\$433	\$1,840	\$3,500	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25			
All other purposes.....	\$224			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$381	\$458	\$469	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	8	10	10	6
Officers and teachers.....	39	28	36	13
Scholars.....	226	217	245	112

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The first Norwegian colony in America was founded at Rochester, N. Y., in October 1825, as the outcome of the efforts of a Norwegian immigrant, Kling Peterson, who arrived in America in 1821; and the first one in the West was established on Fox River, in Illinois, in 1834-37. The great movement of Norwegian immigration did not begin until some years later, and these scattered communities, destitute of pastoral care, suffered much from lack of church organization. The first attempt to gather them into churches was made by some lay preachers who had been connected with the revival movement of preceding years initiated in Norway by Hans Nielsen Hauge.² Among them was Elling Eielsen, who landed in 1839 and was ordained in October 1843 by the Rev. F. A. Hoffman, a German Lutheran pastor near Chicago.

Three years later he and representatives from the other congregations held a conference on Jefferson Prairie, in Wisconsin, and organized the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, Eielsen Synod, the first Norwegian Lutheran synod in this country. As immigration increased, the Norwegian Synod was organized in 1853, while many immigrants joined the Franckean Synod, the Scandinavian Augustana Synod, or the Danish Norwegian Conference. The growth of the Eielsen Synod was thus comparatively slow, partly, it was claimed, because of its insistence upon proof of conversion for admission to membership. Later, discussions arose in the synod over doctrinal questions, some of the clergy being in favor of admitting to church membership any applicant who accepted the Christian faith unconditionally and led a moral life. At the annual meeting in June 1875 a revised constitution along these lines was presented. The next year it was adopted by a large majority, and the name was changed to Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod. The new constitution was ratified by a majority of the individual congregations, but a few ministers, among them Eielsen, together with a small number of the congregations, clung to the old organization with its constitution and name. Eielsen, who had been the president of the first synod, was reelected president of the small synod after the separation and held the office until his death, in 1883. The growth of the synod has been very slow since 1876.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Eielsen Synod is in accord with the "pure Lutheran faith and doctrine as derived from the Bible, the Word of God, together with the Apostles' Creed and the Augsburg Confession."

In polity the synod is in accord with other Lutheran bodies. Individual congregations conduct their own affairs, elect their officers and teachers, and call ministers. The synod meets annually, and all male members of the church have a right to vote and take part in its meetings. The synod acts through a board of trustees and a church council, each composed of seven members. The council superintends the doctrine and discipline of the church and the deportment of its members, especially ministers, officers, and teachers. The trustees have general care of the temporal affairs. The synod also has fall and winter conferences, which, however, have only advisory powers. In case any congregation is too small or too poor to support a minister, a minister or itinerant preacher is sent to it by the synod.

WORK

The missionary work of the synod is under the superintendence of the church council, with the aid of the Home Mission Board. In addition to the work among new settlements, an Indian mission is maintained in Wisconsin. It employed 5 missionaries, aided 15 churches, and raised about \$3,000 for the conduct of the work. No foreign missionary work is carried on by the synod as such, but contributions to the amount of \$2,500 were made by individual members and congregations toward work in foreign countries.

For the education of the children, 9 parochial schools are supported during a part of the year by individual churches. These report 112 pupils.

The synod has no philanthropic institutions of its own, but in 1936 aid to the amount of about \$500 was rendered to outside institutions.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. S. M. Stenby, president, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod), Clear Lake, Iowa, and approved by him in its present form.

² See Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, p. 41.

FINNISH APOSTOLIC LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows, also, the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons affiliated with the local congregations, including children.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	123	28	95	22.8	77.2
Members, number.....	16,293	2,910	13,383	17.9	82.1
Average membership per church.....	132	104	141		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,342	1,358	6,984	16.3	83.7
Female.....	7,795	1,530	6,265	19.6	80.4
Sex not reported.....	156	22	134	14.1	85.9
Males per 100 females.....	107.0	88.8	111.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,117	714	3,403	17.3	82.7
13 years and over.....	11,685	1,871	9,814	16.0	84.0
Age not reported.....	491	325	166	66.2	33.8
Percent under 13 years ²	26.1	27.6	25.7		
Church edifices, number.....	69	17	52		
Value—number reporting.....	68	16	52		
Amount reported.....	\$207,559	\$83,500	\$124,059	40.2	59.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$186,259	\$77,200	\$109,059	41.4	58.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$21,300	\$6,300	\$15,000	29.6	70.4
Average value per church.....	\$3,052	\$5,219	\$2,386		
Debt—number reporting.....	10	4	6		
Amount reported.....	\$8,227	\$6,527	\$1,700	79.3	20.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	11	35		
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$9,500	\$5,500	\$4,000	57.9	42.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	101	26	75	25.7	74.3
Amount reported.....	\$28,645	\$11,654	\$16,991	40.7	59.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$10,837	\$3,893	\$6,944	35.9	64.1
All other salaries.....	\$2,645	\$1,400	\$1,245	52.9	47.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,543	\$1,523	\$2,020	43.0	57.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,633	\$1,050	\$583	64.3	35.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,610	\$1,197	\$2,413	33.2	66.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$403	\$310	\$93	76.9	23.1
Home missions.....	\$2,321	\$805	\$1,516	34.7	65.3
Foreign missions.....	\$1,326	\$633	\$693	47.7	52.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$915	\$90	\$825	9.8	90.2
All other purposes.....	\$1,412	\$753	\$659	53.3	46.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$284	\$448	\$227		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	12	30		
Officers and teachers.....	271	92	179	33.9	66.1
Scholars.....	1,723	621	1,102	36.0	64.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with the figures for 1916, and probably 1906 as well, the membership for most churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership data for these earlier census years are too small for fair comparison with those for 1936 and 1926 which include, in most cases, all baptized persons on the church rolls. The statistics for 1936 and 1926 are not strictly comparable due to organic changes.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	123	138	47	68
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-15	91	-21	-----
Percent ²	-10.9	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	16,293	24,016	6,664	8,170
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7,723	17,352	-1,506	-----
Percent.....	-32.2	260.4	-18.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	132	174	142	120
Church edifices, number	69	80	34	37
Value—number reporting.....	68	78	34	35
Amount reported.....	\$207,559	\$226,090	\$64,942	\$62,856
Average value per church.....	\$3,052	\$2,899	\$1,910	\$1,796
Debt—number reporting.....	10	14	4	3
Amount reported.....	\$8,227	\$11,683	\$1,467	\$1,200
Parsonages, number	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	-----	1
Amount reported.....	\$9,500	\$2,500	-----	\$2,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	101	100	36	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28,645	\$39,728	\$8,459	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$10,837	\$20,901	\$6,581	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,645			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,543			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,633			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,610			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$403	\$8,829	\$1,873	-----
Home missions.....	\$2,321			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,326			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$915			
All other purposes.....	\$1,412			
Not classified.....	-----	\$9,998	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$284	\$397	\$235	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	42	35	23	22
Officers and teachers.....	271	229	112	78
Scholars.....	1,723	1,924	1,109	1,038

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	123	28	95	16,293	2,910	13,383	8,342	7,795	156	107.0	42	271	1,723
NEW ENGLAND:													
New Hampshire.....	2		2	167		167	92	75			1	4	31
Massachusetts.....	2	1	1	116	85	31	65	51			2	8	35
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	2		2	125		125	66	59					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	1	1		41	41		12	29					
Michigan.....	36	8	28	4,886	1,482	3,404	2,426	2,351	109	103.2	16	126	917
Wisconsin.....	8	1	7	911	16	895	457	454		100.7	1	3	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	38	6	32	6,414	379	6,035	3,389	3,000	25	113.0	11	83	480
North Dakota.....	9		9	944		944	479	465		103.0	4	20	84
South Dakota.....	5	1	4	814	125	689	393	421		93.3	1	4	15
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1	1		38	38		17	21					
Colorado.....	1		1	41		41	20	21					
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	7	1	6	563	72	491	291	272		107.0	2	6	35
Oregon.....	6	4	2	997	456	541	511	464	22	110.1	4	17	116
California.....	5	4	1	236	216	20	124	112		110.7			

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906, TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	123	138	47	68	16,293	24,016	6,664	8,170	4,117	11,685	491	26.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	2	3	1		167	232	38		45	122		26.9
Massachusetts.....	2	6		5	116	333		118	21	95		18.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	3	1		125	161	35		18	107		14.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	1	3			41	244			13	28		
Michigan.....	36	39	12	23	4,886	9,689	2,293	2,622	1,202	3,375	309	26.3
Wisconsin.....	8	7	1	3	911	912	254	235	196	699	16	21.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	38	42	7	26	6,414	7,772	1,579	4,299	1,681	4,661	72	26.5
North Dakota.....	9	8	5		944	1,364	597		368	499	77	42.4
South Dakota.....	5	6	4	3	814	988	459	292	186	628		22.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	1	1		38	11	22		12	26		
Colorado.....	1				41				8	33		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	7	8	4	563	630	637	253	120	426	17	22.0
Oregon.....	6	7	4	2	997	1,424	633	275	167	830		16.8
California.....	5	6	3	2	236	256	117	76	80	156		33.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	123	69	68	\$207, 559	10	\$8, 227	3	\$9, 500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Michigan.....	36	22	22	77, 709	3	180	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	8	3	3	2, 600				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	38	25	24	77, 300	4	1, 845	1	(1)
North Dakota.....	9	4	4	6, 300				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	3	3	3, 950				
Oregon.....	6	4	4	18, 000	2	5, 602	1	(1)
California.....	5	3	3	2, 700				
Other States.....	14	5	25	19, 000	1	600		9, 500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 1; South Dakota, 2; and Colorado, 1.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	123	101	\$28, 645	\$10, 837	\$2, 645	\$3, 543
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Michigan.....	36	34	12, 392	5, 993	1, 575	1, 106
Wisconsin.....	8	7	749	245	75	154
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	38	31	9, 028	3, 541	389	1, 425
North Dakota.....	9	4	1, 087	200	25	150
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	6	613	26		
Oregon.....	6	5	1, 653	100	105	368
California.....	5	4	564	12	150	40
Other States.....	14	10	2, 559	720	326	300

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	All other current ex- penses, in- cluding interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1, 633	\$3, 610	\$403	\$2, 321	\$1, 326	\$915	\$1, 412
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Michigan.....	946	665	320	937	526	107	217
Wisconsin.....		5		245			25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	296	2, 169		371	185	159	493
North Dakota.....		231	50	175	50	25	181
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....		51	3	50		453	30
Oregon.....	275	225	10	342	185	15	28
California.....		26	20			16	300
Other States.....	116	238		201	380	140	138

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, New York, and South Dakota; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Illinois, Montana, and Colorado.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The first Finnish immigrants came principally from northern Norway and settled in the vicinity of Calumet, Mich., about the middle of the nineteenth century. They were members of the State Church in their native land, although among them were a number who had been converted during the revival which began at Pajala, Sweden, in 1846. Provost Lars Levi Laestadius, filled with the Holy Spirit, was the instrument in God's hand who preached repentance and the remission of sins, reviving the true teachings of Christ, His apostles, and Luther. This revival soon spread to the northern part of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Although the converts did not separate themselves from the State Church, nor have they yet in their homeland, they were named Laestadians by those who opposed this work of God. Here they joined the Lutheran Church of Calumet, served by a Norwegian minister, who finally opposed them so far as to exclude them from the Sacrament of the Altar. Under the leadership of Salomon Kortenienemi, they formed a congregation of their own, naming it the "Salomon Kortenienemi Lutheran Society," in December 1872. This name was changed to the "Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Congregation" in 1879. Other congregations were organized under the same name in Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and California. Although they began on an absolute congregational basis, they came into fellowship at their annual "big meetings," or conferences, begun at Calumet, Mich., in 1908. At the twenty-first conference, held in Calumet, Mich., June 21, 1928, it was resolved to affiliate the various congregations into one church body under the name of the "Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America." On January 7, 1929, the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America was incorporated with two districts, eastern and western, 20 ministers, and 41 congregations being enrolled.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church recognizes the Holy Word of God as the only sure and perfect rule of doctrine, faith, and life. It adheres to the three creeds of the historical church: The Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds; and the Unaltered Augsburg Confession. The church believes that according to the prophetic and apostolic Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, there is no other way than to preach the law to the transgressor and the gospel to the penitent, as Jesus and His disciples did. It believes in using the office of the keys, without hesitation, to any penitent sinner; although it does not make a saviour or redeemer out of confession, it is highly valued for relieving a troubled conscience, if the contrite heart accepts the redeemer's merits by faith on hearing the absolution proclaimed in Jesus' name. It believes that without the office of the keys, the holy sacraments of baptism and the altar, which Christ instituted, can have neither life nor spirit, and that fellowship and unity are preserved according to the teachings of Christ in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew. It considers a scriptural Christian experience an absolute necessary qualification for membership, especially for ministers and teachers.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the church emphasizes the independence and liberty of the individual congregations to administer their internal and external affairs. Equality and brotherly love are also emphasized; each congregation, regardless of size, has one vote at the annual convention in all affairs. The board of trustees, consisting of nine members, each elected for a period of 3 years at the annual convention according to the constitution elects officers annually from amongst themselves—the president, vice president, and secretary.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. Andrew Mickelsen, vice president and statistician, Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America, and approved by him in its present form.

FINNISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA, OR SUOMI SYNOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all persons who are baptized and properly recorded in the register of each local church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	160	56	104	35.0	65.0
Members, number.....	21,466	11,205	10,261	52.2	47.8
Average membership per church.....	134	200	99		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	10,369	5,247	5,122	50.6	49.4
Female.....	10,860	5,831	5,029	53.7	46.3
Sex not reported.....	237	127	110	53.6	46.4
Males per 100 females.....	95.5	90.0	101.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,239	2,535	2,704	48.4	51.6
13 years and over.....	15,953	8,566	7,387	53.7	46.3
Age not reported.....	274	104	170	38.0	62.0
Percent under 13 years ²	24.7	22.8	26.8		
Church edifices, number.....	124	47	77	37.9	62.1
Value—number reporting.....	124	47	77	37.9	62.1
Amount reported.....	\$958,437	\$664,286	\$294,151	69.3	30.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$909,836	\$638,411	\$271,425	70.2	29.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$48,601	\$25,875	\$22,726	53.2	46.8
Average value per church.....	\$7,729	\$14,134	\$3,820		
Debt—number reporting.....	33	20	13		
Amount reported.....	\$89,083	\$67,416	\$21,667	75.7	24.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	77	24	53		
Parsonages, number.....	55	31	24		
Value—number reporting.....	47	31	16		
Amount reported.....	\$193,750	\$145,800	\$47,950	75.3	24.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	159	56	103	35.2	64.8
Amount reported.....	\$160,900	\$102,895	\$58,005	63.9	36.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62,055	\$37,156	\$24,899	59.9	40.1
All other salaries.....	\$8,382	\$6,751	\$1,631	80.5	19.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$17,080	\$12,341	\$4,739	72.3	27.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,022	\$13,860	\$11,162	55.4	44.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$22,681	\$17,491	\$5,190	77.1	22.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,291	\$3,085	\$1,206	71.9	28.1
Home missions.....	\$1,987	\$1,156	\$831	58.2	41.8
Foreign missions.....	\$1,240	\$794	\$446	64.0	36.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,189	\$3,494	\$1,695	67.3	32.7
All other purposes.....	\$12,973	\$6,767	\$6,206	52.2	47.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,012	\$1,837	563		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	109	46	63	42.2	57.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,164	657	507	56.4	43.6
Scholars.....	4,899	2,716	2,183	55.4	44.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	44	20	24		
Officers and teachers.....	111	65	46	58.6	41.4
Scholars.....	1,488	760	728	51.1	48.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Officers and teachers.....	14	2	12		
Scholars.....	123	38	85	30.9	69.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with figures for 1916, and probably for 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for earlier censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1926 and 1936 data, which probably include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	160	185	134	105
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—25	51	29	-----
Percent.....	—13.5	38.1	27.6	-----
Members , number.....	21,466	32,071	18,881	12,907
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—10,605	13,190	5,974	-----
Percent.....	—33.1	69.9	46.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	134	173	141	123
Church edifices , number.....	124	133	92	50
Value—number reporting.....	124	126	89	44
Amount reported.....	\$958,437	\$1,018,621	\$368,771	\$151,345
Average value per church.....	\$7,729	\$8,084	\$4,143	\$3,440
Debt—number reporting.....	33	34	31	19
Amount reported.....	\$89,083	\$78,308	\$45,953	\$19,550
Parsonages , number.....	55			
Value—number reporting.....	47	41	22	16
Amount reported.....	\$193,750	\$198,750	\$55,330	\$28,750
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	159	183	128	-----
Amount reported.....	\$160,900	\$234,139	\$73,977	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62,055	\$191,645	\$53,270	-----
All other salaries.....	\$8,382			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$17,080			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,022			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$22,681	\$42,494	\$20,707	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,291			
Home missions.....	\$1,987			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,240			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,189	\$1,279	\$578	-----
All other purposes.....	\$12,973			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,012			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	109	134	112	77
Officers and teachers.....	1,164	1,615	1,362	571
Scholars.....	4,899	9,028	9,752	4,515

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	160	56	104	21,466	11,205	10,261	10,369	10,860	237	95.5	109	1,164	4,899
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	3		3	171		171	24	37	110			4	14
Massachusetts.....	8	6	2	1,755	1,178	577	812	943		86.1	8	71	353
Connecticut.....	1		1	64		64	26	38					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	4	2	2	416	255	161	184	232		79.3	3	32	125
Pennsylvania.....	5	4	1	464	446	18	206	258		79.8	3	36	94
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	6	2	1,344	1,247	97	582	635	127	91.7	6	66	285
Indiana.....	1	1		30	30		15	15					
Illinois.....	3	3		898	898		416	482		86.3	3	37	163
Michigan.....	61	1	50	11,365	4,787	6,578	5,672	5,693		99.6	50	638	2,830
Wisconsin.....	8	1	7	566	51	515	306	260		117.7	4	17	65
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	11	21	3,016	1,581	1,435	1,474	1,542		95.6	20	188	729
North Dakota.....	2		2	63		63	28	35					
South Dakota.....	4	1	3	335	87	248	169	166		101.8	1	16	49
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
West Virginia.....	1		1	41		41	22	19					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Mississippi.....	1		1	27		27	14	13					
MOUNTAIN:													
Wyoming.....	1	1		22	22		10	12					
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	5	1	4	202	18	184	105	97			2	17	55
Oregon.....	4	2	2	338	294	44	164	174		94.3	3	16	51
California.....	8	6	2	349	311	38	140	209		67.0	4	26	86

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	160	185	134	105	21,466	32,071	18,881	12,907	5,239	15,953	274	24.7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3				171				47	124		27.5
Massachusetts.....	8	10	6	6	1,755	2,409	1,059	1,055	307	1,448		17.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	5	4	2	416	662	408	245	44	372		10.6
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	5	9	464	655	623	806	88	344	32	20.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	8	9	6	8	1,344	3,672	1,997	1,572	286	1,003	55	22.2
Illinois.....	3	3	3	3	898	889	381	563	179	719		19.9
Michigan.....	61	67	53	40	11,365	14,801	9,753	6,121	3,090	8,160	115	27.5
Wisconsin.....	8	9	6	5	566	761	289	186	145	421		25.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	32	40	23	20	3,016	5,819	2,198	1,548	773	2,243		25.6
South Dakota.....	4	5	4	4	335	578	460	230	137	198		40.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....		3	2	1		108	700	31				
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	5	8	5	1	202	350	208	119	25	177		12.4
Oregon.....	4	4	5	2	338	385	321	238	35	303		10.4
California.....	8	7	6		349	367	337		44	233	72	15.9
Other States.....	27	10	6	4	247	615	147	193	39	208		15.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in North Dakota; and 1 in each of the following States—Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Connecticut.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	160	124	124	\$958, 437	33	\$89, 083	47	\$193, 750
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	8	8	8	88, 200	4	8, 520	3	18, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	4	3	3	29, 526	1	2, 000	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	5	41, 000	2	1, 860	3	10, 500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	8	5	5	90, 500	1	800	3	15, 000
Michigan.....	61	50	50	436, 275	13	62, 738	19	82, 500
Wisconsin.....	8	6	6	20, 775	1	350	1	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	26	148, 061	7	8, 535	7	30, 400
South Dakota.....	4	3	3	10, 000	-----	-----	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	4	4	4	10, 300	1	1, 700	2	(¹)
California.....	8	6	6	50, 400	1	1, 500	3	10, 500
Other States.....	18	8	2 8	33, 400	2	1, 080	3	26, 850

¹ Amount included in the figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and Illinois; and 1 in each of the following—North Dakota, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	160	159	\$160, 900	\$82, 055	\$8, 392	\$17, 080
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	3	3	447	269	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	8	8	19, 357	6, 136	627	866
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	4	4	6, 277	3, 692	595	850
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	3, 737	2, 032	-----	316
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	8	14, 316	4, 434	546	3, 700
Illinois.....	3	3	5, 948	1, 681	535	465
Michigan.....	61	60	74, 323	23, 976	4, 104	8, 040
Wisconsin.....	8	8	2, 325	1, 593	12	55
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	20, 166	9, 475	1, 553	2, 000
South Dakota.....	4	4	1, 894	1, 564	28	35
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	5	5	2, 181	1, 479	10	8
Oregon.....	4	4	3, 356	1, 602	78	245
California.....	8	8	5, 733	3, 556	288	475
Other States.....	7	1 7	840	566	6	25

¹ Includes 2 churches in North Dakota; and 1 in each of the following States—Connecticut, Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$25, 022	\$22, 681	\$4, 291	\$1, 987	\$1, 240	\$5, 189	\$12, 973
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	100	43		16	1		18
Massachusetts.....	1, 070	6, 096	813	245	103	437	2, 964
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	125	503	172	33	25	56	226
Pennsylvania.....	146	1, 009	25	45	22	117	25
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		4, 236	340	111	105	122	722
Illinois.....	1, 250	742	500	125	45	388	217
Michigan.....	18, 180	7, 099	1, 953	904	519	3, 154	6, 594
Wisconsin.....	200	77	10	44	18	150	166
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3, 176	1, 661	135	304	179	460	1, 223
South Dakota.....		89	50	26	7		95
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....		339	9	34	74	60	168
Oregon.....	775	322	30	37	91	1	175
California.....		302	242	44	50	204	572
Other States.....		163	12	19	1	40	8

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Finnish immigration to America began about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first to come were fishermen from northern Norway, who settled in northern Michigan, and the first Finnish Lutheran churches were organized in 1867, at Hancock and Calumet, Mich. Their membership consisted principally of Finns, with some Norwegians and Swedes, and for many years they were cared for by a Norwegian pastor. The first ordained Finnish minister of the gospel, A. E. Backman, came to that section, known as the "copper country," in 1876 and took charge of the Finnish Lutherans in Calumet, Hancock, and Allouez, Mich. In course of time communities of Finns were formed in other States, especially in Minnesota, Dakota, and Oregon. In December 1889 four Finnish Lutheran ministers present at a meeting in Hancock were much impressed with the need of an organized church among their countrymen in America. As a result the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, also called the Suomi Synod, was organized and held its first convention at Calumet in March 1890. Nine congregations were represented and a constitution was adopted. The Rev. J. K. Nikander was elected the first president of the Suomi Synod.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Suomi Synod accepts the three principal creeds of the historic church, the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian, the Unaltered Confession of Augsburg, and the other symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and maintains as the highest law of confession that the Holy Word of God is the only standard for doctrine of the church.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. A. Haapanen, president, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the local churches retain the right to administer their internal affairs, but have conferred the right of superintendency upon the annual synodical convention, composed of the ministers and of lay delegates from the congregations, which is recognized as the highest authority in such matters as are common to the churches. The constitution, to a certain degree, confers controlling judicial and executive authority upon a permanent consistory of four members, namely, the president, vice president, secretary, and notary of the convention, who are elected for a term of 4 years.

WORK

As home mission work, the synod supports missionary pastors, who have the care of churches and preaching stations too small to support pastors of their own.

The Suomi Synod has no foreign mission field of its own, but works in cooperation with the Foreign Mission Society of Finland, supporting regularly one missionary in China and, in addition, aiding the work in other fields.

The educational department of the synod includes the Suomi College and Theological Seminary, at Hancock, Mich., established in 1896, which in 1936 had 159 students in the several departments.

The young people's work has developed into 116 local societies and these are grouped into 4 district associations, with a total membership of 3,514.

Total expenditures during the year 1936 for all purposes, including local and synodical work, were \$214,274.

FINNISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN NATIONAL CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises all baptized persons enrolled on the registers of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	19	48		
Members, number.....	6,157	2,965	3,192	48.2	51.8
Average membership per church.....	92	156	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,943	1,351	1,592	45.9	54.1
Female.....	3,214	1,614	1,600	50.2	49.8
Males per 100 females.....	91.6	83.7	99.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,478	651	827	44.0	56.0
13 years and over.....	4,617	2,252	2,365	48.8	51.2
Age not reported.....	62	62			
Percent under 13 years ²	24.2	22.4	25.9		
Church edifices, number.....	54	13	41		
Value—number reporting.....	52	12	40		
Amount reported.....	\$156,184	\$84,700	\$71,484	54.2	45.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$153,450	\$83,700	\$69,750	54.5	45.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,734	\$1,000	\$1,734	36.6	63.4
Average value per church.....	\$3,004	\$7,058	\$1,737		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	3	3		
Amount reported.....	\$7,632	\$6,300	\$1,332	82.5	17.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	30	5	25		
Parsonages, number.....	8	5	3		
Value—number reporting.....	8	5	3		
Amount reported.....	\$20,000	\$16,000	\$4,000	80.0	20.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	67	19	48		
Amount reported.....	\$29,772	\$19,413	\$10,359	65.2	34.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$14,243	\$8,503	\$5,740	59.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$762	\$630	\$132	82.7	17.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,175	\$3,780	\$1,395	73.0	27.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,377	\$1,026	\$351	74.5	25.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,405	\$3,801	\$1,604	70.3	29.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$485	\$412	\$73	84.9	15.1
Home missions.....	\$450	\$332	\$118	73.8	26.2
Foreign missions.....	\$146	\$108	\$38	74.0	26.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,138	\$514	\$624	45.2	54.8
All other purposes.....	\$591	\$307	\$284	51.9	48.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$444	\$1,022	\$216		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	30	13	17		
Officers and teachers.....	195	124	71	63.6	36.4
Scholars.....	993	630	363	63.4	36.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	70	64	66
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	6	-2	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	6, 157	7, 788	7, 933	10, 111
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1, 631	-145	-2, 178	-----
Percent.....	-20. 9	-1. 8	-21. 5	-----
Average membership per church.....	92	111	124	153
Church edifices , number.....	54	50	41	43
Value—number reporting.....	52	48	41	43
Amount reported.....	\$156, 184	\$220, 050	\$125, 091	\$95, 150
Average value per church.....	\$3, 004	\$4, 584	\$3, 051	\$2, 213
Debt—number reporting.....	6	8	14	9
Amount reported.....	\$7, 632	\$15, 650	\$15, 790	\$12, 500
Parsonages , number.....	8	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	8	6	3	2
Amount reported.....	\$20, 000	\$20, 800	\$12, 000	\$2, 000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	67	64	59	-----
Amount reported.....	\$29, 772	\$28, 316	\$15, 017	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$14, 243	\$24, 397	\$14, 168	-----
All other salaries.....	\$762			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 175			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 377			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 405			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$485	\$3, 919	\$849	-----
Home missions.....	\$450			
Foreign missions.....	\$146			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 138			
All other purposes.....	\$591	\$442	\$255	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$444			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	30	39	49	62
Officers and teachers.....	195	197	192	272
Scholars.....	993	1, 414	2, 077	2, 144

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	67	19	48	6, 157	2, 965	3, 192	2, 943	3, 214	91.6	30	195	993
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	3	---	3	156	---	156	69	87	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1	300	272	28	138	162	85.2	1	16	65
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	1	1	120	102	18	41	79	---	1	4	16
New Jersey.....	1	1	---	106	106	---	44	62	---	1	4	20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	3	---	578	578	---	280	298	94.0	2	30	145
Michigan.....	11	5	6	1, 946	1, 247	699	913	1, 033	88.4	7	59	340
Wisconsin.....	9	1	8	446	57	389	236	210	112.4	7	26	78
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	30	5	25	2, 162	547	1, 615	1, 059	1, 103	96.0	9	47	295
North Dakota.....	3	---	3	254	---	254	125	129	96.9	1	5	15
South Dakota.....	1	---	1	33	---	33	15	18	---	---	---	---
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	1	---	56	56	---	23	33	---	1	4	19

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	67	70	64	66	6, 157	7, 788	7, 933	10, 111	1, 478	4, 617	62	24.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	3	4	3	---	156	298	208	---	49	107	---	31.4
Massachusetts.....	3	4	2	3	300	1, 125	264	622	43	257	---	14.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	2	3	5	578	291	580	957	156	422	---	27.0
Michigan.....	11	12	10	15	1, 946	2, 098	1, 933	3, 539	438	1, 446	62	23.2
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9	7	446	639	973	614	73	373	---	16.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	30	30	28	27	2, 162	2, 524	3, 099	2, 589	603	1, 559	---	27.9
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	2	254	366	435	260	78	176	---	30.7
South Dakota.....	1	1	2	4	33	26	150	1, 030	5	28	---	---
MOUNTAIN:												
Wyoming.....	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	24	5	4	---	282	421	291	---	33	249	---	11.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: New York, 2; New Jersey, 1; and Montana, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	67	54	52	\$156, 184	6	\$7, 632	8	\$20, 000
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	4, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	11	10	10	43, 375	2	1, 300	3	10, 500
Wisconsin.....	9	6	5	7, 350	-----	-----	1	(¹)
Minnesota.....	30	26	26	43, 859	1	32	2	(¹)
Other States.....	14	9	8	57, 600	3	6, 300	2	9, 500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 2; North Dakota, 2; and South Dakota, 1.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	67	67	\$29, 772	\$14, 243	\$762	\$5, 175
New Hampshire.....	3	3	366	216	12	80
Massachusetts.....	3	3	2, 901	1, 120	155	210
Ohio.....	3	3	3, 604	1, 735	40	450
Michigan.....	11	11	8, 914	3, 747	246	2, 339
Wisconsin.....	9	9	2, 820	876	4	782
Minnesota.....	30	30	7, 268	4, 009	293	1, 134
North Dakota.....	3	3	579	415	12	80
Other States.....	5	5	3, 320	2, 125	-----	100

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt excluding interest	All other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1, 377	\$5, 405	\$485	\$450	\$146	\$1, 138	\$591
New Hampshire.....	-----	20	10	18	-----	-----	10
Massachusetts.....	250	774	110	61	-----	51	170
Ohio.....	200	860	45	-----	-----	274	-----
Michigan.....	200	1, 450	156	221	79	252	224
Wisconsin.....	126	673	10	70	10	99	170
Minnesota.....	601	652	82	80	34	366	17
North Dakota.....	-----	10	17	-----	-----	45	-----
Other States.....	-----	966	55	-----	23	51	-----

¹ Includes: New York, 2; New Jersey, 1; South Dakota, 1; and Montana, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

At the time of the organization of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church, or Suomi Synod, in 1890, there developed, particularly in Calumet, Mich., considerable opposition to the new organization, which resulted in the formation of a separate local church termed the Finnish National Church. As other churches joined the movement an organization was formed at Rock Springs, Wyo., June 26, 1898, and later was incorporated at Ironwood, Mich., as the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the church subscribes to the Bible as the inerrant Word of God, accepting the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and the other Lutheran symbolic books. In polity the local churches are independent, but send delegates to the annual meeting, which acts upon the ordination of ministers, the acceptance of calls to churches, the installation of pastors, the appointment of missionaries, and any other work that belongs to the churches as a body. Its powers are vested in a board of five trustees elected at each annual meeting by a majority vote of the delegates. This board of trustees manages the general affairs of the church and presents a report on the treasury and on the general church work. The president of the annual meeting is the executive officer of the church. He ordains ministers, installs pastors, appoints missionaries, and in general officially represents the church.

WORK

The home missionary work is conducted by the church, which sends out preachers to such communities as are not regularly supplied. The report for 1936 shows four missionaries employed and contributions to the amount of \$1,500.

At present the church has no foreign mission work under its own control, but individual congregations help to support the missions maintained in Nigeria, Africa, by the Synodical Conference.

The educational work at present is confined to Sunday school classes and to the summer school classes conducted in various congregations. The theological seminary at Ironwood, Mich., has been discontinued in favor of the Concordia Theological Seminary of the Missouri Synod at Springfield, Ill.

There are 31 Luther Leagues with a membership of about 900. They have published their own monthly paper, the "Lutheran Youth," and are supporting two students at the seminary.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. G. A. Aho, president, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America, and approved by him in its present form.

ICELANDIC EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD IN NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons connected with the local congregations, including children.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	1	12		
Members, number.....	1,808	95	1,713	5.3	94.7
Average membership per church.....	139	95	143		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	529	44	485	8.3	91.7
Female.....	547	51	496	9.3	90.7
Sex not reported.....	732		732		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	96.7		97.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	401		401		100.0
13 years and over.....	1,312		1,312		100.0
Age not reported.....	95	95			
Percent under 13 years ²	23.4		23.4		
Church edifices, number.....	13	1	12		
Value—number reporting.....	13	1	12		
Amount reported.....	\$51,200	\$7,000	\$44,200	13.7	86.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$51,200	\$7,000	\$44,200	13.7	86.3
Average value per church.....	\$3,938	\$7,000	\$3,683		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$2,368	\$2,368		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	12		12		
Parsonages, number.....	5		5		
Value—number reporting.....	4		4		
Amount reported.....	\$8,100		\$8,100		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	1	12		
Amount reported.....	\$7,210	\$783	\$6,427	10.9	89.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,701	\$301	\$4,400	6.4	93.6
All other salaries.....	\$656		\$656		100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$98		\$98		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$273	\$248	\$25	90.8	9.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,138	\$234	\$904	20.6	79.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$46		\$46		
Home missions.....	\$78		\$78		
Foreign missions.....	\$52		\$52		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$95		\$95		
All other purposes.....	\$73		\$73		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$555	\$783	\$536		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9		
Officers and teachers.....	86	5	81		
Scholars.....	468	39	429	8.3	91.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with figures for 1916, and probably for 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for earlier censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	14	14	14
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1			
Percent ²				
Members , number.....	1,808	2,186	1,830	2,101
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-378	356	-271	
Percent.....	-17.3	19.5	-12.9	
Average membership per church.....	139	156	131	150
Church edifices , number.....	13	14	12	14
Value—number reporting.....	13	14	12	14
Amount reported.....	\$51,200	\$56,475	\$35,450	\$32,350
Average value per church.....	\$3,938	\$4,034	\$2,954	\$2,311
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$2,368	\$4,000	\$1,360	\$998
Parsonages , number.....	5			
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	2	2
Amount reported.....	\$8,100	\$9,000	\$4,000	\$2,300
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	14	12	
Amount reported.....	\$7,210	\$14,157	\$4,720	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,701			
All other salaries.....	\$656			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$98	\$13,033	\$4,494	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$273			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,138			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$46			
Home missions.....	\$78			
Foreign missions.....	\$52	\$1,124	\$226	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$95			
All other purposes.....	\$73			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$555	\$1,011	\$393	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	11	10	12
Officers and teachers.....	86	75	68	49
Scholars.....	468	458	435	493

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives, by States, the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	1	12	1,808	95	1,713	529	547	732	98.7	10	88	468
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	3	---	3	367	---	367	177	190	---	93.2	2	11	46
North Dakota.....	7	---	7	1,241	---	1,241	257	252	732	102.0	6	67	333
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	200	95	105	95	105	---	90.5	2	8	89

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	13	14	14	14	1,808	2,186	1,830	2,101	401	1,312	95	23.4
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	4	367	505	466	551	91	276	---	24.8
North Dakota.....	7	8	9	10	1,241	1,368	1,221	1,550	301	940	---	24.3
Washington.....	3	3	2	---	200	313	143	---	9	96	95	8.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	13	13	13	\$51,200	1	\$2,368
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	21,100	---	---
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	18,200	---	---
Washington.....	3	3	3	11,900	1	2,368

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	13	13	\$7, 210	\$4, 701	\$656	\$98
Minnesota.....	3	3	2, 056	1, 640	90	43
North Dakota.....	7	7	3, 565	2, 060	500	25
Washington.....	3	3	1, 589	1, 001	66	30

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$273	\$1,138	\$46	\$73	\$52	\$95	\$73
Minnesota.....	25	94	31	48	37	20	28
North Dakota.....	-----	810	15	20	15	75	45
Washington.....	248	234	-----	10	-----	-----	-----

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

Icelandic immigration to the United States began about 1870. The first arrivals settled in Milwaukee, Wis., and there the first Icelandic Lutheran services were held by the pioneer pastor, the Rev. Jon Bjarnason, in August 1874. He was educated in Iceland and arrived in 1873. A colony was founded in Shawano County, Wis., and there in 1875 the Rev. Paul Thorlaksson organized the first Icelandic Lutheran congregation in America. Mr. Thorlaksson had received his college training in Iceland, but his theological training in St. Louis, Mo. This colony was later discontinued, the settlers moving mostly to Dakota. Both the pioneer pastors, Bjarnason and Thorlaksson, labored for some time in a settlement on Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, the largest Icelandic settlement at the time in America. They ministered to the spiritual needs of the settlers and organized congregations. In 1878 Mr. Thorlaksson founded the largest Icelandic settlement in the United States, in Pembina County, Dakota Territory, now a part of North Dakota. Another large settlement was in Lyon and Lincoln Counties, Minn. But the larger part of the Icelandic immigration settled in Canada. An international synod was organized in 1885, known as the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America. The founders of the synod were the Rev. Jon Bjarnason and the Rev. H. B. Thorgrimsen. Twelve congregations were on the original roll. The doctrinal foundation of the synod is the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism. While independent in organization, the synod has been most intimately associated with other American Lutheran bodies with which it agrees in doctrine and polity.

WORK

The growth of the synod has continued, though limited by immigration and the scattering of its constituency. It numbers 50 congregations and 17 pastors, 13 of these congregations being located in the United States. The synod maintains an educational institution, the Jon Bjarnason Academy, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, giving a full preparatory course and 1 year of collegiate work. The Rev. R. Marteinsson is president of the institution. The United Lutheran Church in America and the Norwegian Lutheran Church have in recent years aided the Icelandic Synod in this work. The synod maintains a well-equipped old people's home, "Bethel," at Gimli, Manitoba. In foreign-mission work the synod cooperates with the United Lutheran Church and is represented by the Rev. S. O. Thorlaksson in the Japan field of the United Lutheran Church. The work of home missions is being stressed with renewed vigor. The official organ of the synod is the monthly "Sameiningin," published at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. S. O. Thorlaksson, of the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America, and approved by him in its present form.

DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons belonging to the local churches, children as well as adults.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	80	34	46		
Members , number.....	16, 057	7, 175	8, 882	44. 7	55. 3
Average membership per church.....	201	211	193		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7, 115	3, 261	3, 854	45. 8	54. 2
Female.....	7, 643	3, 610	4, 033	47. 2	52. 8
Sex not reported.....	1, 299	304	995	23. 4	76. 6
Males per 100 females.....	93. 1	90. 3	95. 6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3, 274	1, 335	1, 939	40. 8	59. 2
13 years and over.....	12, 581	5, 749	6, 832	45. 7	54. 3
Age not reported.....	202	91	111	45. 0	55. 0
Percent under 13 years ²	20. 6	18. 8	22. 1		
Church edifices , number.....	74	30	44		
Value—number reporting.....	74	30	44		
Amount reported.....	\$730, 100	\$462, 300	\$267, 800	63. 3	36. 7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$730, 100	\$462, 300	\$267, 800	63. 3	36. 7
Average value per church.....	\$9, 866	\$15, 410	\$6, 086		
Debt—number reporting.....	19	9	10		
Amount reported.....	\$35, 755	\$27, 850	\$7, 905	77. 9	22. 1
Number reporting "no debt".....	55	21	34		
Parsonages , number.....	54	24	30		
Value—number reporting.....	51	22	29		
Amount reported.....	\$204, 200	\$124, 000	\$80, 200	60. 7	39. 3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	79	34	45		
Amount reported.....	\$139, 393	\$74, 977	\$64, 416	53. 8	46. 2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62, 342	\$33, 968	\$28, 374	54. 5	45. 5
All other salaries.....	\$10, 321	\$7, 134	\$3, 187	69. 1	30. 9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14, 070	\$7, 313	\$6, 757	52. 0	48. 0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$12, 371	\$2, 326	\$10, 045	18. 8	81. 2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$19, 413	\$12, 862	\$6, 551	66. 3	33. 7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2, 026	\$1, 556	\$470	76. 8	23. 2
Home missions.....	\$3, 598	\$2, 343	\$1, 255	65. 1	34. 9
Foreign missions.....	\$2, 305	\$988	\$1, 317	42. 9	57. 1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8, 921	\$4, 239	\$4, 682	47. 5	52. 5
All other purposes.....	\$4, 026	\$2, 248	\$1, 778	55. 8	44. 2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 764	\$2, 205	\$1, 431		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	64	28	36		
Officers and teachers.....	457	220	237	48. 1	51. 9
Scholars.....	3, 544	1, 727	1, 817	48. 7	51. 3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	10	17		
Officers and teachers.....	100	38	62	38. 0	62. 0
Scholars.....	821	265	556	32. 3	67. 7
Weekday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	13	3	10		
Scholars.....	84	23	61		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	80	96	101	92
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-16	-5	9	-----
Percent ²	-----	-5.0	-----	-----
Members , number.....	16, 057	18, 921	14, 544	12, 541
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2, 864	4, 377	2, 003	-----
Percent.....	-15.1	30.1	16.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	201	197	144	136
Church edifices , number.....	74	95	93	70
Value—number reporting.....	74	84	90	66
Amount reported.....	\$730, 100	\$728, 200	\$394, 809	\$248, 700
Average value per church.....	\$9, 866	\$8, 669	\$4, 387	\$3, 768
Debt—number reporting.....	19	22	27	26
Amount reported.....	\$35, 755	\$39, 885	\$44, 934	\$37, 514
Parsonages , number.....	54	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	51	57	56	42
Amount reported.....	\$204, 200	\$247, 200	\$148, 352	\$72, 200
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	79	95	97	-----
Amount reported.....	\$139, 393	\$178, 222	\$105, 356	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62, 342	\$141, 247	\$86, 040	-----
All other salaries.....	\$10, 321			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14, 070			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$12, 371			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$19, 413	\$31, 603	\$18, 746	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2, 026			
Home missions.....	\$3, 598			
Foreign missions.....	\$2, 305			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8, 921	\$5, 372	\$570	-----
All other purposes.....	\$4, 026			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 764	\$1, 876	\$1, 086	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	64	69	65	58
Officers and teachers.....	457	358	263	231
Scholars.....	3, 544	3, 362	2, 981	2, 983

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	80	34	46	18,057	7,175	8,882	7,115	7,643	1,299	93.1	64	457	3,544
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	---	250	250	---	125	125	---	100.0	1	5	55
Connecticut.....	3	2	1	497	477	20	244	253	---	96.4	2	14	91
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	---	1,152	1,152	---	582	570	---	102.1	3	23	248
New Jersey.....	3	3	---	414	414	---	195	205	14	95.1	1	6	55
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	5	3	2	1,167	1,012	155	556	611	---	91.0	4	54	393
Michigan.....	10	6	4	1,802	816	986	712	800	290	89.0	8	67	418
Wisconsin.....	5	2	3	878	460	418	300	338	240	88.8	5	33	222
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	6	1	5	2,072	325	1,747	1,053	1,019	---	103.3	6	50	573
Iowa.....	13	4	9	3,356	1,080	2,276	1,434	1,587	335	90.4	11	77	602
North Dakota.....	1	1	---	34	---	34	18	16	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota.....	4	---	4	620	---	620	233	387	---	60.2	3	18	155
Nebraska.....	8	1	7	1,100	148	952	562	538	---	104.5	6	34	204
Kansas.....	1	---	1	117	---	117	59	58	---	---	1	9	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1	---	1	297	---	297	152	145	---	104.8	1	6	45
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	2	---	2	447	---	447	17	10	420	---	1	4	50
Colorado.....	1	---	1	138	---	138	63	75	---	---	1	8	40
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	2	1	441	361	80	202	239	---	84.5	3	19	110
Oregon.....	1	---	1	120	---	120	60	60	---	---	1	3	32
California.....	9	6	3	1,155	680	475	548	607	---	90.3	6	27	201

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	80	96	101	92	16,057	18,921	14,544	12,541	3,274	12,581	202	20.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	3	3	4	4	497	724	763	550	45	432	20	9.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	4	3	1,152	799	590	500	396	756	---	34.4
New Jersey.....	3	3	3	4	414	811	480	271	100	250	64	28.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	5	6	7	9	1,167	1,505	1,273	2,580	273	894	---	23.4
Michigan.....	10	11	11	11	1,802	1,462	1,381	1,071	194	1,597	11	10.8
Wisconsin.....	5	6	6	7	878	1,100	816	1,146	92	786	---	10.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	6	7	8	9	2,072	2,767	1,613	1,081	405	1,667	---	19.5
Iowa.....	13	16	14	17	3,356	4,243	3,085	2,836	714	2,642	---	21.3
North Dakota.....	1	2	3	2	34	92	71	64	8	26	---	---
South Dakota.....	4	7	6	6	620	780	615	417	100	520	---	16.1
Nebraska.....	8	10	14	14	1,100	1,769	1,589	1,325	242	858	---	22.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	6	5	---	441	464	513	---	60	301	80	16.6
California.....	9	8	8	---	1,155	951	758	---	204	924	27	18.1
Other States.....	2	7	8	6	1,369	1,454	997	700	441	928	---	32.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Maine, 1; Kansas, 1; Texas, 1; Montana, 2; Colorado, 1; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	80	74	74	\$730, 100	19	\$35, 755	51	\$204, 200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	85, 000	3	19, 500	2	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	5	4	4	91, 500			3	21, 000
Michigan.....	10	10	10	77, 200	2	525	6	23, 700
Wisconsin.....	5	5	5	41, 200	1	200	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	6	6	6	63, 500	2	1, 630	5	19, 800
Iowa.....	13	13	13	100, 500	4	3, 850	10	34, 750
South Dakota.....	4	4	4	16, 500			2	(¹)
Nebraska.....	8	8	8	43, 000	3	3, 200	6	9, 750
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3	3	3	36, 000	1	2, 000	3	13, 000
California.....	9	7	7	65, 200	3	4, 850	3	9, 500
Other States.....	14	11	11	110, 500			9	72, 700

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- prove- ments
United States.....	80	79	\$139, 393	\$62, 342	\$10, 321	\$14, 070
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	3	3	5, 653	2, 881	664	600
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	11, 546	3, 921	905	450
New Jersey.....	3	3	3, 380	1, 650	414	305
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	5	5	11, 669	4, 753	1, 607	1, 361
Michigan.....	10	10	13, 686	7, 589	2, 002	1, 553
Wisconsin.....	5	5	8, 534	3, 963	480	1, 350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	6	6	14, 188	6, 404	1, 392	1, 228
Iowa.....	13	13	23, 995	10, 558	1, 617	3, 394
South Dakota.....	4	4	2, 549	1, 835		200
Nebraska.....	8	8	7, 499	4, 351	182	440
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	3	5, 406	2, 597	200	300
California.....	9	9	19, 827	6, 470	100	1, 700
Other States.....	8	7	11, 461	5, 370	758	1, 189

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Maine, North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$12, 371	\$19, 413	\$2, 026	\$3, 598	\$2, 305	\$8, 921	\$4, 026
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....		840	75		100	443	50
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	100	4, 497	373	950	50	300	
New Jersey.....		700	18	47	24	142	80
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....		403	505	468	232	902	1, 438
Michigan.....	125	799	100	185	99	954	280
Wisconsin.....		1, 874	200	25	50	573	19
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	970	1, 524	245	371	516	1, 370	168
Iowa.....	541	3, 285	195	784	696	1, 875	1, 050
South Dakota.....	200	81				233	
Nebraska.....	200	959	70	165	174	837	121
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	700	1, 349	150	25	70	15	
California.....	9, 160	603	75	135	135	664	785
Other States.....	375	2, 499	20	443	159	613	35

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	80	16, 057	74	\$730, 100	19	\$35, 755	79	\$139, 393	64	3, 544
First.....	10	2, 313	8	131, 500	3	19, 500	10	23, 178	7	449
Second.....	9	1, 730	9	71, 200	1	125	9	12, 069	7	386
Third.....	9	2, 072	8	132, 500	1	400	9	20, 423	8	599
Fourth.....	12	2, 983	12	95, 500	4	3, 850	12	21, 606	10	562
Fifth.....	9	1, 583	8	55, 200	2	1, 130	8	13, 411	7	472
Sixth.....	7	2, 008	7	43, 500	1	700	7	8, 679	6	394
Seventh.....	11	1, 652	11	96, 000	3	3, 200	11	13, 694	9	339
Eighth.....	9	1, 155	7	65, 200	3	4, 650	9	19, 827	6	201
Ninth.....	4	561	4	39, 500	1	2, 000	4	6, 506	4	142

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The first considerable immigration to this country from Denmark began about 1864, at the close of the war with Germany which resulted in the loss of the Schleswig-Holstein provinces. It was, however, several years before the mother church in Denmark began to send missionaries across the Atlantic to care for the spiritual interests of the immigrants. In 1871 and 1872 five pastors came over, and in the summer of 1872 these ministers, together with a few laymen, met at Neenah, Wis., and organized under the name of "Kirkelig Missions Forening," what is now called the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. At the same meeting it was decided to publish a church paper and the Rev. A. Dan, of Racine, was elected its first editor. The organization grew slowly as Danish settlements were formed, and wherever they were able to support a minister one came to live among them.

At first the several divisions of the Danish Church, "Højkirkelige," "Grundtvigianere," and "Indre Mission," were all represented and worked together harmoniously. In 1894, however, it became evident that differences of opinion were being more strongly emphasized, and 19 pastors, 37 congregations, and about 3,000 communicant members withdrew and organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America. Somewhat later this body united with the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Association to form the United Danish Lutheran Church in America. The original organization, which retained 35 pastors, 53 congregations, and about 5,000 communicant members, continued to grow, although the three parties were still represented in its membership, and is still known as the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

It has been a rule of the church to conduct the services in the Danish language. This was necessary at first, as the people did not understand English, and it is still true that, while nearly all Danish-Americans understand a sermon in the Danish language, quite a number would not understand the service if it were conducted in English.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church makes no attempt at forming new standards, but is in entire conformity with the Lutheran Church of Denmark. It accepts the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession of 1530, and Luther's Small Catechism as the basis of its belief.

All the rites and services are conducted in accordance with the service book and ritual for the Danish People's Church, with such modifications as circumstances may require. The modifications are always made under direction of the church, as no pastor has the right, without permission, to alter either service book or ritual. The administration of the sacraments and the ministry is "accomplished only by rightly presented and ordained Lutheran ministers."

ORGANIZATION

In polity the church is distinctly democratic. Every congregation has the right to conduct its own affairs and to elect its pastor by a majority vote of the members. Applicants for admission to the ministry are examined by a board and, if approved, are installed by a minister of the church who has been previously elected as ordinator. So long as the minister has a good moral standing and maintains the constitution, the church has no power whatever to remove him.

Once a year the pastors and congregations (the latter represented by delegates) meet in convention to discuss and decide any question that may be brought before the meeting, either by the churches or by the board of directors, which, composed of five persons, is elected every second year, and is charged with the duty of carrying out the resolutions of the convention. There is no compulsory assessment within the church or congregations, and the only ties that unite the people are mutual interest in the religious work to be carried out and harmony as to doctrine and polity. Under these conditions the board of directors has not infrequently been unable, for lack of money, to carry out resolutions passed by the convention.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rev. Viggo M. Hansen, secretary, Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and approved by him in its present form.

WORK

The work of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church is carried on by 62 ministers serving 89 congregations. Besides Sunday schools found in nearly all the churches, 24 vacation Bible schools are being supported by the church and have an enrollment of about 750.

One important change taking place during the last 10 years is in the language used. The Sunday school work is now conducted almost exclusively in the English language, and most of the rest of the church work is divided about evenly in use of English and Danish. Two folk-high schools are supported by the church and one junior college, Grand View College, at Des Moines, Iowa. This last-mentioned institution is operated in connection with a theological seminary.

Two orphans' homes and one old people's home are maintained by the church. A seamen's mission is maintained at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Of foreign missions the Santal Mission in India is the one chiefly supported by the church, about \$6,000 being donated to this work annually. Two of the missionaries in this service, one a trained nurse and the other a physician, have been sent out by the church itself.

In Canada home mission work is maintained among Danish settlers in several provinces.

The Ladies' Aid Societies of the church have about 2,900 members and most of this work is still conducted in the Danish language. The Young People's Societies have about 1,500 members but this work is now entirely English.

THE PROTESTANT CONFERENCE (LUTHERAN)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Protestant Conference (Lutheran) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

As this denomination was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	22	7	15	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3, 253	572	2, 681	17. 6	82. 4
Average membership per church.....	148	82	179	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 631	287	1, 344	17. 6	82. 4
Female.....	1, 622	285	1, 337	17. 6	82. 4
Males per 100 females.....	100. 6	100. 7	100. 5	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	927	221	706	23. 8	76. 2
13 years and over.....	2, 326	351	1, 975	15. 1	84. 9
Percent under 13 years.....	28. 5	38. 6	26. 3	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	15	2	13	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	15	2	13	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$138, 420	\$11, 000	\$127, 420	7. 9	92. 1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$138, 420	\$11, 000	\$127, 420	7. 9	92. 1
Average value per church.....	\$9, 228	\$5, 500	\$9, 802	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$19, 525	\$1, 200	\$18, 325	6. 1	93. 9
Number reporting "no debt".....	9	1	8	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	11	2	9	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	11	2	9	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$37, 295	\$7, 740	\$29, 555	20. 8	79. 2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	6	15	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$25, 076	\$5, 672	\$19, 404	22. 6	77. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$13, 950	\$4, 015	\$9, 935	28. 8	71. 2
All other salaries.....	\$2, 397	\$193	\$2, 204	8. 1	91. 9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 053	\$90	\$963	8. 5	91. 5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 323	\$25	\$1, 298	1. 9	98. 1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 117	\$641	\$2, 476	20. 6	79. 4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$160	\$60	\$100	37. 5	62. 5
Home missions.....	\$1, 183	\$75	\$1, 108	6. 3	93. 7
Foreign missions.....	\$156	\$35	\$121	22. 4	77. 6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 433	\$490	\$943	34. 2	65. 8
All other purposes.....	\$304	\$48	\$256	15. 8	84. 2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 194	\$945	\$1, 294	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	5	13	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	74	24	50	-----	-----
Scholars.....	580	170	410	29. 3	70. 7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	1	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	13	2	11	-----	-----
Scholars.....	180	34	146	18. 9	81. 1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	12	2	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	92	10	82	-----	-----
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	11	4	7	-----	-----
Scholars.....	64	13	51	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for The Protestant Conference (Lutheran) by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 4 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to the State of Wisconsin, the only State in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	22	7	15	3,253	572	2,681	1,631	1,622	100.6	927	2,326	28.5	18	74	580
Michigan.....	1	—	1	206	—	206	102	104	98.1	56	150	27.2	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	19	7	12	2,768	572	2,196	1,389	1,379	100.7	794	1,974	28.7	16	64	503
Minnesota.....	2	—	2	279	—	279	140	139	100.7	77	202	27.6	2	10	77

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	22	15	15	\$138,420	6	\$19,525
Wisconsin.....	19	12	12	127,800	5	19,425
Other States.....	3	3	1 ³	10,620	1	100

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Minnesota, 2.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	22	21	\$25, 076	\$13, 950	\$2, 397	\$1, 053
Wisconsin.....	19	18	22, 406	12, 028	2, 270	789
Other States.....	3	3	2, 670	1, 922	127	264

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1, 323	\$3, 117	\$160	\$1, 193	\$156	\$1, 433	\$304
Wisconsin.....	1, 323	3, 049	150	1, 023	156	1, 393	225
Other States.....		68	10	160		40	79

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Minnesota, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Shortly after the close of the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies, as a result of doctrinal differences with the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, The Protestant Conference came into existence.

The doctrinal standard of this body is in harmony with that of other Lutheran bodies as set forth in the general statement. The form of services is, in the main, similar to that of other Lutheran churches, with the exception of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper which may be observed at either the morning or evening services.

"The purpose of this body is not to found missions everywhere, nor to slice away at the Old Synod, and cut into old congregations, gather up the fragments and form new congregations and eventually organize a new synod.

"On the contrary it is to preserve the heritage of the Wauwatosa Gospel; to popularize, unfold, and apply the ideals of the Old Quartalschrift. That is the doctrine which has uncovered and brought to light our spiritual poverty, has unmasked the synod, and raised such a storm. This work will be accomplished: By writing and publishing timely and pointed articles on subjects which are, or should be under discussion; in the pulpit, by means of Biblical sermons; in the pew, by cultivating the choice and classical hymns of the Old Lutheran Church; in the parsonage and parish, by a close application to that Gospel which places our conversation in heaven; in the schools, by instilling the fear of God into the young idea, which is the beginning of wisdom; among the members, by practicing an unflinching criticism which knows neither fear nor favor."

To this end is formed a society of all those pastors, teachers, and laymen who are in harmony with and have an understanding of this purpose.

¹ This statement was prepared from information contained in "Faith-Life," a publication of The Protestant Conference, furnished by Rev. Otto Kehrberg, secretary, Mosinee, Wis.

INDEPENDENT LUTHERAN CONGREGATIONS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent Lutheran Congregations for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body, in the main, comprises all baptized persons affiliated with the local churches.

Most of the churches reported that they had no synodical affiliation, although occasionally their ministers were connected with the ministeriums of various synods.

No comparative data are available prior to 1926, as this group of churches was not reported separately in either 1916 or 1906.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	15	7	8	-----	-----
Members , number.....	2,423	1,623	800	67.0	33.0
Average membership per church.....	162	232	100	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,212	789	423	65.1	34.9
Female.....	1,211	834	377	68.9	31.1
Males per 100 females.....	100.1	94.6	112.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	617	428	189	69.4	30.6
13 years and over.....	1,806	1,195	611	66.2	33.8
Percent under 13 years.....	25.5	27.8	21.4	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	10	5	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	5	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$124,000	\$49,500	\$74,500	39.9	60.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$124,000	\$49,500	\$74,500	39.9	60.1
Average value per church.....	\$12,400	\$9,900	\$14,900	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12,450	\$2,200	\$10,250	17.7	82.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	3	3	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$4,000	60.0	40.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	7	8	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$17,450	\$10,548	\$6,902	60.4	39.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,141	\$4,677	\$2,464	65.5	34.5
All other salaries.....	\$1,322	\$825	\$497	62.4	37.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,433	\$1,645	\$788	67.6	32.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,581	\$1,330	\$1,251	51.5	48.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,971	\$1,671	\$1,300	56.2	43.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$305	\$280	\$25	91.8	8.2
Home missions.....	\$270	\$100	\$170	37.0	63.0
Foreign missions.....	\$95	\$20	\$75	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$320	-----	\$320	-----	100.0
All other purposes.....	\$12	-----	\$12	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,163	\$1,507	\$863	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	63	32	31	-----	-----
Scholars.....	568	246	322	43.3	56.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	191	191	-----	100.0	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Scholars.....	157	137	20	87.3	12.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent Lutheran Congregations for the census years 1936 and 1926. Many churches which were reported in 1926 as nonsynodical have since united with other Lutheran bodies.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	15	50	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	15	50
Number.....	—35	-----	Amount reported.....	\$17,450	\$169,351
Percent ²	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,141	
Members, number	2,423	11,804	All other salaries.....	\$1,322	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,433	
Number.....	—9,381	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,581	\$156,628
Percent.....	—79.5	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,971	
Average membership per church.....	162	236	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$305	
Church edifices, number	10	52	Home missions.....	\$270	
Value—number reporting.....	10	46	Foreign missions.....	\$95	\$12,723
Amount reported.....	\$124,000	\$1,126,250	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$320	
Average value per church.....	\$12,400	\$24,484	All other purposes.....	\$12	
Debt—number reporting.....	4	19	Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,163	\$3,387
Amount reported.....	\$12,450	\$160,995	Sunday schools:		
Parsonages, number	3	-----	Churches reporting, number.....	7	34
Value—number reporting.....	2	24	Officers and teachers.....	63	272
Amount reported.....	\$10,000	\$217,900	Scholars.....	568	2,770

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent Lutheran Congregations by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1926 and 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as “under 13 years of age” and “13 years of age and over.” Table 5 shows the value of churches and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	15	7	8	2,423	1,623	800	1,212	1,211	100.1	7	63	568
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania.....	5	2	3	1,557	1,013	544	791	766	103.3	3	37	387
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	3	1	405	369	36	191	214	89.3	2	16	91
Michigan.....	1	1	—	101	101	—	52	49	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	1	—	1	8	—	8	4	4	—	—	—	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
North Dakota.....	3	—	3	212	—	212	109	103	105.8	1	6	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	1	—	140	140	—	65	75	—	1	4	60

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	15	50	2,423	11,804	617	1,806	25.5
Connecticut.....	—	3	—	735	—	—	—
New York.....	—	8	—	3,904	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	—	4	—	683	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	5	10	1,557	1,677	388	1,169	24.9
Ohio.....	4	4	405	826	96	309	23.7
Wisconsin.....	1	3	8	522	—	8	—
Minnesota.....	—	6	—	1,596	—	—	—
North Dakota.....	3	4	212	261	72	140	34.0
Other States.....	12	8	241	1,600	61	180	25.3

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Oklahoma, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	15	10	10	\$124,000	4	\$12,450
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	3	86,500	2	12,000
Other States.....	10	7	7	37,500	2	450

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1; North Dakota, 2; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	15	15	\$17,450	\$7,141	\$1,322	\$2,433
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	12,006	3,919	1,027	1,561
Ohio.....	4	4	2,286	976	220	550
North Dakota.....	3	3	395	346	10	12
Other States.....	3	¹ 3	2,763	1,900	65	310

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	All other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2,581	\$2,971	\$305	\$270	\$95	\$320	\$12
Pennsylvania.....	2,281	2,603	125	195	-----	295	-----
Ohio.....	300	185	55	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	-----	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	12
Other States.....	-----	168	125	75	95	25	-----

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 27

METHODIST BODIES

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each
of the 21 Methodist bodies

Prepared under the supervision of
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Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

METHODIST BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Methodist churches of America, in common with those of England and other lands, trace their origin to a movement started in Oxford University in 1729, when John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and a number of others began to meet for religious exercises. Finding as they read the Bible that, as John Wesley expressed it, they "could not be saved without holiness, they followed after it, and incited others so to do." During the succeeding years the little company was derisively called "The Holy Club," "Bible Bigots," "Methodists," etc.; and this last term, intended to describe their methodical habits, seems to have been accepted by them almost immediately, as the movement they led soon became widely known as the "Methodist movement." The next step and its outcome are described by John Wesley as follows: "They saw likewise that men are justified before they are sanctified, but still holiness was their object. God then thrust them out to raise a holy people. * * * In the latter end of the year 1739, 8 or 10 persons came to me in London and desired that I would spend some time with them in prayer, and advise them how to flee from the wrath to come; this was the rise of the United Society."

About this time the Wesleys came into intimate relations with the Moravians, first on a visit to America¹ and subsequently in London and at their headquarters in Herrnhut, Saxony, and to the influence of these conferences may be traced much of the spiritual power of the new movement.

The three leaders, although ordained ministers of the Church of England, soon found themselves excluded from many of the pulpits of the Established Church on the ground that they were preachers of new doctrines, and they were obliged to hold their meetings in private houses, halls, barns, and in the fields. As converts were received they were organized into societies for worship, and as the work expanded class meetings were formed for the religious care and training of members. Then the circuit system was established, by which several congregations were grouped under the care of one lay preacher; the itinerancy came into existence, as the lay preachers were transferred from one appointment to another for greater efficiency; and finally, in 1744, the annual conference was instituted, in which Mr. Wesley met all his workers. Thus the principal distinctive features of the Methodist organization grew out of the necessities of the work.

As was natural, the doctrinal position accorded in the main with that of the Church of England, and the Articles of Religion were largely formulated from the Thirty-nine Articles of that church, although no formal creed was accepted save the Apostles' Creed. The stricter doctrines of Calvinism, predestination, and reprobation were cast aside, and the milder emphasis of Arminianism on repentance, faith, and holiness was accepted. As John Wesley said: "The first of these we count as it were the porch of religion; the next, the door; the third, religion itself." This acceptance of Arminianism caused a divergence, though not a permanent breach, between the Wesleys and Whitefield. Whitefield was Calvinistic, though not of the extreme type, and became identified with the Calvinistic Methodists, both the Welsh body and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. He afterwards withdrew from the leadership of the latter body and gave himself to general revival work in England and America.

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 15.

Though the Wesleys lived and died in full ministerial relations with the Church of England, serious differences arose, as already noted, between that church and the Methodists. In 1745 John Wesley wrote that he was willing to make any concession which conscience would permit in order to live in harmony with the clergy of the Established Church, but he could not give up the doctrines he was preaching, dissolve the societies, suppress lay preaching, or cease to preach in the open air. For many years he refused to sanction the administration of the sacraments by any except those who had been ordained by a bishop in the apostolic succession, and he himself hesitated to assume authority to ordain; but the Bishop of London having refused to ordain ministers for the Methodist societies in America, which were left by the Revolutionary War without the sacraments, Wesley, in 1784, by the laying on of hands, appointed or ordained men and gave them authority to ordain others. He thus ordained Thomas Coke, D. C. L., who was already a presbyter of the Church of England, to be superintendent of the Methodist societies in America, and set apart for a similar purpose in Great Britain Alexander Mather, who had not been episcopally ordained.

The development of church government, while following the general lines laid down by Wesley, was somewhat different in England and America. In England the conference remained supreme and the superintendency was not emphasized. In America the superintendency was in fact an episcopacy which, while not corresponding exactly to the episcopacy of the Church of England, became a very decided factor in church life. In each country, but especially in America, considerable opposition has developed at different times in connection with some features of the parent body, and divisions have resulted. In every case, however, the general principles of the founders have been preserved and, notwithstanding the various separations, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in England and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States remain the strongest representatives of the movement initiated in Oxford nearly two centuries ago.

It is to be noted that the influence of the Methodist doctrine and church organization has not been confined to those bodies which have adopted the name Methodist, but has been manifest in the development of a number of bodies which use modified forms of the episcopal, presbyterial, and congregational systems. In the United States several bodies, including the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church (now one denomination), the United Brethren bodies, and particularly the large number of organizations emphasizing the doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification, claim to be true exponents of the doctrines of the Wesleys, while their polity is generally Methodist in type. On the other hand, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with whom Whitefield identified himself, were Presbyterian in polity, though Methodist in every other respect, as are the Wesleyan Methodist and some other Methodist churches in England and America.

STATISTICS

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The denominations grouped as Methodists in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods, are listed in the table following. For general convenience of reference the Negro bodies have been grouped together in 1936, as in 1926 and 1916. Since 1926 two new bodies have been added—the Apostolic Methodist Church and the Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1936								
Total	42,327	7,001,637	39,851	\$546,184,814	41,634	\$79,580,919	37,010	4,547,531
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	18,349	3,509,763	17,719	345,402,555	18,157	46,231,459	16,228	2,515,181
Methodist Protestant Church.....	1,498	148,288	1,419	12,533,926	1,463	1,704,717	1,331	121,983
Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America.....	565	22,017	514	1,606,235	553	668,597	520	40,387
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	91	12,395	87	2,043,250	90	253,732	85	13,337
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	11,454	2,061,683	10,740	137,567,532	11,300	21,558,363	9,374	1,261,966
Congregational Methodist Church.....	121	8,293	99	106,795	116	17,143	89	4,507
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,084	37,587	968	4,097,534	1,056	1,167,385	905	76,678
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	25	1,449	20	20,300	22	5,412	10	481
Holiness Methodist Church.....	3	239	3	5,000	3	608	3	339
Reformed Methodist Church.....	9	288	9	21,500	9	7,995	9	369
Apostolic Methodist Church.....	2	31					1	37
Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church.....	8	329	5	2,500	8	1,797	8	320
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	4,578	493,357	4,078	20,710,623	4,523	4,059,809	4,207	238,135
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,252	414,244	2,008	14,750,165	2,230	2,319,367	2,059	167,362
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	1	216					1	42
Union American Methodist Epis- copal Church.....	71	9,369	69	516,630	71	116,368	66	4,786
African Union Methodist Protes- tant Church.....	45	4,239	40	302,325	45	35,343	45	2,079
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,063	269,915	1,979	6,148,826	1,886	1,378,746	1,976	94,668
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	54	5,035	53	283,100	54	18,460	54	3,715
Reformed Methodist Union Epis- copal Church.....	25	1,836	23	49,229	25	8,359	22	700
Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29	1,064	18	16,789	23	7,259	17	409
1926								
Total	60,644	8,070,619	56,493	\$54,736,975	59,483	152,151,978	54,804	6,567,654
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	26,130	4,080,777	25,290	406,165,659	25,790	89,422,307	24,730	3,796,561
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,239	192,171	2,094	16,817,278	2,160	3,137,211	1,917	173,438
Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America.....	619	21,910	555	1,804,719	585	773,981	561	34,314
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	80	11,990	79	1,676,800	80	326,598	78	15,190
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	18,096	2,487,694	16,443	161,986,430	17,798	41,651,150	15,525	1,802,464
Congregational Methodist Church.....	145	9,691	110	127,775	120	29,529	80	4,807
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,375	36,374	1,140	4,921,760	1,269	1,617,802	1,026	69,549
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	26	1,229	21	23,900	19	1,234	3	126
Holiness Methodist Church.....	7	459	7	18,500	7	2,073	7	531
Reformed Methodist Church.....	14	390	13	26,300	13	9,176	12	356
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,708	545,814	5,829	32,092,549	6,492	7,600,161	5,884	288,247
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,466	456,813	2,370	18,515,723	2,464	4,757,066	2,429	267,141
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	3	533	3	36,000	3	6,685	3	98
Union American Methodist Epis- copal Church.....	73	10,169	64	478,951	68	222,621	69	4,240
African Union Methodist Protes- tant Church.....	43	4,086	40	476,269	43	99,563	42	2,851
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,518	202,713	2,341	9,211,437	2,477	2,428,234	2,351	103,523
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	48	4,538	45	184,075	44	37,601	42	2,882

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1926—Continued								
Reformed Methodist Union Epis- copal Church.....	25	2,265	21	\$74,800	24	\$17,282	19	673
Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29	1,003	28	98,050	27	11,704	26	663
1916								
Total.....	65,686	7,166,451	60,982	317,916,402	64,139	70,887,406	59,191	6,473,500
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,315	3,717,785	28,134	215,104,014	28,791	43,993,681	27,549	3,872,264
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,473	186,908	2,266	7,944,467	2,393	1,509,243	2,081	177,918
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	579	20,778	514	787,731	525	329,294	500	29,850
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	93	9,353	91	829,035	92	147,695	90	14,918
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	19,184	2,114,479	17,133	62,428,433	18,751	17,139,398	16,308	1,688,559
Congregational Methodist Church	197	12,503	195	166,932	139	13,806	147	8,034
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,598	35,291	1,205	2,236,325	1,426	772,038	1,150	58,553
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	24	1,256	18	14,450	16	1,372	6	302
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,633	548,355	6,232	14,631,792	6,516	3,413,395	6,084	311,051
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,716	257,169	2,475	7,591,393	2,641	1,700,737	2,535	135,102
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	26	1,967	16	52,733	23	12,125	24	870
Union American Methodist Epis- copal Church.....	67	3,624	59	182,305	65	40,664	54	1,982
African Union Methodist Protes- tant Church.....	58	3,751	53	205,825	53	47,231	49	2,813
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,621	245,749	2,490	5,619,862	2,613	1,736,692	2,541	167,880
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	47	3,977	47	79,325	41	13,156	42	2,505
African American Methodist Epis- copal Church.....	28	1,310	27	6,280	28	13,455	6	200
Reformed Methodist Union Epis- copal Church.....	27	2,196	27	35,500	26	3,420	25	699
1906								
Total.....	64,255	5,749,838	59,077	229,450,996	-----	-----	55,227	4,472,930
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,742	2,986,154	27,885	163,357,805	-----	-----	26,865	2,700,742
Union American Methodist Epis- copal Church (Colored).....	77	4,347	59	170,150	-----	-----	76	3,372
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,608	494,777	6,295	11,303,489	-----	-----	6,056	292,689
African Union Methodist Protes- tant Church.....	69	5,592	68	183,697	-----	-----	66	5,266
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,197	184,542	2,104	4,833,207	-----	-----	2,060	107,692
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,825	178,544	2,442	6,053,045	-----	-----	2,118	141,086
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	591	20,042	480	637,117	-----	-----	475	21,463
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	17,683	1,638,480	15,859	37,278,424	-----	-----	13,846	1,040,160
Congregational Methodist Church	324	14,729	250	194,275	-----	-----	181	8,785
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	35	1,782	33	27,650	-----	-----	27	1,298
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,365	172,996	2,264	3,017,849	-----	-----	2,207	92,457
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	3,059	41	37,875	-----	-----	35	1,508
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	96	7,558	93	630,700	-----	-----	91	13,177
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,541	32,838	1,140	1,688,745	-----	-----	1,066	41,443
Reformed Methodist Union Epis- copal Church (Colored).....	57	4,397	57	36,965	-----	-----	54	1,792

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith (usually after 6 months' probation) and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is required and those baptized in infancy must publicly renew their vows.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18,349	4,680	13,669	25.5	74.5
Members, number.....	3,509,763	2,057,012	1,452,751	58.6	41.4
Average membership per church.....	191	440	106		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,309,508	758,676	550,832	57.9	42.1
Female.....	1,923,547	1,111,647	811,900	57.8	42.2
Sex not reported.....	276,708	186,689	90,019	67.5	32.5
Males per 100 females.....	68.1	68.2	67.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	237,451	132,179	105,272	55.7	44.3
13 years and over.....	2,870,106	1,685,257	1,184,849	58.7	41.3
Age not reported.....	402,206	239,576	162,630	59.6	40.4
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.6	7.3	8.2		
Church edifices, number.....	18,032	4,611	13,421	25.6	74.4
Value—number reporting.....	17,719	4,570	13,149	25.8	74.2
Amount reported.....	\$345,402,555	\$248,499,528	\$96,903,027	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$340,930,574	\$245,868,146	\$95,062,428	72.1	27.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,471,981	\$2,631,382	\$1,840,599	58.8	41.2
Average value per church.....	\$19,493	\$54,376	\$7,370		
Debt—number reporting.....	3,814	2,251	1,563	59.0	41.0
Amount reported.....	\$42,863,553	\$38,533,300	\$4,330,253	89.9	10.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	7,989	1,427	6,562	17.9	82.1
Parsonages, number.....	11,893	3,716	8,177	31.2	68.8
Value—number reporting.....	10,895	3,619	7,276	33.2	66.8
Amount reported.....	\$42,643,320	\$22,408,672	\$20,234,648	52.5	47.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18,157	4,659	13,498	25.7	74.3
Amount reported.....	\$46,231,459	\$30,570,501	\$15,660,958	66.1	33.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15,675,688	\$8,206,027	\$7,469,661	52.3	47.7
All other salaries.....	\$5,250,414	\$3,968,090	\$1,282,324	75.6	24.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,128,162	\$2,389,673	\$1,738,489	57.9	42.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,904,531	\$3,130,977	\$773,554	80.2	19.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,766,943	\$6,723,737	\$2,043,206	76.7	23.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$945,041	\$654,287	\$290,754	69.2	30.8
Home missions.....	\$1,031,691	\$788,106	\$243,585	76.4	23.6
Foreign missions.....	\$1,284,060	\$978,458	\$305,602	76.2	23.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,163,447	\$2,282,900	\$880,547	72.2	27.8
All other purposes.....	\$2,081,482	\$1,448,246	\$633,236	69.6	30.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,546	\$6,562	\$1,160		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16,228	4,462	11,766	27.5	72.5
Officers and teachers.....	319,760	139,423	180,337	43.6	56.4
Scholars.....	2,515,181	1,342,873	1,172,308	53.4	46.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3, 213	1, 116	2, 097	34. 7	65. 3
Officers and teachers.....	29, 677	12, 490	17, 187	42. 1	57. 9
Scholars.....	204, 544	97, 320	107, 224	47. 6	52. 4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	714	377	337	52. 8	47. 2
Officers and teachers.....	3, 921	2, 406	1, 515	61. 4	38. 6
Scholars.....	44, 340	31, 217	13, 123	70. 4	29. 6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	119	40	79	33. 6	66. 4
Officers and teachers.....	1, 330	683	647	51. 4	48. 6
Scholars.....	10, 637	5, 866	4, 771	55. 1	44. 9

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18, 349	26, 130	29, 315	29, 742
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7, 781	-3, 185	-427	-----
Percent.....	-29. 8	-10. 9	-1. 4	-----
Members , number.....	3, 509, 763	4, 080, 777	3, 717, 785	2, 986, 154
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-571, 014	362, 992	731, 631	-----
Percent.....	-14. 0	9. 8	24. 5	-----
Average membership per church.....	191	156	127	100
Church edifices , number.....	18, 032	25, 570	28, 406	28, 345
Value—number reporting.....	17, 719	25, 290	28, 134	27, 888
Amount reported.....	\$345, 402, 555	\$406, 165, 659	\$215, 104, 014	\$163, 357, 805
Average value per church.....	\$19, 493	\$16, 060	\$7, 646	\$5, 858
Debt—number reporting.....	3, 814	5, 064	6, 332	4, 662
Amount reported.....	\$42, 863, 553	\$42, 749, 854	\$16, 615, 195	\$8, 640, 273
Parsonages , number.....	11, 893	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10, 895	13, 665	14, 262	12, 215
Amount reported.....	\$42, 643, 320	\$60, 724, 434	\$34, 751, 557	\$25, 508, 417
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	18, 157	25, 790	28, 791	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46, 231, 459	\$89, 422, 307	\$43, 993, 681	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15, 675, 698	\$68, 949, 235	\$32, 816, 205	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5, 250, 414			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4, 128, 162			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 904, 531			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8, 766, 943	\$20, 462, 262	\$11, 099, 675	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc..	\$945, 041			
Home missions.....	\$1, 031, 691			
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 284, 060			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3, 163, 447			
All other purposes.....	\$2, 081, 482			
Not classified.....	-----	\$10, 760	\$77, 801	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2, 546	\$3, 467	\$1, 528	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	16, 228	24, 730	27, 549	26, 869
Officers and teachers.....	319, 760	382, 043	391, 949	351, 312
Scholars.....	2, 515, 181	3, 796, 561	3, 872, 264	2, 700, 742

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table

4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	18,349	4,680	13,669	3,509,763	2,057,012	1,452,751
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	30	181	19,724	8,273	11,451
New Hampshire.....	108	22	86	13,435	7,933	5,502
Vermont.....	119	11	108	14,432	5,452	8,980
Massachusetts.....	294	186	108	80,722	66,636	14,086
Rhode Island.....	22	17	5	8,209	7,459	750
Connecticut.....	145	67	78	39,292	27,328	11,964
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	396	1,109	301,458	186,025	115,433
New Jersey.....	550	224	326	124,223	86,348	37,875
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	555	1,270	415,319	282,128	133,191
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	371	1,134	377,822	235,583	142,239
Indiana.....	1,148	247	901	252,803	134,454	118,349
Illinois.....	1,244	333	911	288,736	161,929	126,807
Michigan.....	826	214	612	142,141	92,895	49,246
Wisconsin.....	472	110	362	70,440	40,053	30,387
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	110	288	73,307	47,438	25,869
Iowa.....	931	138	793	204,047	88,182	115,865
Missouri.....	371	94	277	64,508	34,844	29,664
North Dakota.....	145	12	133	14,373	6,243	8,130
South Dakota.....	182	15	167	23,928	9,868	14,060
Nebraska.....	470	64	406	85,124	30,874	54,250
Kansas.....	635	100	535	140,792	66,835	73,957
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	26	110	25,542	10,152	15,390
Maryland.....	652	100	552	95,101	41,567	53,534
District of Columbia.....	34	34	—	18,129	18,129	—
Virginia.....	176	28	148	14,637	4,532	10,105
West Virginia.....	664	86	578	71,242	33,772	37,470
North Carolina.....	204	44	160	19,225	7,512	11,713
South Carolina.....	227	53	174	28,527	7,998	20,529
Georgia.....	201	58	143	18,137	8,573	9,564
Florida.....	134	61	73	18,105	14,587	3,518
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	42	164	23,848	10,051	13,797
Tennessee.....	330	63	267	37,453	18,257	19,196
Alabama.....	174	33	141	15,031	4,200	10,831
Mississippi.....	188	32	156	17,497	5,127	12,370
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	21	47	4,249	1,876	2,373
Louisiana.....	122	39	83	12,243	6,112	6,131
Oklahoma.....	222	49	173	48,137	26,373	21,764
Texas.....	210	66	144	26,986	17,173	9,813
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	16	94	13,238	7,286	5,952
Idaho.....	63	18	45	11,005	6,590	4,415
Wyoming.....	33	6	27	6,147	2,616	3,531
Colorado.....	148	47	101	36,932	25,338	11,594
New Mexico.....	24	14	10	2,363	1,733	630
Arizona.....	28	17	11	5,389	4,252	1,137
Utah.....	14	8	6	2,021	1,632	389
Nevada.....	10	2	8	927	472	455
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	80	152	40,978	27,680	13,298
Oregon.....	178	49	129	28,598	18,818	9,780
California.....	455	272	183	113,241	96,824	16,417

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not report- ed	Males per 100 females	Church- es report- ing	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1, 309, 508	1, 923, 547	276, 708	68.1	18, 228	319, 760	2, 515, 181
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	6, 018	11, 871	1, 835	50.7	175	2, 295	15, 678
New Hampshire.....	4, 324	7, 700	1, 411	56.2	90	1, 171	8, 202
Vermont.....	5, 326	8, 405	701	63.4	103	1, 333	8, 358
Massachusetts.....	29, 778	45, 136	5, 808	66.0	282	6, 236	46, 865
Rhode Island.....	3, 581	4, 628	77.4	77.4	22	564	3, 896
Connecticut.....	11, 257	18, 165	9, 870	62.0	132	2, 689	19, 877
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	111, 913	165, 024	24, 521	67.8	1, 379	25, 799	194, 582
New Jersey.....	44, 793	68, 397	11, 033	65.5	531	12, 266	96, 345
Pennsylvania.....	158, 521	226, 605	30, 193	70.0	1, 644	40, 330	336, 663
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	145, 627	206, 088	26, 107	70.7	1, 310	29, 683	270, 240
Indiana.....	98, 309	137, 285	17, 209	71.6	1, 072	21, 815	171, 858
Illinois.....	107, 136	158, 192	23, 408	67.7	1, 150	25, 063	197, 237
Michigan.....	51, 543	77, 492	13, 106	66.5	738	14, 082	125, 546
Wisconsin.....	26, 602	37, 809	6, 029	70.4	419	6, 553	43, 946
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	28, 341	39, 016	5, 950	72.6	355	6, 003	46, 300
Iowa.....	72, 201	107, 247	24, 599	67.3	856	17, 345	132, 839
Missouri.....	23, 368	34, 040	7, 100	68.6	325	6, 067	45, 131
North Dakota.....	5, 605	8, 164	604	68.7	118	1, 517	9, 861
South Dakota.....	9, 619	13, 890	419	69.3	162	2, 858	18, 497
Nebraska.....	33, 632	48, 080	3, 412	70.0	457	8, 863	65, 067
Kansas.....	54, 482	79, 820	6, 490	68.3	583	14, 149	109, 642
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	9, 278	14, 002	2, 262	66.3	125	2, 700	21, 553
Maryland.....	32, 993	51, 303	10, 805	64.3	531	9, 718	70, 302
District of Columbia.....	5, 782	10, 652	1, 695	54.3	33	1, 089	11, 500
Virginia.....	5, 410	8, 405	822	64.4	125	1, 525	10, 582
West Virginia.....	27, 879	39, 717	3, 646	70.2	462	8, 245	63, 388
North Carolina.....	7, 318	10, 472	1, 435	69.9	175	1, 935	13, 682
South Carolina.....	11, 532	16, 846	149	68.5	166	2, 411	12, 258
Georgia.....	6, 830	10, 827	480	63.1	139	1, 762	9, 001
Florida.....	6, 499	10, 559	1, 047	61.5	124	1, 809	11, 953
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	8, 738	13, 012	2, 098	67.2	145	2, 103	16, 627
Tennessee.....	14, 865	20, 883	1, 705	71.2	256	3, 183	26, 468
Alabama.....	6, 037	8, 435	559	71.6	138	1, 438	8, 066
Mississippi.....	6, 858	10, 335	304	66.4	147	1, 558	7, 555
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1, 515	2, 723	11	55.6	61	726	2, 890
Louisiana.....	4, 458	7, 785	.....	57.3	105	1, 165	6, 657
Oklahoma.....	17, 455	24, 913	5, 769	70.1	215	4, 552	35, 433
Texas.....	9, 774	15, 705	1, 507	62.2	178	2, 459	15, 354
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	4, 937	7, 857	444	62.8	86	1, 377	9, 839
Idaho.....	3, 622	5, 460	1, 923	66.3	59	1, 128	8, 921
Wyoming.....	2, 535	3, 528	84	71.9	29	551	4, 229
Colorado.....	13, 622	20, 052	3, 258	67.9	143	3, 045	26, 218
New Mexico.....	945	1, 418	.....	66.6	18	262	1, 416
Arizona.....	1, 885	2, 680	824	70.3	27	551	4, 975
Utah.....	769	1, 252	.....	61.4	14	187	1, 243
Nevada.....	302	625	.....	48.3	10	126	1, 068
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	14, 525	23, 295	3, 158	62.4	221	4, 169	32, 549
Oregon.....	9, 553	15, 274	3, 771	65.5	168	3, 088	23, 145
California.....	41, 616	62, 478	9, 147	66.6	425	10, 217	91, 679

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States	18,349	26,130	29,315	29,742	3,509,763	4,080,777
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	289	338	311	19,724	22,933
New Hampshire.....	108	132	152	142	13,435	14,018
Vermont.....	119	158	200	215	14,432	16,950
Massachusetts.....	294	363	396	412	80,722	84,929
Rhode Island.....	22	39	42	43	8,209	9,304
Connecticut.....	145	171	198	206	39,292	38,139
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	1,930	2,126	2,193	301,458	345,307
New Jersey.....	550	671	672	633	124,223	141,244
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	2,167	2,327	2,369	415,319	452,145
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	2,108	2,334	2,398	377,822	434,905
Indiana.....	1,148	1,449	1,636	1,724	252,803	288,181
Illinois.....	1,244	1,723	1,944	2,021	288,736	333,280
Michigan.....	826	1,093	1,279	1,308	142,141	165,064
Wisconsin.....	472	618	796	829	70,440	73,143
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	503	638	634	73,307	71,897
Iowa.....	931	1,102	1,376	1,576	204,047	206,689
Missouri.....	371	690	854	1,001	64,508	93,772
North Dakota.....	145	211	278	233	14,373	14,706
South Dakota.....	182	239	292	291	23,928	20,514
Nebraska.....	470	569	712	744	85,124	92,820
Kansas.....	635	1,028	1,200	1,295	140,792	177,165
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	192	209	207	25,542	29,351
Maryland.....	652	936	973	963	95,101	118,426
District of Columbia.....	34	40	40	37	18,129	16,910
Virginia.....	176	306	321	314	14,637	22,841
West Virginia.....	664	1,039	1,002	968	71,242	94,161
North Carolina.....	204	372	387	357	19,225	26,895
South Carolina.....	227	398	407	393	28,527	47,749
Georgia.....	201	348	348	348	18,137	26,126
Florida.....	134	223	203	152	18,105	19,748
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	350	394	423	23,848	31,003
Tennessee.....	330	693	729	781	37,453	60,651
Alabama.....	174	349	361	368	15,031	24,283
Mississippi.....	188	528	553	559	17,497	41,254
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	170	213	246	4,249	10,452
Louisiana.....	122	244	256	264	12,243	19,515
Oklahoma.....	222	348	420	476	48,137	51,304
Texas.....	210	550	557	561	26,986	42,959
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	168	227	126	13,238	14,972
Idaho.....	63	93	121	81	11,005	12,788
Wyoming.....	33	53	50	28	6,147	6,923
Colorado.....	148	217	236	220	36,932	46,974
New Mexico.....	24	45	77	61	2,363	3,914
Arizona.....	28	34	39	34	5,389	4,937
Utah.....	14	16	29	30	2,021	2,198
Nevada.....	10	20	20	18	927	1,084
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	332	406	394	40,978	48,140
Oregon.....	178	220	296	260	28,598	32,135
California.....	455	593	651	495	113,241	116,974

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	3, 717, 785	2, 986, 154	237, 451	2, 870, 106	402, 208	7. 6
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	22, 551	20, 087	617	16, 816	2, 291	3. 5
New Hampshire.....	13, 574	12, 529	570	11, 796	1, 069	4. 6
Vermont.....	16, 808	17, 471	583	12, 774	1, 075	4. 4
Massachusetts.....	75, 965	61, 626	3, 219	73, 147	4, 356	4. 2
Rhode Island.....	7, 801	6, 536	352	7, 608	249	4. 4
Connecticut.....	36, 181	32, 878	758	30, 682	7, 852	2. 4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	328, 250	291, 919	11, 412	252, 901	37, 145	4. 3
New Jersey.....	131, 211	106, 505	5, 609	104, 100	14, 514	5. 1
Pennsylvania.....	427, 509	318, 911	26, 229	346, 201	42, 889	7. 0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	399, 045	317, 584	28, 554	303, 429	45, 839	8. 6
Indiana.....	261, 228	210, 593	21, 418	203, 303	28, 082	9. 5
Illinois.....	287, 931	235, 092	19, 781	239, 269	29, 686	7. 6
Michigan.....	144, 094	114, 326	7, 633	118, 099	16, 409	6. 1
Wisconsin.....	63, 331	54, 817	3, 045	59, 917	7, 478	4. 8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	59, 576	46, 351	2, 626	65, 504	5, 177	3. 9
Iowa.....	199, 036	156, 576	12, 851	160, 883	30, 313	7. 4
Missouri.....	94, 379	80, 334	5, 242	50, 847	8, 419	9. 3
North Dakota.....	13, 479	10, 033	951	12, 284	1, 138	7. 2
South Dakota.....	21, 429	15, 485	1, 535	20, 825	1, 568	6. 9
Nebraska.....	81, 879	62, 586	6, 358	74, 362	4, 404	7. 9
Kansas.....	151, 348	108, 097	13, 629	117, 172	9, 991	10. 4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	28, 004	24, 269	1, 554	21, 563	2, 425	6. 7
Maryland.....	112, 853	95, 207	6, 749	74, 631	13, 721	8. 3
District of Columbia.....	13, 085	11, 019	868	13, 124	4, 137	6. 2
Virginia.....	22, 526	18, 578	1, 411	11, 111	2, 115	11. 3
West Virginia.....	82, 551	61, 641	6, 087	54, 455	10, 700	10. 1
North Carolina.....	26, 384	20, 805	1, 847	15, 027	2, 351	10. 9
South Carolina.....	52, 588	54, 097	4, 364	22, 796	1, 367	16. 1
Georgia.....	28, 749	28, 579	3, 099	13, 776	1, 262	18. 4
Florida.....	12, 418	8, 287	1, 734	15, 078	1, 293	10. 3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	30, 147	30, 158	2, 296	17, 201	4, 351	11. 8
Tennessee.....	56, 484	46, 180	2, 922	27, 957	6, 574	9. 5
Alabama.....	26, 933	20, 450	2, 152	11, 460	1, 439	15. 7
Mississippi.....	45, 482	50, 695	2, 828	13, 732	937	17. 1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12, 419	12, 569	608	3, 621	20	14. 4
Louisiana.....	18, 311	19, 763	1, 237	9, 938	1, 068	11. 1
Oklahoma.....	40, 148	23, 309	5, 397	32, 029	10, 711	14. 4
Texas.....	42, 003	36, 223	2, 844	21, 736	2, 406	11. 6
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	12, 615	5, 819	803	10, 689	1, 746	7. 0
Idaho.....	11, 373	5, 313	613	8, 423	1, 969	6. 8
Wyoming.....	4, 293	1, 612	313	5, 530	304	5. 4
Colorado.....	38, 584	24, 830	3, 442	29, 592	3, 898	10. 4
New Mexico.....	4, 385	3, 513	196	1, 891	276	9. 4
Arizona.....	3, 712	1, 734	387	4, 039	963	8. 7
Utah.....	1, 848	1, 537	153	1, 746	122	8. 1
Nevada.....	777	618	38	889	-----	4. 1
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	40, 020	29, 347	1, 866	32, 731	6, 381	5. 4
Oregon.....	27, 866	18, 681	1, 605	22, 152	4, 841	6. 8
California.....	84, 642	50, 985	7, 086	91, 270	14, 885	7. 2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	18,349	18,032	17,719	\$345,402,555	3,814	\$42,863,553	10,895	\$42,643,320
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	211	206	206	1,692,000	27	107,098	130	398,390
New Hampshire.....	108	107	104	1,330,300	17	101,695	70	255,400
Vermont.....	119	116	115	1,135,165	13	28,795	75	257,500
Massachusetts.....	294	289	285	12,401,629	92	1,398,733	221	1,298,980
Rhode Island.....	22	22	22	950,900	8	109,144	17	112,600
Connecticut.....	145	145	142	6,153,225	51	682,455	117	819,325
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,505	1,486	1,464	45,105,895	383	5,757,615	1,005	5,386,543
New Jersey.....	550	548	539	16,679,186	204	1,803,268	393	2,425,798
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	1,810	1,768	51,314,391	476	6,474,382	998	5,584,906
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1,505	1,463	1,453	31,680,237	239	4,206,042	804	3,459,140
Indiana.....	1,148	1,144	1,123	19,663,595	198	2,177,050	670	2,027,385
Illinois.....	1,244	1,234	1,209	34,096,682	236	5,064,263	771	3,267,900
Michigan.....	826	817	808	16,529,592	180	2,378,224	481	1,722,948
Wisconsin.....	472	464	461	7,259,343	107	910,628	276	1,089,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	398	388	388	6,472,850	95	572,362	230	830,950
Iowa.....	931	920	898	12,433,050	120	817,866	646	2,180,388
Missouri.....	371	365	355	4,779,931	60	647,523	205	555,225
North Dakota.....	145	140	134	982,400	13	34,654	83	249,050
South Dakota.....	182	180	178	1,951,700	31	119,018	122	316,950
Nebraska.....	470	464	457	5,596,000	87	491,434	363	1,051,800
Kansas.....	635	621	608	9,614,100	100	1,109,441	450	1,281,259
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	136	135	134	2,238,200	26	106,212	86	371,450
Maryland.....	652	642	629	9,355,170	174	1,401,429	367	1,468,488
District of Columbia.....	34	34	33	2,551,755	20	642,502	28	307,500
Virginia.....	176	171	165	891,800	27	48,289	78	196,000
West Virginia.....	664	653	630	5,309,931	55	290,608	243	1,024,150
North Carolina.....	204	202	195	794,847	23	24,257	74	135,860
South Carolina.....	227	223	218	749,716	26	35,605	80	114,400
Georgia.....	201	198	191	720,340	27	27,098	76	119,900
Florida.....	134	131	130	2,281,502	35	338,864	67	256,070
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	206	198	196	1,436,500	27	86,308	96	304,050
Tennessee.....	330	310	306	2,225,106	37	250,205	113	281,975
Alabama.....	174	174	165	486,494	27	56,244	64	65,590
Mississippi.....	188	186	180	534,062	35	38,586	88	92,250
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	68	67	65	317,478	16	38,416	39	47,600
Louisiana.....	122	119	116	586,890	41	43,621	78	110,300
Oklahoma.....	222	214	213	3,800,795	51	855,515	164	386,100
Texas.....	210	202	199	1,431,201	54	125,658	128	261,350
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	110	107	106	901,150	13	50,875	67	189,400
Idaho.....	63	63	63	721,750	18	45,797	48	131,300
Wyoming.....	33	33	33	348,000	12	38,572	25	79,550
Colorado.....	148	141	141	2,141,000	41	433,040	107	286,250
New Mexico.....	24	23	23	223,600	4	10,420	14	37,450
Arizona.....	28	26	25	477,500	8	70,275	19	69,800
Utah.....	14	14	14	242,500	3	9,860	12	42,850
Nevada.....	10	10	10	163,000	3	41,410	8	25,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	232	226	223	2,465,020	69	347,249	168	366,400
Oregon.....	178	169	168	1,910,347	33	166,263	116	270,700
California.....	455	432	431	12,244,730	172	2,248,685	315	1,029,600

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	18,349	18,157	\$46,231,459	\$15,675,688	\$5,250,414	\$4,128,162
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	208	320,401	147,981	26,265	36,822
New Hampshire.....	108	107	191,175	93,072	16,299	14,549
Vermont.....	119	118	181,903	82,929	14,732	15,455
Massachusetts.....	294	292	1,375,137	430,463	177,430	118,689
Rhode Island.....	22	22	143,421	39,578	19,567	12,839
Connecticut.....	145	145	725,492	235,518	86,058	63,411
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	1,501	5,849,972	1,754,280	672,223	405,745
New Jersey.....	550	549	2,325,127	732,963	306,904	196,149
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	1,822	6,089,279	1,789,681	687,009	560,153
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	1,476	4,324,846	1,342,608	519,614	381,647
Indiana.....	1,148	1,138	2,509,686	890,261	274,865	256,451
Illinois.....	1,244	1,237	3,608,304	1,172,103	408,191	409,958
Michigan.....	826	820	2,221,381	741,458	259,918	244,384
Wisconsin.....	472	471	972,697	388,488	96,025	97,840
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	395	995,646	352,968	119,725	82,931
Iowa.....	931	919	1,911,437	789,255	207,660	192,060
Missouri.....	371	371	692,000	253,865	80,876	51,078
North Dakota.....	145	141	178,369	83,089	17,117	15,186
South Dakota.....	182	176	250,506	115,947	24,455	18,181
Nebraska.....	470	469	948,026	397,972	90,501	74,938
Kansas.....	635	621	1,401,764	546,561	171,792	101,152
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	131	341,421	126,963	37,325	30,424
Maryland.....	652	650	1,385,941	481,372	149,223	142,446
District of Columbia.....	34	34	387,842	77,266	52,190	26,397
Virginia.....	176	174	116,404	60,778	8,914	12,948
West Virginia.....	664	652	693,809	283,065	77,379	76,458
North Carolina.....	204	203	126,008	59,534	12,054	13,559
South Carolina.....	227	225	152,059	83,275	16,624	16,512
Georgia.....	201	200	89,938	43,044	11,158	8,964
Florida.....	134	133	270,198	88,607	31,430	34,729
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	203	226,818	101,278	23,782	23,390
Tennessee.....	330	319	352,781	117,701	35,563	31,117
Alabama.....	174	171	67,852	37,564	4,700	8,443
Mississippi.....	188	185	95,953	51,577	9,359	9,122
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	67	48,905	22,365	3,159	4,293
Louisiana.....	122	121	108,125	54,080	10,778	11,572
Oklahoma.....	222	217	503,626	195,868	58,544	33,660
Texas.....	210	207	286,008	118,757	27,487	24,386
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	109	191,901	75,992	15,699	33,665
Idaho.....	63	62	121,699	51,139	11,767	13,206
Wyoming.....	33	32	67,652	32,894	5,277	10,800
Colorado.....	148	147	388,324	147,967	37,731	25,738
New Mexico.....	24	24	26,832	13,825	2,082	3,061
Arizona.....	28	28	70,111	30,869	7,083	5,592
Utah.....	14	14	24,546	12,307	3,273	1,348
Nevada.....	10	10	20,988	8,860	975	1,278
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	228	480,690	185,531	49,253	41,824
Oregon.....	178	170	311,458	124,886	33,074	23,938
California.....	455	443	2,057,001	607,284	237,262	109,674

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$3,904,531	\$3,766,943	\$945,041	\$1,031,691	\$1,284,060	\$3,183,447	\$2,081,482
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	10,503	61,934	6,917	2,506	2,411	15,004	10,058
New Hampshire	7,212	34,203	2,901	2,796	3,023	10,256	6,864
Vermont	11,589	30,366	2,556	2,659	2,618	10,712	8,287
Massachusetts	72,366	383,823	25,187	19,525	24,930	72,696	50,028
Rhode Island	6,726	37,478	2,450	2,963	2,487	10,766	8,567
Connecticut	69,973	166,616	19,972	12,609	13,984	34,645	22,706
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	481,357	1,200,280	110,754	131,847	258,216	447,908	387,362
New Jersey	198,877	534,981	41,944	41,212	42,166	156,570	73,361
Pennsylvania	509,487	1,360,193	112,021	130,179	144,495	526,330	269,731
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	379,265	849,996	80,586	124,995	140,489	337,037	168,609
Indiana	235,952	395,565	74,579	51,927	68,898	154,839	106,349
Illinois	334,356	640,003	94,408	77,162	81,510	247,140	143,473
Michigan	220,953	376,578	47,721	40,703	43,940	140,618	105,108
Wisconsin	51,195	189,201	13,590	16,229	21,495	58,328	40,303
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	85,687	191,390	17,397	22,584	25,895	58,306	38,763
Iowa	96,341	269,122	22,723	51,723	61,009	115,759	105,755
Missouri	89,799	111,713	13,090	13,509	15,204	38,491	24,375
North Dakota	6,265	28,106	1,972	3,650	5,124	10,990	6,870
South Dakota	7,632	39,710	2,712	3,985	10,075	12,342	15,467
Nebraska	53,601	173,323	17,758	21,787	24,509	49,196	44,441
Kansas	84,075	236,090	22,183	36,241	48,236	84,578	70,856
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	20,685	63,650	5,843	9,230	11,515	19,330	16,456
Maryland	147,926	230,709	42,408	25,082	25,067	83,583	58,125
District of Columbia	74,283	74,663	10,637	9,727	8,754	32,301	21,624
Virginia	5,550	14,606	1,830	1,483	1,249	4,693	4,353
West Virginia	53,157	98,107	11,619	12,139	12,869	42,698	26,318
North Carolina	7,951	14,416	2,569	1,120	516	8,179	6,110
South Carolina	3,123	8,471	2,493	3,453	1,392	11,857	4,859
Georgia	3,720	7,528	2,195	1,051	1,348	6,300	4,590
Florida	32,107	34,925	4,237	4,056	4,435	28,263	7,409
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	15,171	23,868	7,497	5,121	6,014	8,803	11,894
Tennessee	70,374	44,214	15,275	3,917	3,900	16,966	13,754
Alabama	4,906	4,211	1,266	890	591	2,997	2,284
Mississippi	7,346	5,471	1,567	1,863	1,331	4,418	3,899
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	6,549	5,774	917	619	539	1,178	3,512
Louisiana	7,744	10,301	2,382	1,746	1,164	4,208	4,150
Oklahoma	33,056	92,971	9,085	15,061	17,045	26,014	22,322
Texas	27,703	36,181	6,457	4,738	4,047	17,339	18,913
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	7,454	27,312	3,060	3,450	2,693	15,040	7,536
Idaho	5,065	19,987	798	2,526	1,716	9,120	6,375
Wyoming	1,930	7,645	694	726	1,028	4,115	2,543
Colorado	42,065	78,973	3,922	9,026	8,134	18,984	15,784
New Mexico	887	4,215	330	970	40	914	508
Arizona	4,894	12,140	590	1,901	1,605	4,169	1,268
Utah	160	3,328	507	139	64	2,181	1,239
Nevada	2,070	4,626	66	269	208	682	1,954
PACIFIC:							
Washington	30,662	75,963	8,579	16,275	18,769	28,920	24,914
Oregon	23,501	45,703	6,559	6,355	7,739	30,137	9,566
California	251,281	406,314	58,238	77,967	99,574	137,517	71,890

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	18,349	3,509,783	17,719	\$345,402,555	3,814	\$42,863,553	18,157	\$46,231,459	16,228	2,515,181
Alabama.....	86	6,953	86	188,685	6	21,639	84	24,863	59	4,155
Atlanta.....	76	9,905	76	343,050	12	4,661	76	42,454	59	4,738
Baltimore.....	324	74,133	314	8,614,190	104	1,768,607	323	1,294,008	275	56,821
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....	126	10,445	118	293,172	6	6,888	126	45,616	109	8,766
California.....	181	28,969	175	3,177,350	54	368,335	177	557,854	163	22,883
Central Alabama.....	90	8,120	81	317,469	21	34,605	89	44,350	81	4,014
Central New York.....	268	53,102	262	4,983,120	60	422,830	265	749,151	241	36,099
Central Northwest.....	95	10,645	94	1,383,300	37	105,961	95	200,416	78	8,491
Central Pennsylvania.....	505	96,249	491	8,223,081	89	1,059,833	503	1,115,624	440	77,686
Central Tennessee.....	41	2,718	37	58,450	1	418	40	8,167	26	1,413
Central West.....	38	2,874	35	162,200	10	7,425	38	31,330	32	1,397
Colorado.....	142	36,125	137	2,103,000	39	430,790	141	376,765	138	25,493
Dakota.....	179	23,818	175	1,943,400	31	119,018	173	249,734	160	18,409
Delaware.....	168	25,463	157	1,814,945	69	242,926	168	256,775	136	14,704
Detroit.....	455	87,890	444	10,375,323	122	1,589,836	452	1,446,758	411	79,966
East German.....	31	3,402	30	955,000	9	135,650	31	116,986	28	2,993
East Tennessee.....	66	5,137	58	414,400	16	26,363	60	53,396	54	3,201
Eastern Swedish.....	24	3,519	23	495,200	15	75,570	24	88,135	21	2,187
Erie.....	352	61,852	339	6,347,075	54	405,834	352	817,037	306	53,378
Florida.....	51	2,607	48	201,657	5	12,596	50	19,217	45	1,394
Genesee.....	267	53,031	260	7,753,000	79	1,728,901	266	1,103,056	245	40,759
Georgia.....	59	3,478	53	248,000	3	8,900	58	21,176	37	2,370
Holston.....	296	33,551	274	1,995,520	23	234,853	291	303,203	218	26,431
Idaho.....	64	10,846	63	628,550	16	38,500	63	115,282	61	8,982
Illinois.....	544	135,016	540	10,579,800	72	792,411	541	1,424,920	511	86,863
Indiana.....	472	96,800	465	7,429,145	74	1,170,209	466	932,237	425	62,420
Iowa-Des Moines.....	511	108,445	490	6,487,700	57	502,245	499	899,897	458	68,649
Kansas.....	291	67,890	278	4,569,465	49	549,744	285	592,627	260	48,417
Kentucky.....	172	20,501	163	1,204,900	20	47,482	171	197,399	123	15,394
Latin-American Mission.....	36	3,073	31	297,900	7	29,481	35	34,500	29	4,141
Lexington.....	76	15,394	71	876,200	29	105,434	73	120,355	61	6,420
Louisiana.....	104	9,510	98	374,790	37	25,097	103	76,335	91	4,909
Maine.....	215	20,196	210	1,723,800	30	110,328	212	323,112	180	15,970
Michigan.....	350	51,428	345	5,983,969	51	748,279	347	736,878	309	43,881
Minnesota.....	169	34,769	167	2,693,450	36	164,386	169	409,768	155	20,866
Mississippi.....	121	11,288	114	341,525	20	15,307	118	62,301	87	4,789
Missouri.....	365	63,755	351	4,720,031	59	649,470	364	685,373	323	45,552
Montana State.....	110	13,238	106	901,150	13	50,875	109	191,901	86	9,839
Nebraska.....	461	84,491	448	5,519,800	82	478,889	460	934,838	449	64,467
Newark.....	223	55,378	217	8,061,700	90	964,116	223	1,147,271	215	37,104
New England.....	191	61,376	183	9,708,654	63	1,102,871	190	1,032,213	184	34,581
New England South-ern.....	128	26,595	126	3,753,725	35	311,453	128	477,475	121	15,359
New Hampshire.....	111	15,057	107	1,517,025	15	101,165	110	212,587	93	9,370
New Jersey.....	336	70,703	331	8,785,341	110	798,387	335	1,227,098	325	60,809
New Mexico Mission.....	19	2,460	19	256,600	6	16,449	19	31,435	16	1,445
New York.....	241	40,185	230	9,074,650	42	807,091	240	1,172,046	205	20,561
New York East.....	230	82,755	223	14,933,225	99	2,376,074	230	1,651,212	218	43,954
North Carolina.....	85	9,101	82	509,775	17	17,369	84	83,780	72	5,196
North Dakota.....	141	14,222	130	966,900	13	34,654	137	175,911	116	9,750
North Indiana.....	397	87,620	385	6,227,400	61	507,884	397	958,102	378	65,422
North-East Ohio.....	541	157,435	526	14,635,944	100	2,264,065	540	1,866,320	494	110,974
Northern Minnesota.....	189	35,408	182	3,402,400	47	387,575	187	522,804	169	23,123
Northern New York.....	235	29,843	226	3,354,950	42	143,113	235	487,441	213	20,918
Northwest Indiana.....	261	66,034	256	5,783,050	53	491,934	258	592,233	253	42,856
Northwest Iowa.....	190	43,553	184	2,675,300	39	227,976	190	456,662	185	31,967

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936—Continued

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Northwest Kansas.....	126	18,918	122	\$1,426,400	18	\$166,180	121	\$196,348	115	16,409
Norwegian and Danish.....	64	6,553	62	896,700	24	141,700	63	142,858	54	5,235
Ohio.....	945	216,738	908	16,789,693	126	1,918,176	917	2,416,254	798	157,444
Oklahoma.....	201	46,320	193	3,639,420	44	838,234	197	488,251	196	34,407
Oregon.....	154	26,345	146	1,771,547	27	160,407	147	285,025	146	20,928
Pacific Chinese Mission.....	11	470	3	58,000	1	1,750	5	3,208	10	1,338
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	23	2,907	18	189,950	4	17,400	23	36,608	21	2,520
Pacific Northwest.....	241	42,308	233	2,589,520	72	350,502	236	497,521	228	33,704
Philadelphia.....	342	95,374	331	18,127,512	146	1,986,851	342	1,984,741	325	79,480
Pittsburgh.....	368	107,188	360	13,221,800	124	2,473,393	368	1,472,171	354	86,268
Rock River.....	289	87,196	280	18,894,600	102	3,940,471	288	1,496,915	275	59,955
Saint Johns River.....	53	11,161	53	1,820,025	21	305,233	53	224,682	50	8,844
Savannah.....	65	4,694	63	129,290	12	13,537	65	26,018	43	1,883
South Carolina.....	226	28,500	217	749,216	26	35,605	224	152,019	165	12,238
South Florida.....	28	4,184	27	239,660	9	21,035	28	25,166	27	1,600
Southern.....	75	10,504	72	701,850	17	47,020	74	119,845	62	7,661
Southern California.....	254	85,627	246	9,145,530	119	1,930,024	253	1,516,232	247	69,288
Southern Illinois.....	370	56,177	349	3,526,782	44	224,216	367	552,288	325	44,277
Southwest.....	65	4,319	61	339,978	18	41,772	65	50,106	59	2,222
Southwest Kansas.....	218	54,680	209	3,706,610	35	404,362	214	615,658	207	44,452
Tennessee.....	34	4,839	31	182,136	9	10,330	33	41,933	29	2,168
Texas.....	71	9,766	66	405,351	15	34,919	70	99,911	58	4,863
Troy.....	260	48,362	258	6,099,865	47	543,628	259	739,671	237	28,533
Upper Iowa.....	219	50,521	212	3,173,850	22	84,918	219	533,181	203	30,978
Upper Mississippi.....	67	6,138	66	191,437	15	23,279	67	33,640	60	2,773
Utah Mission.....	14	2,021	14	242,500	3	9,860	14	24,546	14	1,243
Vermont.....	88	10,328	84	780,900	7	21,904	87	129,531	73	5,724
Washington.....	226	24,660	221	2,008,350	60	243,842	226	285,721	175	12,428
West Texas.....	75	8,109	72	414,800	21	58,544	74	79,570	65	3,371
West Virginia.....	606	64,613	578	4,744,751	46	258,362	593	610,340	419	58,254
West Wisconsin.....	254	32,627	244	2,712,338	54	282,094	253	367,873	220	20,283
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	15	818	15	194,000	4	23,500	15	28,789	14	704
Wilkinson.....	269	42,001	264	3,863,390	40	162,717	264	538,404	240	36,086
Wisconsin.....	195	35,359	194	4,263,505	42	609,844	195	561,227	183	21,884
Wyoming.....	306	64,942	300	7,443,898	79	601,620	306	984,172	275	48,811
Wyoming State.....	33	6,147	33	348,000	12	38,572	32	67,652	29	4,229

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The first interest of the Wesleys in America was connected with a philanthropic movement started by Governor Oglethorpe in Georgia in 1733. They had apparently attracted his attention by their manner of life at Oxford, and in 1735 he invited them to come as spiritual advisers to his colony. Both accepted the invitation, and John Wesley remained until 1738, though Charles Wesley returned earlier. It was at this time that they first came into relations with the Moravians, through the colony established in the same vicinity by Count Zinzendorf.

In 1760 Philip Embury, a Wesleyan local preacher from Ireland, landed in New York with members of his Irish class, and 6 years later he gathered for regular worship a company of Methodists, who in 1768 erected and dedicated a

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Thomas P. Potter, statistician and assistant editor, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

chapel, since known as the "John Street Church." About the same time Robert Strawbridge, also an Irish Wesleyan preacher, assembled a small company in Frederick County, Md. Subsequently itinerant preachers were sent over by John Wesley, among them Thomas Rankin and Francis Asbury, and in 1773 the first annual conference was held in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War, notwithstanding the general adverse circumstances and the fact that Asbury alone of all the preachers sent over by Wesley remained in this country, the membership increased from 1,160 in 1773 to 14,988 in 1784. The declaration of peace found the societies still connected with the Church of England, though without leaders or church privileges, as many of the clergy had left their parishes, and consequently neither baptism nor the Lord's Supper was administered. On representation being made to Wesley, he set apart Dr. Thomas Coke, a presbyter of the Church of England, as superintendent and commissioned him to ordain Francis Asbury as joint superintendent with himself. Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey were also ordained as presbyters (or elders) for America. They arrived in America in the latter part of 1784, and on December 24 what has been known as the "Christmas conference" began in Baltimore, Md., 60 preachers meeting with Dr. Coke and his companions. A letter from Wesley was read announcing the preparation of a liturgy to be used by the traveling preachers, and the appointment of "Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury to be joint superintendents over our brethren in North America, as also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as elders among them by baptizing and administering the Lord's Supper." It was also stated that as "our American brethren are now totally disentangled both from the state and the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again, either with the one or with the other. They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church."

The conference then proceeded to form a Methodist Episcopal Church, and elected both Coke and Asbury superintendents or bishops. The Order of Worship and Articles of Religion prepared by Wesley were adopted, one article being added, recognizing allegiance to the United States Government; the rules and discipline were revised and accepted; and a number of preachers were ordained.

The first General Conference was held in 1792, and after that it was held quadrennially. At the conference of 1800 Richard Whatcoat was elected bishop, and in 1808 William McKendree, the first native American to occupy that office. Until 1808 all the ministers were members of the conference, but in that year a plan was adopted providing for a membership of delegates elected by the annual conferences. By 1872 the sentiment within the church in favor of lay representation had grown so strong that a new rule was adopted by which lay delegates were admitted into the General Conference. Later the question arose as to what was meant by the term "lay," and it was interpreted to include women as well as men.

From the beginning the growth of the church has been remarkable. In 1799 there were 272 itinerant ministers, who constituted the clergy in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and 61,351 communicants. In 1812 the number of ministers had increased to 688, and the membership to 195,357; and in 1831 the ministers numbered 2,010, and the membership 513,114. In 1845, when the denomination was divided into two parts by the withdrawal of the churches in the slaveholding States, the number of members who withdrew to form the southern wing of American Methodism approximated 460,000, of whom about 1,500 were itinerant ministers. Notwithstanding this loss the parent body reported in 1852 a membership of 728,700, with 4,513 itinerant ministers. In 1867 the membership had increased to 1,146,081; in 1890 to 2,240,354, with 15,423 ministers. In 1920 the denominational records showed a large increase by reason of the addition of 286,753 nonresident members. These had been carried on the records of the local churches, but by action of the General Conference of 1912 they have been reported in the minutes of the conferences in a separate column. This gave a total for 1920 of 4,680,741 members and 20,439 ministers. The General Conference of 1932 ordered that the nonresident-inactive members should be added to and counted as full members. This has been done only in part. The reports for 1937 show that in the United States there were 16,055 ministers and 4,364,342 members, including a part of the 688,763 inactive members and 3,481,503 enrolled in the Sunday schools. Including the work and workers in the mission fields, there were 18,445 ministers, 4,694,820 members, including a part of the 718,011 inactives and 3,778,629 enrolled in the Sunday schools.

The church has not been free from disagreements. In 1792 James O'Kelley, of Virginia, with a considerable body of sympathizers, withdrew because of objec-

tion to the episcopal power in appointing the preachers to their fields of labor, and organized the "Republican Methodists," who later joined with others in what has become known as the "Christian Church." Between 1813 and 1817 many of the Negro members in various sections of the Middle Atlantic States, believing that they were not treated fairly by their white brethren, withdrew and formed separate denominations of Negro Methodists, such as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Union Church of Africans (now the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church), and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

In 1830 the Methodist Protestant Church was organized as the outcome of a movement against episcopal power and for lay representation in church government. In 1843 the Wesleyan Methodist Connection was organized in the interests of a more emphatic protest against slavery and in objection to the episcopacy. Two years later the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, withdrew because of the antislavery agitation. The latest division was that of the Free Methodists, in 1860, on differences concerning secret societies, discipline, and certain doctrines, particularly sanctification. The other Methodist denominations in the United States arose otherwise than as secessions from the parent Methodist body.

The first Methodist Sunday school in America was established by Bishop Asbury in 1786, in Hanover County, Va. The denominational publishing interests are as old as the Methodist Episcopal Church itself, but the first definite organization, which later became known as the "Book Concern," was established in 1789. The Missionary Society, for home and foreign missions, was formed in 1819; the Sunday School Union, in 1827; the Tract Society, in 1852; the Board of Church Extension, in 1865; the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, in 1866; the Board of Education, in 1868; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in 1869; the Woman's Home Missionary Society, in 1880; and the Epworth League, in 1889.

By 1937 changes had been made in the church boards, with the result that the following boards were carrying on the benevolent work of the church: Board of Foreign Missions; Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; Board of Education, including schools for Negroes, the church school, and the Epworth League; Board of Hospitals, Homes and Deaconess Work; Board of Pensions and Relief; Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals; and, in connection with other religious bodies, the American Bible Society; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Missionary Society.

The constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as adopted at the General Conference of 1900 and approved by the annual conferences, has three divisions: Articles of Religion, General Rules, and Articles of Organization and Government. The Articles of Religion are those drawn up by John Wesley, based upon the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-third, which has reference to allegiance to the Government of the United States. The General Rules deal specifically with the conduct of church members and the duties of certain church officers, particularly the class leaders. The Articles of Organization and Government lay down the general principles of the organization and conduct of churches and conferences.

In 1935 the Committee on Union, appointed by the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Methodist Protestant churches submitted a plan of union, to be voted on by the three churches. In 1936 the General Conference and the annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church accepted the plan and the General Conference and most of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church (the remaining conferences voting in the spring of 1937) also ratified the plan. In 1937 the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, voted favorably and on April 29, 1938, the General Conference cast the final vote in favor of union. Delegates have been elected and the Uniting Conference will begin its work in Kansas City, Mo., on April 26, 1939. In the United States the new church, the Methodist Church, will have 50 bishops, 24,900 ministers, 7,386,000 members, and 5,600,000 enrolled in the Sunday schools. Including the foreign work, there will be 65 bishops, 27,400 ministers, 7,741,300 members, and 5,915,900 enrolled in the Sunday schools. The church has entered cordially into all general movements for church unity, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented in the Commission for a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, initiated by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is identified with the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

DOCTRINE

In theology the Methodist Episcopal Church is Arminian, and its doctrines are set forth in the Articles of Religion, Wesley's published sermons, and his Notes on the New Testament. These emphasize belief in the Trinity, the fall of man and his need of repentance, freedom of the will, sanctification, future rewards and punishments, and the sufficiency of the Scriptures for salvation. The doctrine of sanctification or Christian perfection, as held by Methodists, and which is regarded as distinctively a Methodist doctrine, does not imply an absolute and sinless perfection, but "a freedom from sin, from evil desires and evil tempers, and from pride." It is regarded as not usually, if ever, attained at the moment of conversion, but as being attainable by faith and that only, and members are exhorted to seek it in this life.

Two sacraments are recognized: Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The first is administered both to infants and adults; as to the mode, sprinkling is preferred, though in the case of adult converts, choice of sprinkling, pouring, or immersion is given. The one condition required of those who seek admission to church membership is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins." Each applicant is expected to evidence this desire by a variety of proofs, indicating the purpose to lead an honorable, peaceful, modest life, abstaining from anything that "is not for the glory of God." There are certain special advices to church members in regard to temperance, marriage and divorce, amusements, etc.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes the local church, the ministry, and the system of conferences.

The local church is ordinarily a single congregation with its own pastor (a separate pastor). To meet the needs of small congregations, unable to support a separate pastor, two or more congregations may be united in a circuit, all being under the care of one pastor. Each pastorate, whether it be a single congregation or a circuit, is termed a "charge," and appointments by the annual conferences are to charges, not to churches.

The membership of the local church is distinctly a lay membership; ministers are members of the annual conferences (explained later). Lay members are of two classes—full members and preparatory members. Full members are those who have been formally received into membership on recommendation of the official board, or the leaders' and stewards' meeting, and with the approval of the pastor. Preparatory members (formerly called probationers) are those who, after they have been instructed so as to be "wise unto salvation," may, on recommendation of the boards of the church, and with the approval of the pastor, be received into full membership. Preparatory members are entitled to all church privileges, but may not vote or be voted for, and are included in all statistics of church membership as preparatory members on roll. Full lay members, both male and female, have a vote in all church matters, and are eligible to local church offices and to membership in the quarterly and district conferences and in the General Conference. Each charge is represented in the united session of the annual conference by a lay delegate elected by the charge. The United Session deals with all questions except those pertaining to the personnel of the conference. Women are now eligible for the ministry as local preachers, but not for conference membership.

For instruction and spiritual help probationers and members are assigned to classes, over which leaders are appointed. The business of the local church is generally conducted by an official board, while the property is held by trustees. The charges also have Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, aid societies, and such other organizations as may be desired.

The church officers include the pastor, class leaders, stewards, trustees, superintendents of Sunday schools, and presidents of other societies. The pastor is appointed by the bishop in annual conference; the class leader, by the pastor; local preachers and exhorters are licensed by the quarterly or district conference; and other officers are elected or nominated by the various departments or by the pastor, but are confirmed by the quarterly conference. The official board, consisting of practically the same members as the quarterly conference, meets monthly under the presidency of the pastor.

The regular ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes two orders—deacons and elders. Under certain conditions, however, it has been the policy of the church to use laymen as exhorters and local preachers. A local preacher

is usually a layman adjudged to have "gifts, grace, and usefulness," who is licensed to preach by the district conference or the quarterly conference in whose jurisdiction he resides, but is not expected to give up his ordinary business. He becomes a member of the quarterly conference, is under its supervision, and his license must be renewed annually, and, on meeting the requirements of study and service, may be ordained deacon and later elder.

The regular ministry, generally spoken of as traveling preachers or itinerant ministers, is presented in the official minutes of the church under two heads—on trial and members of annual conferences.

Under the first head, members on trial are local preachers who have been certified by a district or quarterly conference, and have been received into an annual conference "on trial." After 2 years, on passing an examination in a prescribed course of study, they are eligible to ordination as deacons and to election to full membership in the conference. They have authority to solemnize matrimony, administer baptism, and assist in the administration of the Lord's Supper. After serving as deacons for 2 years and having completed the 4-year course of study, they are eligible to election by conferences and to ordination by a bishop as elders. Some qualifications, or allowances, are made in the case of candidates for the ministry who come from theological seminaries under the auspices of the church or from other ecclesiastical bodies.

Deacons and elders are members of annual conferences and are classed as effective, supernumerary, or retired. Elders have power to consecrate the elements of the Lord's Supper and are eligible to appointment as district superintendents, to a pastoral charge, or to some other church office, or for election as bishops. Originally, pastors, or "itinerants," as they were termed, moved every 6 months, and then every year. In 1804 the maximum length of a pastorate was fixed at 2 years; in 1864, at 3; in 1888, at 5; and in 1900 the time limit was removed entirely. Supernumeraries and retired ministers are elders or traveling ministers, who, temporarily or permanently, are classed as incapacitated for effective service. A "located" traveling minister is one whose membership in the annual conferences is discontinued, although he retains his ordination and holds the position of a local elder or deacon in a quarterly conference.

District superintendents, or presiding elders, as they were formerly termed, are elders appointed by the bishops for limited terms, to represent them in the care of the interests of the church in particular districts. They visit the churches, preside at quarterly and district conferences, and supervise traveling and local preachers.

Bishops, also called general superintendents, are elders elected by the General Conference and consecrated by three bishops, or by one bishop and two elders. They preside at general conferences and at annual conferences, according to special assignments by the board of bishops, make annual appointments to pastoral charges, ordain deacons and elders, and have general oversight of the religious work of the church.

The system of conferences includes quarterly, district, mission, annual, central, and general conferences.

The quarterly conference, identical in membership with the official board in each pastoral charge, is the highest authority in the station or circuit for the purpose of local administration.

The district conference, a convenience rather than an integral part of the conference system, is made up of the traveling and local preachers of a district, the district stewards, and other representatives. It meets once or twice a year, under the presidency of a bishop or a district superintendent, and its duties are nearly identical with those of the quarterly conference, though it reviews the mutual relations of charges as well as their internal affairs.

The annual conference is an administrative and not a legislative body. Its membership is confined to traveling ministers, whether effective, supernumerary, or retired; and all members, together with those on trial, are required to attend. It receives reports from pastors, district superintendents, and statisticians; the bishop ordains candidates for deacon's and elder's orders, and appoints the ministers to their charges; ministerial delegates are elected to the General Conference; and questions of discipline are decided. A lay conference, composed of a delegate from each pastoral charge in the conference, meets each year, joins with the ministers in the united session, and, once in 4 years, elects lay delegates to the General Conference.

The General Conference is the highest body in the church and is the general legislative and judicial body. First held in 1792, it was established as a delegated body in 1812, pursuant to legislation enacted at the conference in 1808. It con-

venes quadrennially and is composed of ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers. It is presided over by the bishops, who, however, are not delegated members thereof, but are members ex-officio, with limited privileges. It authorizes the organization of annual and mission conferences, and fixes their boundaries; it elects the bishops, official editors, publishing agents, book committee, the corresponding secretaries and boards of managers of the administrative societies of the church, the members of the different boards of trustees, and local book committees at New York and Cincinnati.

A mission, home or foreign, is constituted on the basis of a district conference, the bishop in charge appointing a superintendent. If a mission consists of more than one district, a district superintendent for each district is usually appointed, the superintendent exercising general supervision. The ministers in the mission retain their membership in their annual conferences. As missions develop, they are organized into mission conferences with the powers of annual conferences, except that they do not elect delegates to the General Conference, nor vote on constitutional changes.

Each church is practically independent in the conduct of its own financial affairs, though subject to the general ecclesiastical system. The salary of a pastor is fixed by an estimating committee of the quarterly conference of the charge he serves; that of a district superintendent, by the stewards of his district; that of a bishop, by the Book Committee of the church. The Book Committee divides the total amount necessary for episcopal salaries and expenses and for the expenses of general and judicial conferences among the annual conferences, they in turn informing each church of its share.

The General Conference and the annual conferences are incorporated, with boards of trustees which have charge of these funds.

The support of retired ministers, their wives, widows, and children, and the assistance of ministers who may be in financial straits are provided for from the dividends of the Book Concern, which can be applied to no other purpose, and from special contributions and invested funds.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a liturgy based on the English prayer book, though abridged and changed materially, but large liberty is allowed in its use. Characteristic services are the love feast, regarded as reviving the *Agape* of the Primitive Church, at which all present partake of bread and water, while engaged in religious conference and testimony, and the watch-night service at the close of the old and the beginning of the new year.

WORK

The denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is carried on by two classes of organizations—those whose managers are appointed directly by the General Conference and are answerable immediately to it, and those responsible to the General Conference only indirectly or through their individual members. To the first class belong the administrative boards and societies of the church, namely, the Book Committee; the Board of Foreign Missions; the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; the Board of Education, including the Department of Educational Institutions, the Department of Education for Negroes, the Department of Church Schools, and the Department of the Epworth League; the University Senate; the Board of Pensions and Relief; the American Bible Society; the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals; the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work; the World Service Commission; the Trustees of Chartered Fund; the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Trustees of John Street Church, New York; and the General Conference Commissions, such as the Commission on Unification, the Commission on Courses of Study, the Commission on World Peace, etc. These are all directly answerable to, and under the control of, the General Conference, the members of the boards and, in nearly all cases, the executive officers being selected by the General Conference.

To the second class belong the women's societies for home and foreign missions, many local city missionary and church extension societies, the various annual conference preachers' aid societies, the hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, deaconess homes, ladies' aid societies in local churches, and a great variety of organizations for the conduct of institutional and general work. They generally have independent charters, and are subject only to the general ecclesiastical control of the church. They elect their own officers and raise and expend their own funds, it being always understood that in the conduct of their work they shall conform to the ecclesiastical rules and act in harmony with the General Conference boards.

The chief agencies through which the home missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was conducted, until January 1, 1907, were the Missionary Society, the Board of Church Extension, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and the National City Evangelization Union, formed by the alliance of the various local city missionary and church extension societies. Beginning with January 1907 the home mission work of the Missionary Society was transferred to the Board of Church Extension, which then became the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. From its organization in 1819 until the close of 1906, the Missionary Society had included both home and foreign work.

The Missionary Society from 1819 to 1907 had charge of all the missionary work of the church, both at home and abroad. January 1 of this later date, they began to function as two boards, the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Board of Foreign Missions is what its name indicates, and has the oversight of all the missionary work outside of the United States, except Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, these being under the home board. The fields of foreign work are Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, and South America.

In 1937 there were 254 men and 282 women, including wives of missionaries, at work in the field under the Board of Foreign Missions, and 76 men and 157 widows of missionaries were on the retired list. There were 525 active and 218 retired missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There were 2,380 members of foreign conferences, 3,783 local preachers, besides many unordained workers.

In 1937, there were 314,400 preparatory members on roll, 330,500 full members, 6,108 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 297,100; Epworth Leagues with 63,700 members, 2,675 churches, and 1,950 parsonages. The value of mission property was approximately \$35,000,000. The total contribution in the foreign field was \$2,144,000.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church is authorized to carry on missionary work in the United States and its possessions, exclusive of the Philippine Islands. Disbursements for church building purposes in 1938 were \$179,000 to 50 churches, with a total outstanding of \$4,213,000 loaned to 921 churches. There were 2,550 workers under the board during the year. There was \$660,000 disbursed for home mission workers and \$234,000 for church extension. The regular income for the year was \$942,000.

During the year work was carried on in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and in every conference in the United States. Church extension aid was given in 82 of the 90 conferences listed. The work is grouped as Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Dominican (interdenominational), Latin American, Mountain Missions, Oriental Missions, etc.

The home mission work has been carried on as a nationally organized enterprise since 1819. The church extension work was organized on a national basis in 1864. In 1907 the home mission work and the work of church extension were united in one agency. Since the beginning of the church extension work more than 20,000 church and parsonage building enterprises have been aided either by donations or loans, or both. The board has a permanent fund of more than \$5,000,000. Outstanding loans to churches were \$4,213,308 in October 1938.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society held its first annual meeting in 1882, at which time Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, wife of President Hayes, was elected president. This organization reports \$17,875 as the receipts for its first year. The work has grown from that time, and in 1937 there were 12,500 organizations with a total membership of 261,800. The receipts for 1937 were \$2,318,000.

The purpose of this organization is to do missionary work in the bounds of the United States and its outlying possessions. It maintains schools and homes for the mountaineers of the southern country, and devotes much time and money to New Mexico and southern California, and also in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. It has hospitals, homes, and schools.

The deaconess work of the church has played a large part in this organization. Their immigrant work, the task of looking after young women coming from foreign countries, has headquarters in New York City, Boston, and Angel Island, in the harbor of San Francisco. They do considerable work among the Indians of the western country, among the Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans, and with white people and colored people. Thus their hands are out to render help to the needy, the distressed, the ignorant, the sick, and all classes who can be brought under their care throughout the homeland.

The National City Evangelization Union, which had for its special field the foreign population of the cities, has been merged into the Department of Cities

of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Commission on Evangelism has likewise been merged into the Department of Evangelism of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Its particular mode of operation has been to hold institutes in the leading cities for the purpose of arousing the churches to a sense of their responsibility.

At the General Conference of 1916, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., fundamental changes were made in the organization of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. With respect to its work, it has now established five different departments—the Department of Church Extension, to encourage the erection of new churches in communities not already adequately supplied, to assist in the building of churches and parsonages, and to give special attention to church architecture; the Department of City Work, to promote religious and social work through the city societies, with special reference to the religious condition of the foreign-speaking peoples; the Department of Rural Work, to promote the interests of the rural church and to encourage the organization of rural societies, etc.; the Department of Frontier Work, to encourage the organization of new churches wherever desirable, and to cooperate with the Board of Sunday Schools and other denominational boards in preventing overlapping and in making effectual the work on the frontier; and the Department of Evangelism, to cooperate with the district superintendents and pastors in evangelistic campaigns, and to cooperate with the Board of Education in promoting evangelistic work in schools, colleges, and universities.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1869 for the purpose of sending missionaries to the women of those countries to which the Methodist Episcopal Church sends the Christian message. Two women were sent to India the first year—a teacher and a doctor. In 1937, the work begun by Dr. Clara A. Swain had grown to 33 hospitals and dispensaries, with 881 workers, with 23,844 in-patients and 277,600 patient-days, 3,035 major and 3,872 minor operations, and 3,611 obstetrical cases in the hospitals. There were 54,000 treatments given to out-patients and 376,900 treatments were given in the dispensaries. The educational work started by Isabella Thoburn in a small room in Lucknow, India, with 6 pupils, reported in 1937, 1,080 schools, 20 Bible schools, and 16 colleges, with 67,600 pupils, of whom 35,300 were Christians. Though there are a few boys, most of these students are girls in the grades; but there are nearly 1,600 young women in the 16 Christian colleges in the Orient in which this organization cooperates.

In 1937 there were 525 missionaries, 827 native workers in the hospitals, 3,381 native teachers and 4,154 native workers in the general field, a total 8,362 native workers. During the year the 15,833 societies, with 351,800 members, raised \$1,450,000 for the work of the society.

The missionaries of this organization for 70 years have been establishing Christian ideals and building up Christian communities in 19 countries. The possibility and desirability of educating women has frequently been demonstrated in the schools of the society to those who doubted both the possibility and the desirability of such education. Besides educational and medical work, other methods have been used—evangelistic, social, industrial—to convey the message of Jesus to the women of the Orient, Africa, and Latin America.

In order to carry on this work abroad it has been necessary to educate the women in this country to an interest in the women and children in other lands. Study books, magazines, and missionaries bring correct information direct from the 19 countries where the missionaries are at work. In 1937 there were 87,000 subscriptions to the magazine published in the United States by the society. The broadening of the interests of women here is perhaps as valuable as the work done abroad.

It will be noticed that there are almost no missionaries employed in European countries; nearly all the pastors or other helpers are native to the land, in charge of what is practically home mission work of the same type as that carried on in this country, but classed as foreign missionary work because outside of the limits of the United States and under the care of the Foreign Mission Board.

The educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States now covers the responsibility for all of its educational institutions, including Wesley Foundations, institutions for Negroes, deaconess training schools, and religious education and training in the local church through the Sunday school and the Epworth League.

A summary of the educational institutions in the United States under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of 1935 shows that there were 5 universities, 36 colleges, 7 junior colleges, 20 secondary schools, 5 theolog-

ical schools, 3 training schools, and 15 colleges and secondary schools for Negroes. There were 3,000 members of the faculty and administrative officers, 67,000 students, with a total of 256,000 graduates since the founding of the various schools. The estimated value of the property was \$94,858,000 with endowments of \$100,-040,000 and a current expense budget of \$20,604,000.

Originally the Board of Education was the agency charged by the General Conference with the promotion and supervision of the educational interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The board was organized in 1868 and its first large responsibility was the administration of the Student Loan Fund. In 1935, this fund, formed by the annual Children's Day offerings of Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools, had an aggregate of more than \$3,000,000. Since 1873, loans amounting to \$7,281,700 have been made to 49,348 students. The offering for 1937 amounted to \$82,300. When repaid, the money is again loaned for the same purpose to successive generations of students. Beneficiaries must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, except in a few special cases, must be in attendance at one of the schools of the church, by which they are recommended to the board.

The General Conference of 1924 provided for a united Board of Education to which was committed the work formerly under the care of the Board of Education, the Board of Education for Negroes, the Board of Sunday Schools, and the Board of Epworth League.

The work of the former Board of Education is now administered through the Department of Educational Institutions of the consolidated board. The board was charged by the General Conference of 1908 with a special responsibility for a group of schools for white people in the mountains of the South. The mistake had been made of founding too many schools, but a few years ago the Board of Education adopted a new policy. Wherever possible, the institutions that gave little promise of being more than local schools were turned over to the public school authorities. Elsewhere, the board gave ample notice that in the near future it would withdraw from elementary education and support only the college preparatory and special courses, thus, nine of the schools are likely to be maintained and five of the best, where permanence is reasonably sure, were selected for enlarged appropriations sufficient to develop suitable plants and adequate teaching forces. Within a short time, unless the work is halted by the lack of funds, these five schools will undoubtedly be equal to any denominational schools in the South.

The Board of Education was prominent in the organization and maintenance of the Interdenominational Council of Church Boards of Education, with headquarters in New York City, which aids all its constituent denominations in vigorous publicity campaigns for men and money, and acts as a general clearing house for information on all phases of Christian education.

The Department of Education for Negroes, formerly the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now has its headquarters at 740 Rush Street, Chicago, where all the units of the Board of Education are located. This society was organized in 1866 for the purpose of aiding the recently emancipated slaves and their children to establish schools and churches, so that they might be able to secure such an education as would fit them for citizenship in a Christian republic. This educational work has been carried on at many centers in the Southern States. During the 70 years of its existence the society has contributed to the education of more than 250,000 young people of the Negro race, with 5,286 students in 1935. At the present time it has 15 institutions of learning. One of these, Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., provides a theological training school for the Christian ministry in the Negro churches. At Nashville, Tenn., is located Meharry Medical College, from which over 2,300 physicians have been graduated, and in which in 1935 there were 265 young men and women in training for medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and professional nursing. Besides these, there are a few other schools whose principal work is to give a normal training that will prepare young men and women of the Negro race to become public school teachers among their own people. In addition to this, industrial training, including agriculture and domestic science, is given in nearly all of the schools. The number of teachers and students in these schools in 1935 was 5,619.

The society has raised and used for buildings, equipment, and running expenses \$10,000,000 since the time of its foundation. Its buildings, grounds, and equipment were valued at \$4,906,000 in 1935 and the current expense was \$1,085,000.

The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1892. Its function is to fix standards, scholastic and financial, on the basis of

which the Board of Education, after careful investigation, shall report and classify the schools and colleges of the church. During the more than a quarter of a century of its existence it has effected a marked improvement in academic instruction, scholastic method, and material equipment, with a steadily increasing influence for good in all sections of the country.

The hospitals, homes for children, the aged, and deaconesses are under the supervision of the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work. The statistics for 1936 show 73 hospitals with property valued at \$52,000,000, endowments of \$12,000,000, with 9,208 beds, 1,800 nurses, and 2,700 nurses in training, serving 221,000 patients during the year at a cost of over \$9,000,000, of which \$1,800,000 was free and part-pay service. There were 45 homes for the aged, with property valued at \$8,600,000 and endowments of \$4,250,000, with 2,600 guests and expenses of \$1,108,000 of which \$282,000 was free work. The 43 homes for children had a property value of \$6,225,000, endowments of \$2,290,000, and 3,857 guests at an expense of \$818,000, with free service valued at \$348,000. There were 25 homes for business girls and young men, property value \$1,340,000, endowment \$61,000, with 803 residents, and expenses \$120,000 of which \$10,000 was free service. The 6 deaconess training schools were valued at \$255,000 with endowments of \$384,000, and 297 students at an expense of \$57,600; there were 5 deaconess schools, property value \$590,000, endowments \$142,000, pupils 270, and expenses \$70,000. The 45 deaconess homes had a property value of \$2,786,000, endowments of \$648,000, with 463 residents, and expenses \$293,000.

The Deaconess Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin in 1887 in connection with the Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions. All the deaconesses are under the control and supervision of the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work. The 1,050 deaconesses in the United States and Mexico who are in active service are working under the direction of the church as teachers, pastors' assistants, directors of religious education, pastors, nurses in hospitals and other institutions, and as welfare and social service workers in settlements, children's homes, and in other types of work. The deaconess is distinguished from other women workers of the church because of her official relationship, not by the type of work she is doing.

The Department of Church Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly known as the Board of Sunday Schools) is responsible for the promotion of Sunday schools, weekday schools of religious education, and daily vacation church schools, also for the training of workers for these schools throughout the denomination at home and abroad. It supports Sunday-school missionaries and directors of religious education in the field, who devote themselves to the work of organizing new schools and improving those already established both in the United States and in foreign countries. The department aids needy schools by free grants of lesson materials, literature, and supplies. It conducts an intensive educational program in all the schools of the denomination in the interest of raising their educational, missionary, and evangelistic efficiency. The work of the department is supported by a designated percentage of the receipts of the Board of Education (of which it is a part), and is further aided by the annual Rally Day offerings of the Sunday schools. In 1937 the Sunday schools contributed \$2,402,000 for current expenses of the schools, besides large sums for World Service and other benevolences.

Among the organizations reported in 1906 was the Tract Society, one of the oldest societies in the church. That, however, was consolidated in 1907 with the Board of Education, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Board of Sunday Schools of the church, and in 1908 the General Conference directed that these three boards should transfer the tract funds in their possession to the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, share and share alike; said funds to be administered by the said mission boards in harmony with the purposes of the donors. These two boards were directed to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tract literature, and under the direction of their board of managers to make distribution of said funds in their respective fields. The book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church is editor of all tracts issued by the Book Concern.

The Epworth League, organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1889, is the official young people's society of the church, and takes the place in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Christian Endeavor Society in other denominations. A senior chapter is found in nearly every church of the denomination, and junior chapters in many of them. The membership of the League in 1937 made up of seniors, young people, intermediates, and juniors, was 456,000. The features of the League are the departments of spiritual work, world evangelism, mercy and help, and literary and social work.

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly known as the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) is one of the official benevolent boards of the church. It was organized by the General Conference to teach the young people and children of the church the principles of true temperance, to pledge them to lines of total abstinence, and to enlist her voters to stand for complete prohibition. The board publishes and circulates temperance leaflets, pamphlets, and books by the millions of copies, supplies speakers to aid in temperance campaigns, and conducts a press service which gives the most up-to-date prohibition news and argument to all the important newspapers and magazines in the United States.

The publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now the Methodist Book Concern, was established in 1789 in Philadelphia and later removed to New York City. In 1820 a branch house was located in Cincinnati, Ohio, which in 1840 became a separate corporation. These two houses were united by the General Conference in 1912; it is now the Methodist Book Concern, with headquarters at both New York and Cincinnati. According to its charter, the profits, after the demands for capital are supplied, are devoted to the support of retired preachers and to the widows and orphans of preachers. The publication and sale of books and Sunday-school supplies are very large, and about \$250,000 a year is contributed to the fund for conference claimants, called in the early days of the church the "worn-out preachers."

The Book Committee, elected by the General Conference, is a most important factor in the organization of the church. In the intervals between the annual meeting of the conference, it may be said to exercise authority over the temporal affairs of the church in the following particulars: It has supervision of the publishing interests, and examines carefully into their condition; fixes the salaries of the bishops, publishing agents, and official editors not otherwise provided for; has power, under certain limitations, to discontinue any depository or periodical; and estimates the amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of the General Conferences and the judiciary conferences, and makes apportionment of the different amounts to be raised by the annual conferences.

The official periodical literature of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes Religion in Life, nine Christian Advocates, including three foreign language papers, The Epworth Herald, and various semiofficial and unofficial publications which are identified with the church, but are not under the control of the General Conference. The church school periodicals, under the supervision of an editor elected by the General Conference, include five monthly magazines of religious education; six quarterlies of closely graded lessons; five of the international group lessons and four of the international uniform lessons; five story papers; and study course textbooks for children and young people.

The Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Pennsylvania in 1794. Its object is the relief of the itinerant and retired ministers and their dependents, and it is the oldest chartered organization connected with the church.

The Board of Pensions and Relief, successor to the Board of Conference Claimants, was organized in 1908 "to minister to retired ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers." The General Conference of 1912 authorized this board to inaugurate a campaign to raise \$5,000,000 for this purpose. Later the objective was raised to \$10,000,000, and still later to \$20,000,000.

The American Bible Society has been one of the official agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a century. In 1836 it was incorporated into the church program and has had its sympathy and support ever since. During the century the Scriptures or portions thereof have been translated into 1,021 languages and dialects, and today, in 200 languages and dialects, the Scriptures are distributed in the United States and 40 other countries.

The World Service Commission was established in 1924, and is the successor and outcome of certain earlier organizations and movements within the church, such as the Commission of Finance, the Centenary, and the Council of Boards of Benevolences and its Committee on Conservation and Advance. It examines and determines the budgets of the constituent boards each year, authorizes the total world service askings, and fixes the ratio of distribution to the boards. It provides for the distribution of the world service responsibility to the various areas of the church and supervises the methods of the world service promotion.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in recent years has taken an active part in the Oxford and Edinburgh conferences; held the National Methodist Council at which over 4,100 delegates registered, to face squarely the question of our opportunities and responsibilities; observed the two-hundredth anniversary of John Wesley's Aldersgate experience; has taken part in the Madras Conference on foreign mission work; and is planning for the Uniting Conference in April 1939, when, as a result of the votes of the Annual and General conferences of the three churches—the Methodist Episcopal; the Methodist Episcopal, South; and the Methodist Protestant—these three churches will unite to become the Methodist Church, with over 7,000,000 members.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Protestant Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been received into the local churches by vote of the congregations, upon profession of faith. Persons received on probation and children enrolled for instruction are not included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,498	260	1,238	17.4	82.6
Members, number.....	148,288	54,831	93,457	37.0	63.0
Average membership per church.....	99	211	75		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	57,520	21,479	36,041	37.3	62.7
Female.....	82,414	31,875	50,539	38.7	61.3
Sex not reported.....	8,354	1,477	6,877	17.7	82.3
Males per 100 females.....	69.8	67.4	71.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8,262	3,157	5,105	38.2	61.8
13 years and over.....	124,863	48,230	76,633	38.6	61.4
Age not reported.....	15,163	3,444	11,719	22.7	77.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	6.2	6.1	6.2		
Church edifices, number.....	1,446	255	1,191	17.6	82.4
Value—number reporting.....	1,419	255	1,164	18.0	82.0
Amount reported.....	\$12,533,926	\$7,696,675	\$4,837,251	61.4	38.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$12,351,701	\$7,629,725	\$4,721,976	61.8	38.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$182,225	\$66,950	\$115,275	36.7	63.3
Average value per church.....	\$8,533	\$30,183	\$4,156		
Debt—number reporting.....	180	114	66	63.3	36.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,304,239	\$1,183,354	\$120,885	90.7	9.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	694	80	614	11.5	88.5
Parsonages, number.....	854	170	684	19.9	80.1
Value—number reporting.....	686	162	524	23.6	76.4
Amount reported.....	\$2,208,873	\$1,006,000	\$1,202,873	45.5	54.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,463	257	1,206	17.6	82.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,704,717	\$924,318	\$780,399	54.2	45.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$667,668	\$288,318	\$379,350	43.2	56.8
All other salaries.....	\$97,460	\$67,303	\$30,157	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$171,556	\$81,149	\$90,407	47.3	52.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....					
.....	\$136,247	\$116,006	\$20,241	85.1	14.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$326,824	\$215,346	\$111,478	65.9	34.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$36,127	\$16,254	\$19,873	45.0	55.0
Home missions.....	\$26,568	\$13,329	\$13,239	50.2	49.8
Foreign missions.....	\$26,967	\$13,008	\$13,959	48.2	51.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$120,085	\$60,889	\$59,196	50.7	49.3
All other purposes.....	\$95,215	\$52,716	\$42,499	55.4	44.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,165	\$3,597	\$647		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,331	244	1,087	18.3	81.7
Officers and teachers.....	16,349	5,034	11,315	30.8	69.2
Scholars.....	121,983	47,572	74,411	39.0	61.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	34	61	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	737	296	441	40.2	59.8
Scholars.....	5,171	2,141	3,030	41.4	58.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	13	21	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	280	104	176	37.1	62.9
Scholars.....	1,433	898	535	62.7	37.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	—	6	—	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	29	—	29	—	(²)
Scholars.....	230	—	230	—	100.0

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	1,498	2,239	2,473	2,825
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-741	-234	-352	—
Percent.....	-33.1	-9.5	-12.5	—
Members, number	148,288	192,171	186,908	178,544
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-43,883	5,263	8,364	—
Percent.....	-22.8	2.8	4.7	—
Average membership per church.....	99	86	76	63
Church edifices, number	1,446	2,109	2,266	2,457
Value—number reporting.....	1,419	2,094	2,266	2,442
Amount reported.....	\$12,533,926	\$16,817,278	\$7,944,467	\$6,053,048
Average value per church.....	\$8,833	\$8,031	\$3,506	\$2,479
Debt—number reporting.....	180	249	250	244
Amount reported.....	\$1,304,239	\$1,496,175	\$484,679	\$247,524
Parsonages, number	854	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	686	737	679	661
Amount reported.....	\$2,208,873	\$2,951,550	\$1,385,160	\$910,645
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,463	2,160	2,393	—
Amount reported.....	\$1,704,717	\$3,137,211	\$1,509,243	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$667,668	\$2,581,210	\$1,352,530	—
All other salaries.....	\$97,460			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$171,556			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$136,247			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$326,824	\$547,120	\$156,713	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$36,127			
Home missions.....	\$26,568			
Foreign missions.....	\$26,967			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$120,085	\$8,881	\$631	—
All other purposes.....	\$95,215			
Not classified.....	—	—	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,165	\$1,452	\$631	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,331	1,917	2,081	2,118
Officers and teachers.....	16,349	19,171	20,778	18,970
Scholars.....	121,983	173,438	177,918	141,086

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Protestant Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference or mission in the Methodist Protestant Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 female.	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,498	260	1,238	148,288	54,831	93,457	57,520	82,414	8,354	69.8	1,331	16,349	121,983
NEW ENGLAND:													
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	117	61	56	54	63	-----	(1)	2	22	160
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	48	11	37	3,213	1,039	2,174	1,204	1,979	30	60.8	43	602	3,449
New Jersey.....	40	20	20	3,462	2,226	1,236	1,263	2,199	-----	57.4	40	752	5,138
Pennsylvania.....	93	22	71	15,034	8,856	6,178	6,136	8,898	-----	69.0	90	1,405	11,792
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
Ohio.....	141	20	121	18,277	6,236	12,041	7,297	10,504	476	69.5	136	1,955	14,862
Indiana.....	75	16	59	6,236	2,471	3,765	2,377	3,472	387	68.5	72	1,010	6,855
Illinois.....	49	4	45	3,544	594	2,950	1,422	2,122	-----	67.0	44	593	3,866
Michigan.....	82	11	71	3,940	1,291	2,649	1,527	2,413	-----	63.3	80	897	6,526
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	16	2	14	1,737	388	1,349	722	1,015	-----	71.1	15	234	1,292
Missouri.....	34	3	31	1,928	300	1,628	537	852	539	63.0	29	253	1,540
Kansas.....	12	2	10	1,609	526	1,083	659	950	-----	69.4	12	190	1,461
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	23	4	19	3,381	1,230	2,151	1,328	2,053	-----	64.7	21	317	2,608
Maryland.....	141	32	109	19,638	10,091	9,547	7,458	11,686	494	63.8	136	2,204	18,074
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	5	-----	1,440	1,440	-----	590	880	-----	63.6	5	107	1,132
Virginia.....	45	4	41	4,868	803	4,065	1,875	2,710	283	69.2	38	497	4,010
West Virginia.....	192	8	184	14,540	3,446	11,094	4,715	6,448	3,377	73.1	185	1,730	11,771
North Carolina.....	140	34	106	20,152	7,312	12,840	8,196	10,223	1,933	81.8	129	1,645	14,672
South Carolina.....	19	3	16	1,630	284	1,346	629	960	41	65.5	16	105	446
Georgia.....	35	7	28	1,810	549	1,261	854	956	-----	89.3	25	167	984
Florida.....	8	4	4	220	121	99	82	138	-----	59.4	5	35	180
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	18	2	16	836	75	761	151	249	436	60.6	10	71	484
Tennessee.....	19	3	16	1,046	136	910	466	580	-----	80.3	12	77	511
Alabama.....	54	12	42	6,219	2,521	3,698	2,621	3,598	-----	72.8	43	383	3,188
Mississippi.....	87	5	82	5,112	316	4,796	2,157	2,955	-----	73.0	58	351	2,342
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	48	8	40	2,884	687	2,197	1,238	1,645	1	75.3	30	243	1,487
Louisiana.....	40	6	34	2,831	549	2,282	1,087	1,637	107	66.4	25	184	1,294
Oklahoma.....	25	5	20	1,444	261	1,183	552	862	-----	67.5	23	219	1,243
Texas.....	4	3	1	322	204	118	113	209	-----	54.1	4	35	116
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	3	-----	818	818	-----	210	358	250	58.7	3	66	500

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,498	2,239	2,473	2,825	148,288	192,171	186,908	178,544	8,262	124,863	15,163	6.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	2	3	5	4	117	90	128	161	3	114	-----	2.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	48	62	75	67	3,213	3,804	4,376	3,890	76	3,094	43	2.4
New Jersey.....	40	45	46	50	3,462	4,755	6,076	5,248	91	3,137	234	2.8
Pennsylvania.....	93	117	130	122	15,034	16,336	15,015	12,317	472	13,202	1,360	3.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	141	192	233	246	18,277	23,326	25,629	23,494	950	16,774	553	5.4
Indiana.....	75	108	130	128	6,236	8,838	10,367	10,408	354	5,634	248	5.9
Illinois.....	49	77	86	104	3,544	4,645	4,948	5,512	220	3,129	195	6.6
Michigan.....	82	108	134	154	3,940	4,945	5,797	5,077	238	3,216	486	6.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	16	31	49	57	1,737	2,484	3,426	2,994	128	1,355	254	8.6
Missouri.....	34	61	73	97	1,928	3,547	4,216	4,712	196	1,273	459	13.3
Kansas.....	12	14	26	41	1,609	1,304	1,490	2,050	110	1,499	-----	6.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	23	44	40	39	3,381	4,466	4,598	3,463	123	3,113	145	3.8
Maryland.....	141	172	189	181	19,638	22,014	22,174	16,373	879	17,761	998	4.7
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	5	6	5	1,440	1,383	1,486	1,415	28	1,412	-----	2.0
Virginia.....	45	58	44	61	4,868	5,004	4,028	4,480	277	4,591	-----	5.7
West Virginia.....	192	300	316	281	14,540	21,702	18,948	16,004	706	10,263	3,571	6.4
North Carolina.....	140	223	187	227	20,152	26,922	18,033	18,271	1,844	16,308	2,000	10.2
South Carolina.....	19	23	25	33	1,630	1,987	2,324	1,840	75	1,009	546	6.9
Georgia.....	35	51	50	77	1,810	3,115	2,884	4,970	163	1,548	99	9.5
Florida.....	8	8	3	8	220	374	141	168	19	131	70	12.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	18	28	37	43	836	1,407	1,836	2,341	56	535	245	9.5
Tennessee.....	19	32	30	43	1,046	1,570	1,759	2,716	-----	872	174	-----
Alabama.....	54	96	100	95	6,219	7,392	7,088	5,403	470	4,343	1,406	9.8
Mississippi.....	87	90	102	93	5,112	4,668	4,531	4,517	285	4,264	563	6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	48	92	77	166	2,884	5,439	4,087	6,658	112	1,999	773	5.3
Louisiana.....	40	59	84	91	2,831	3,160	3,010	3,513	185	1,987	659	8.5
Oklahoma.....	25	45	30	85	1,444	1,966	1,113	2,054	123	1,269	52	8.8
Texas.....	4	92	164	227	322	4,852	7,002	8,495	64	228	30	21.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	3	2	-----	818	676	398	-----	15	803	-----	1.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States	1, 498	1, 446	1, 419	\$12, 533, 926	180	\$1, 304, 239	686	\$2, 208, 873
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	2	2	2					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	48	48	47	1 483, 300	5	16, 700	36	142, 300
New Jersey.....	40	40	40	902, 650	17	89, 735	29	158, 600
Pennsylvania.....	93	90	84	1, 578, 300	19	160, 038	50	270, 716
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	141	141	140	1, 599, 900	15	138, 609	74	221, 900
Indiana.....	75	74	72	537, 380	5	8, 200	42	92, 299
Illinois.....	49	48	47	226, 000	2	8, 600	21	34, 100
Michigan.....	82	81	80	519, 900	9	35, 809	63	145, 000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	16	16	16	123, 200	2	32, 950	8	18, 500
Missouri.....	34	30	29	51, 200	1	150	9	7, 850
Kansas.....	12	12	12	99, 400	3	10, 718	8	21, 400
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	23	22	22	437, 000	5	89, 650	14	91, 500
Maryland.....	141	141	138	2, 628, 300	38	463, 314	89	392, 833
District of Columbia.....	5	5	5	241, 000	4	14, 350	4	42, 000
Virginia.....	45	42	42	361, 800	7	63, 550	20	69, 800
West Virginia.....	192	186	186	989, 700	9	17, 705	65	209, 400
North Carolina.....	140	139	138	1, 007, 705	15	110, 655	61	180, 800
South Carolina.....	19	18	18	26, 100	3	793	2	(¹)
Georgia.....	35	34	34	46, 375	4	675	2	(¹)
Florida.....	8	6	5	12, 650			1	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	18	17	16	29, 300			1	(¹)
Tennessee.....	19	19	19	19, 151			4	4, 800
Alabama.....	54	49	49	155, 730	3	12, 550	21	30, 100
Mississippi.....	87	81	78	85, 115	2	5, 850	23	20, 100
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	48	41	38	89, 650	2	8, 200	14	8, 775
Louisiana.....	40	39	38	87, 375	4	1, 850	11	14, 500
Oklahoma.....	25	18	17	35, 500	3	9, 553	10	9, 500
Texas.....	4	4	4	14, 000	2	1, 135	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3	3	3	146, 245	1	2, 900	2	(¹)
Combinations.....								22, 100

¹ Amount for Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States	1,498	1,463	\$1,704,717	\$667,668	\$97,460	\$171,556
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut	2	2				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			175,563	33,836	4,840	7,234
New York	48	47	90,978	38,833	4,678	8,105
New Jersey	40	40	201,126	71,536	17,723	14,869
Pennsylvania	93	92				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	141	137	199,601	77,484	11,657	21,699
Indiana	75	74	91,283	34,904	3,440	9,340
Illinois	49	46	44,594	20,055	2,276	7,317
Michigan	82	81	90,342	45,241	2,442	8,478
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	16	16	13,281	6,034	248	1,322
Missouri	34	34	11,164	6,291	541	891
Kansas	12	12	13,034	7,148	502	870
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware	23	23	49,509	18,419	3,094	3,072
Maryland	141	140	324,896	111,746	24,292	32,563
District of Columbia	5	5	32,589	10,600	1,554	3,076
Virginia	45	43	53,191	21,034	2,122	5,849
West Virginia	192	192	102,914	46,642	5,869	11,437
North Carolina	140	137	188,457	65,381	4,381	24,444
South Carolina	19	19	6,993	2,837	360	710
Georgia	35	35	8,947	3,679	254	1,547
Florida	8	8	1,358	888	10	255
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	18	12	1,801	932	130	488
Tennessee	19	18	1,577	997	45	326
Alabama	54	53	22,335	11,513	1,014	2,482
Mississippi	87	79	14,326	8,722	1,261	1,092
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	48	48	27,892	5,257	512	823
Louisiana	40	39	16,142	8,262	1,924	1,312
Oklahoma	25	24	8,720	4,146	519	1,465
Texas	4	4	3,046	1,151	312	180
PACIFIC:						
Washington	3	3	9,058	4,100	1,460	310

¹ Amount for Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$136,247	\$326,824	\$36,127	\$26,568	\$26,967	\$120,085	\$95,215
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	1,050	17,441	750	774	863	5,613	3,162
New York.....							
New Jersey.....	5,130	23,969	848	269	493	4,490	4,163
Pennsylvania.....	13,936	35,138	3,219	6,125	5,496	13,587	19,497
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	13,642	43,861	4,601	2,747	4,117	9,888	9,905
Indiana.....	2,085	24,726	1,616	1,161	909	8,619	4,483
Illinois.....	1,200	6,376	1,702	797	748	2,613	1,510
Michigan.....	6,426	9,133	3,254	2,066	1,963	8,078	3,261
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		2,558	185	303	270	1,941	420
Missouri.....		1,189	43	248	85	355	1,521
Kansas.....	138	3,407	73	50	75	657	114
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,655	12,876	766	84	112	5,396	4,035
Maryland.....	26,259	66,248	6,892	3,218	4,253	30,707	18,718
District of Columbia.....	4,250	5,670	735	760	765	3,220	1,959
Virginia.....	4,490	10,122	1,492	477	1,633	3,447	2,525
West Virginia.....	6,915	16,402	2,553	449	524	6,634	5,489
North Carolina.....	27,642	35,633	4,751	4,872	2,966	9,211	9,176
South Carolina.....	148	811	376	281	322	749	399
Georgia.....	113	679	338	203	88	1,827	219
Florida.....		130	1	28	20	26	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		80	50	5	5	30	81
Tennessee.....		112	20	31	26	20	-----
Alabama.....	612	3,174	342	682	499	1,083	934
Mississippi.....	320	840	422	175	115	595	784
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	19,000	1,283	45	176	122	312	362
Louisiana.....	40	1,515	441	151	298	643	1,556
Oklahoma.....	175	920	327	176	105	267	620
Texas.....	551	440	60	135	20	77	120
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	470	2,091	225	125	75	-----	202

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS, 1936

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	1,498	148,288	1,419	\$12,533,926	180	\$1,304,239	1,463	\$1,704,717	1,331	121,983
Alabama	50	6,008	48	155,580	3	12,550	49	21,860	39	3,068
Arkansas	37	2,814	34	125,325	2	8,200	37	27,889	19	1,062
Eastern	72	5,550	67	1,248,550	23	106,035	71	140,131	69	7,742
Florida	8	220	5	12,650	—	—	8	1,358	5	180
Fort Smith-Oklahoma	42	2,049	27	42,400	3	9,553	41	11,561	35	1,812
Georgia	35	1,810	34	46,375	4	675	35	8,947	25	984
Illinois	49	3,544	47	226,000	2	8,600	46	44,594	44	3,866
Indiana	77	6,326	74	544,880	5	8,200	76	92,763	73	6,935
Iowa-Missouri	19	1,866	19	126,600	2	32,950	19	13,790	18	1,432
Kansas	12	1,609	12	99,400	3	10,718	12	13,034	12	1,461
Kentucky	14	645	12	25,800	—	—	12	1,706	10	469
Louisiana	34	2,296	32	44,800	4	1,850	33	13,304	24	1,150
Maryland	215	30,469	207	3,815,300	59	646,701	212	476,967	210	27,198
Michigan	82	3,940	80	519,900	9	35,809	81	90,342	80	6,526
Mississippi	73	4,294	62	73,650	2	5,850	66	12,924	51	1,936
Missouri	31	1,799	26	47,800	1	150	31	10,655	26	1,400
North Carolina	152	21,500	149	1,028,905	16	110,955	149	195,541	138	15,250
North Mississippi	21	1,134	20	12,690	—	—	20	2,013	12	561
Ohio	136	17,366	135	1,382,400	12	101,253	132	181,261	132	14,134
Onondaga	36	1,911	35	207,400	1	750	36	34,444	30	1,921
Pittsburgh	56	13,429	54	1,645,300	15	177,007	56	201,738	53	9,648
South Carolina	15	1,180	14	15,600	2	493	15	5,145	14	356
Tennessee	13	743	13	13,600	—	—	9	1,019	8	251
Texas-Colorado	4	322	4	14,000	2	1,135	4	3,046	4	116
Virginia	18	818	16	13,576	—	—	16	1,108	16	570
Washington Mission	3	818	3	146,245	1	2,900	3	9,058	3	500
West Virginia	194	13,828	190	894,200	9	21,905	194	88,519	181	11,455

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The general revolt against ecclesiastical rule which characterized the earlier years of the last century was the occasion for the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church at that time vested an unlimited legislative, executive, and judicial power in the ministry, to the exclusion of all the lay members. In 1821, after years of desultory discussion, the Wesleyan Repository was established as a medium for the special consideration of what came to be called the "mutual rights" of the ministry and laity. Later it was superseded by a paper called "Mutual Rights," which vigorously discussed and earnestly advocated the right of the laity to an equal representation with the ministers in the lawmaking bodies of the church.

Union societies were formed in order to develop sentiment in favor of the movement, and in 1827 a convention was called which formally petitioned the General Conference of 1828 to concede the principle of lay representation in all the conferences of the church. The reply was unfavorable and the petitioners were charged with being disturbers of the peace of the church. The result was an increase of agitation and of intensity of feeling. The union societies became more active, and their organ, Mutual Rights, more pronounced than ever. Then followed citations for trial before church courts on the charge of "speaking evil of

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. James H. Straughn, D. D., president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Baltimore, Md., and approved by him in its present form.

magistrates and ministers," the expelling of some and the withdrawal of many who sympathized with them. A number of local independent societies were organized, and a convention was held in Baltimore in November 1828, where a provisional organization was formed under the name of The Associated Methodist Churches. Two years later another convention was held at the same place, and the Methodist Protestant Church was formed, enrolling 83 ministers and about 5,000 members. During the succeeding quadrennium the membership increased rapidly, new annual conferences were formed, the territorial limits of the church were considerably extended, and one or two schools were established.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Methodist Protestant Church stands on the same basis as the Methodist Episcopal Church. In polity, however, there are certain radical differences. The Methodist Protestant Church has no bishops or presiding elders and no life officers of any kind. It makes ministers and laymen equal in number and in power in the legislative bodies of the church, and grants to ministers the right to appeal from the stationing authority of the conference. With these exceptions, the general organization, including the system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1936, after many years of negotiations, the Methodist Protestant Church ratified "The Plan of Union" for the Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, a merger which was to be completed by April 1939 and to be known as the Methodist Church.

WORK

The denomination operates through a General Conference president elected every 4 years; an executive committee which acts on behalf of the General Conference, ad interim, but with no legislative powers and to which all the agencies of the Church are responsible; and three general boards—the Board of Christian Education, with two departments each with its own executive staff, the department of Educational Institutions and the department of Religious Education; the Board of Missions, a consolidation continuing in two departments the Boards of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, each of the two departments with its own staff—the General Department of Missions and the department of Women's Work; and the Board of Publication which directs two publishing and distributing houses—the department of Sunday school literature; and the national publication, *The Methodist Protestant-Recorder*.

In addition to these activities there are two aged peoples' homes and one orphanage.

The educational work of the church is done by five institutions—four colleges located in Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, and Texas, and one theological seminary located at Westminster, Md.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION (OR CHURCH) OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been publicly received by a majority vote of the local church, after having declared their experience of salvation, belief in the doctrines of the church, and willingness to submit to its form of government as outlined in its Book of Discipline.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	565	162	403	28.7	71.3
Members , number.....	22,017	8,852	13,165	40.2	59.8
Average membership per church.....	39	55	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,904	3,070	4,834	38.8	61.2
Female.....	13,078	5,308	7,770	40.6	59.4
Sex not reported.....	1,035	474	561	45.8	54.2
Males per 100 females.....	60.4	57.8	62.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	621	281	340	45.2	54.8
13 years and over.....	18,767	7,752	11,015	41.3	58.7
Age not reported.....	2,629	819	1,810	31.2	68.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	3.2	3.5	3.0		
Church edifices , number.....	517	146	371	28.2	71.8
Value—number reporting.....	514	144	370	28.0	72.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,606,235	\$718,980	\$887,255	44.8	55.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,509,895	\$672,640	\$837,255	44.5	55.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$96,340	\$46,340	\$50,000	48.1	51.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,125	\$4,993	\$2,398		
Debt—number reporting.....	108	69	39	63.9	36.1
Amount reported.....	\$175,571	\$132,090	\$43,481	75.2	24.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	246	50	196	20.3	79.7
Parsonages , number.....	306	83	223	27.1	72.9
Value—number reporting.....	284	76	208	26.8	73.2
Amount reported.....	\$487,570	\$191,750	\$295,820	39.3	60.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	553	160	393	28.9	71.1
Amount reported.....	\$668,597	\$324,532	\$344,065	48.5	51.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$297,299	\$129,297	\$168,002	43.5	56.5
All other salaries.....	\$25,735	\$13,201	\$12,534	51.3	48.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$67,951	\$34,332	\$33,619	50.5	49.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,400	\$15,747	\$9,653	62.0	38.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$90,910	\$54,375	\$36,535	59.8	40.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$17,343	\$8,432	\$8,910	48.6	51.4
Home missions.....	\$16,292	\$6,915	\$9,377	42.4	57.6
Foreign missions.....	\$32,684	\$13,346	\$19,338	40.8	59.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25,318	\$11,877	\$13,441	46.9	53.1
All other purposes.....	\$69,665	\$37,009	\$32,656	53.1	46.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,209	\$2,028	\$875		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	520	157	363	30.2	69.8
Officers and teachers.....	6,191	2,275	3,916	36.7	63.3
Scholars.....	40,387	18,302	22,085	45.3	54.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	6	13	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	107	42	65	39.3	60.7
Scholars.....	740	283	457	38.2	61.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	7	4	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	52	42	10	(2)	(2)
Scholars.....	484	403	81	83.3	16.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	-----	5	-----	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	14	-----	14	-----	(2)
Scholars.....	100	-----	100	-----	100.0

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	565	619	579	591
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-54	40	-12	-----
Percent.....	-8.7	6.9	-2.0	-----
Members, number.....	22,017	21,910	20,778	20,043
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	107	1,132	735	-----
Percent.....	0.5	5.4	3.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	39	35	36	34
Church edifices, number.....	517	572	529	489
Value—number reporting.....	514	555	514	480
Amount reported.....	\$1,606,235	\$1,804,719	\$787,731	\$637,117
Average value per church.....	\$3,125	\$3,252	\$1,533	\$1,327
Debt—number reporting.....	108	108	84	49
Amount reported.....	\$175,571	\$201,660	\$37,060	\$18,914
Parsonages, number.....	306	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	284	262	217	176
Amount reported.....	\$487,570	\$538,394	\$243,650	\$159,175
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	553	535	525	-----
Amount reported.....	\$668,597	\$773,981	\$329,294	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$287,299	\$578,681	\$230,666	-----
All other salaries.....	\$25,735			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$67,951			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,400			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$90,910			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$17,343	\$193,725	\$94,237	-----
Home missions.....	\$16,292			
Foreign missions.....	\$32,684			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25,318			
All other purposes.....	\$69,665	\$1,575	\$4,391	-----
Not classified.....	-----			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,209	\$1,323	\$627	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	520	561	500	475
Officers and teachers.....	6,191	4,739	3,912	3,442
Scholars.....	40,387	34,314	29,850	21,463

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Wesleyan Methodist Connection by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	585	182	403	22,017	8,852	13,165	7,904	13,073	1,035	80.4	520	6,191	40,387
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	2	---	2	64	---	64	23	41	---	---	2	15	152
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	58	9	49	2,201	609	1,592	815	1,296	90	62.9	56	666	3,797
New Jersey.....	4	3	1	241	211	30	53	84	104	---	4	53	321
Pennsylvania.....	53	14	39	1,673	675	998	573	911	189	62.9	42	535	3,307
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	45	26	19	1,793	1,184	609	616	1,090	87	56.5	40	530	3,382
Indiana.....	82	25	57	3,728	1,653	2,075	1,377	2,241	110	61.4	78	1,079	6,218
Illinois.....	3	---	3	96	---	96	32	64	---	---	3	37	260
Michigan.....	52	11	41	2,285	695	1,590	845	1,358	82	62.2	51	703	3,942
Wisconsin.....	12	3	9	410	125	285	161	249	---	64.7	12	122	736
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	5	1	4	169	25	144	73	96	---	---	5	57	211
Iowa.....	18	3	15	520	154	366	225	277	18	81.2	18	170	897
Missouri.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	8	12	---	---	1	11	40
North Dakota.....	3	---	3	126	---	126	57	69	---	---	2	25	104
South Dakota.....	13	3	10	621	254	367	189	311	121	60.8	12	123	605
Nebraska.....	2	---	2	45	---	45	17	28	---	---	2	20	73
Kansas.....	28	7	21	1,159	304	855	416	709	34	58.7	28	444	2,223
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	7	3	4	460	274	186	136	252	72	54.0	7	96	1,175
West Virginia.....	3	1	2	36	12	24	10	26	---	---	3	24	152
North Carolina.....	55	20	35	2,182	1,091	1,091	773	1,380	29	56.0	52	509	5,253
South Carolina.....	45	12	33	1,766	568	1,198	611	1,091	64	56.0	44	363	3,377
Georgia.....	21	4	17	402	104	298	147	255	---	57.6	11	111	626
Florida.....	3	---	3	64	---	64	25	39	---	---	---	---	---
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3	2	1	166	158	8	61	105	---	58.1	3	44	629
Tennessee.....	9	3	6	396	174	222	159	237	---	67.1	8	73	390
Alabama.....	13	3	10	592	151	441	234	323	35	72.4	12	110	992
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	9	2	7	448	207	241	157	291	---	54.0	9	125	709
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	1	4	114	62	52	30	84	---	---	5	42	230
Wyoming.....	1	---	1	25	---	25	3	22	---	---	1	10	66
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1	---	11	11	---	3	8	---	---	1	14	80
Oregon.....	4	2	2	82	61	21	34	48	---	---	4	41	233
California.....	5	2	3	122	70	52	41	81	---	---	4	39	207

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	565	619	579	591	22,017	21,910	20,778	20,043	621	18,767	2,699	3.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	2	2	3	3	64	60	96	146	3	61	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	58	81	73	93	2,201	2,360	2,365	3,097	37	2,066	98	1.8
New Jersey.....	4	3	-----	-----	241	111	-----	-----	3	238	-----	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	53	45	46	47	1,673	1,266	1,386	1,239	19	1,349	305	1.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	45	39	40	51	1,793	1,783	1,803	2,443	45	1,512	236	2.9
Indiana.....	82	93	96	85	3,728	4,320	4,511	3,459	100	3,174	454	3.1
Illinois.....	3	6	7	5	96	232	248	308	-----	48	48	-----
Michigan.....	52	63	72	92	2,285	2,190	2,411	2,354	39	2,106	140	1.8
Wisconsin.....	12	18	10	14	410	484	256	288	18	392	-----	4.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	3	2	2	169	106	54	80	7	162	-----	4.1
Iowa.....	18	17	19	25	520	535	556	712	7	450	63	1.5
Missouri.....	1	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	4	16	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	3	3	-----	-----	126	73	-----	-----	-----	126	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	13	12	7	5	621	526	294	176	8	396	217	2.0
Nebraska.....	2	-----	-----	5	45	-----	-----	67	6	39	-----	-----
Kansas.....	28	25	28	36	1,159	978	1,004	1,077	12	1,109	38	1.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	7	4	1	-----	460	230	73	-----	10	378	72	2.6
West Virginia.....	3	9	8	11	36	204	216	238	-----	-----	36	-----
North Carolina.....	55	64	48	24	2,182	2,285	1,477	886	98	1,925	159	4.8
South Carolina.....	45	48	35	32	1,766	1,797	1,613	1,603	56	1,366	344	3.9
Georgia.....	21	31	39	37	402	788	1,005	1,096	4	341	57	1.2
Florida.....	3	5	8	8	64	92	91	195	-----	64	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	-----	-----	166	147	-----	-----	9	157	-----	5.4
Tennessee.....	9	9	11	6	396	340	354	422	86	310	-----	21.7
Alabama.....	13	16	11	-----	592	565	642	-----	20	273	299	6.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	9	9	15	7	448	233	323	157	18	416	14	4.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	5	3	-----	-----	114	72	-----	-----	-----	114	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	1	-----	-----	-----	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	2	9	-----	-----
Oregon.....	4	4	-----	-----	82	73	-----	-----	4	78	-----	-----
California.....	5	4	-----	-----	122	70	-----	-----	6	92	24	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	565	517	514	\$1,608,235	108	\$175,571	284	\$487,570
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	58	58	58	275,350	11	40,200	44	105,600
New Jersey.....	4	3	3	73,600	2	33,079	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	53	41	41	142,550	8	33,226	18	43,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	45	35	35	145,590	11	18,481	14	35,600
Indiana.....	82	81	80	222,775	15	7,190	55	66,150
Illinois.....	3	3	3	6,500	-----	-----	3	3,400
Michigan.....	52	51	51	134,525	8	3,613	39	65,280
Wisconsin.....	12	10	10	21,728	3	4,125	4	9,450
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	3	3	7,750	1	3,000	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	18	16	16	28,200	2	3,200	14	18,300
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,100	1	250	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	13	10	10	40,650	3	1,135	5	8,400
Kansas.....	28	22	22	40,765	6	3,620	17	20,950
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	7	7	7	21,800	2	3,600	3	9,000
West Virginia.....	3	3	3	9,000	-----	-----	1	(¹)
North Carolina.....	55	53	53	203,600	15	9,250	20	29,400
South Carolina.....	45	43	43	90,100	4	1,435	12	18,400
Georgia.....	21	20	19	18,210	-----	-----	4	4,300
Florida.....	3	3	3	2,800	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	6,000	2	600	3	9,000
Tennessee.....	9	9	8	11,300	2	747	1	(¹)
Alabama.....	13	13	13	27,242	3	665	9	8,840
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	9	9	9	17,500	1	300	6	4,600
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	3	3	15,500	2	4,925	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	4	3	3	3,750	1	125	1	(¹)
California.....	5	5	5	17,200	2	1,495	3	6,400
Other States.....	7	7	² 7	12,150	3	1,310	4	20,600

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Vermont, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- prove- ments
United States.....	565	553	\$668,597	\$297,299	\$25,735	\$67,951
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	58	58	87,838	40,950	1,725	8,206
New Jersey.....	4	4	16,975	5,260	457	1,183
Pennsylvania.....	53	51	66,724	33,331	2,302	8,461
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	45	43	70,009	28,195	3,887	7,275
Indiana.....	82	82	102,299	41,122	4,727	8,025
Illinois.....	3	3	3,763	2,077	112	9
Michigan.....	52	52	67,516	31,721	1,990	5,954
Wisconsin.....	12	12	10,396	4,719	479	432
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	3,496	2,142		22
Iowa.....	18	18	15,776	7,120	489	2,547
North Dakota.....	3	3	3,281	1,795	145	87
South Dakota.....	13	12	11,894	6,161	316	285
Kansas.....	28	28	35,411	14,499	1,843	1,702
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	7	7	19,678	8,632	785	3,007
West Virginia.....	3	3	1,260	782		100
North Carolina.....	55	54	64,376	30,881	2,109	7,963
South Carolina.....	45	45	34,941	14,761	1,928	4,602
Georgia.....	21	18	6,103	2,598	545	1,132
Florida.....	3	3	520	260	142	100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	3	5,771	2,080	456	216
Tennessee.....	9	8	3,978	2,311	464	113
Alabama.....	13	12	6,924	3,465	222	654
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	9	9	8,455	4,744	355	363
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	4,550	1,579	75	1,200
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	4	4	4,155	1,925		826
California.....	5	5	8,733	2,107	150	3,284
Other States.....	7	16	3,775	2,082	32	196

¹ Includes: Vermont, 2; Nebraska, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing in- terest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$25, 400	\$90, 910	\$17, 343	\$16, 292	\$32, 684	\$25, 318	\$69, 665
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4, 092	12, 532	1, 660	2, 309	5, 243	3, 195	7, 926
New Jersey.....	2, 595	4, 929	450	243	348	818	692
Pennsylvania.....	881	8, 953	643	1, 313	2, 849	2, 040	5, 951
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4, 023	10, 300	1, 931	2, 044	2, 809	1, 867	7, 678
Indiana.....	1, 963	14, 435	2, 793	2, 288	5, 481	6, 727	14, 738
Illinois.....	200	528	34	192	155	232	224
Michigan.....	1, 369	7, 496	2, 332	2, 063	3, 765	3, 634	7, 192
Wisconsin.....	921	1, 503	124	552	723	227	709
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	188	638		62	192	78	174
Iowa.....	62	2, 316	317	344	778	247	1, 556
North Dakota.....		869	8	102	134	4	137
South Dakota.....	920	1, 967	189	223	463	310	1, 060
Kansas.....	386	4, 965	1, 844	1, 071	1, 232	1, 564	6, 305
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	547	2, 270	933	179	838	956	1, 531
West Virginia.....		155		8	46	104	65
North Carolina.....	3, 484	7, 855	1, 427	747	3, 082	1, 406	5, 422
South Carolina.....	1, 323	2, 836	1, 125	780	2, 188	716	4, 682
Georgia.....		635	35	284	309	25	540
Florida.....							18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	500	800	457	74	289		899
Tennessee.....	90	443	321	84	95	25	32
Alabama.....	128	1, 052	256	239	418	2	488
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	200	1, 040	116	399	220	406	612
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	847	431	75	54	119	56	114
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....		262	56	92	417	115	462
California.....	536	1, 331	136	332	351	334	172
Other States.....	145	369	81	214	140	230	236

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	565	22, 017	514	\$1, 606, 235	108	\$175, 571	553	\$668, 597	520	40, 387
Alabama.....	13	592	13	27, 242	3	665	12	6, 924	12	992
Allegheny.....	54	1, 947	43	202, 590	11	43, 575	51	84, 100	47	4, 448
California.....	5	122	5	17, 200	2	1, 495	5	8, 733	4	207
Champlain.....	23	687	23	94, 000	3	4, 920	23	25, 732	21	1, 111
Dakota.....	22	586	17	69, 400	7	6, 690	21	20, 631	20	1, 005
Indiana.....	74	3, 605	72	211, 425	13	5, 534	74	98, 275	70	5, 897
Iowa.....	24	737	20	35, 950	2	3, 200	24	20, 684	24	1, 219
Kansas.....	31	1, 224	25	44, 765	7	4, 070	30	36, 478	31	2, 336
Kentucky.....	12	312	12	18, 850	4	2, 256	12	10, 688	12	1, 040
Lockport.....	16	839	16	99, 600	5	19, 743	16	39, 427	16	1, 505
Michigan.....	31	1, 481	30	93, 000	4	1, 045	31	45, 487	31	2, 575
Middle Atlantic.....	7	339	6	101, 600	5	44, 829	7	25, 221	7	463
North Carolina.....	61	2, 628	60	225, 900	17	12, 850	60	84, 829	58	6, 384
North Georgia.....	5	160	4	3, 860	-----	-----	5	3, 670	5	331
North Michigan.....	21	804	21	41, 525	4	2, 568	21	22, 029	20	1, 367
Ohio.....	28	1, 057	21	43, 750	5	4, 890	27	34, 478	25	1, 643
Oklahoma.....	9	448	9	17, 500	1	300	9	8, 455	9	709
Oregon.....	5	93	4	4, 750	2	605	5	4, 453	5	313
Rochester.....	34	1, 056	30	102, 050	3	7, 029	34	34, 540	28	1, 812
South Carolina.....	46	1, 780	43	89, 600	4	1, 435	46	34, 166	45	3, 421
South Georgia.....	19	306	18	17, 150	-----	-----	16	2, 953	6	295
South Ohio.....	3	83	3	6, 500	-----	-----	3	812	3	129
Tennessee.....	9	396	8	11, 300	2	747	8	3, 978	8	390
Wisconsin.....	13	435	11	26, 728	4	7, 125	13	11, 854	13	795

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹**DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The various divisions of Methodism have separated from the parent body on questions of ethics, polity, and nationality, and not for doctrinal reasons; and the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America shares with the other Methodist bodies the inheritance of its history and literature from the period of John Wesley's conversion to the date of its own organization as a separate denomination in 1843.

As the question of the enslaving of the colored race in America began to compel attention not only in political life, but in church life, there arose within the Methodist Episcopal Church many earnest opposers of slavery. Their activities were opposed by some of the ecclesiastical authorities of the church, resulting in the expulsion of a number of persons and the withdrawal of others.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by F. R. Eddy, agent of the Wesleyan Methodist Publishing Association, Syracuse, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

The stand taken by these persons was that the Bible and early Methodist authorities united in declaring slavery to be wrong, and the church should not condemn liberty of testimony and free discussion. These persons joined forces, and in 1841 a conference was formed in Michigan which took the name of Wesleyan Methodist. The next year a paper was issued in Massachusetts called "The True Wesleyan," with Rev. Orange Scott as editor. In November 1842 Rev. J. Horton and Rev. L. R. Sunderland became identified with this movement and in December were joined by Rev. Luther Lee and Rev. L. C. Matlock. The result was the formation, on May 31, 1843, in Utica, N. Y., of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America. About 6,000 members united in this organization. At first these churches were all located in the northeastern States, but missionary and evangelistic activities have since built up churches throughout the United States and in eastern Canada.

With the passing of slavery in the Civil War, one of the issues that called the church into existence ceased to exist. Numerical losses were sustained in this period, but the conviction prevailed that other important issues of a spiritual and reform character should continue to be maintained, chief of which were the advocacy of the experience of entire sanctification and the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is in accord with historic Methodism. It holds that man is not only justified by faith in Christ, but also sanctified by faith. Special emphasis is placed upon this experience, and it is defined in the Discipline in the following manner:

Article of Religion XIV—Entire Sanctification

Entire sanctification is that work of the Holy Spirit by which the child of God is cleansed from all inbred sin through faith in Jesus Christ. It is subsequent to regeneration, and is wrought when the believer presents himself a living sacrifice, holy, and acceptable unto God, and is thus enabled through grace to love God with all the heart and to walk in His holy commandments blameless. Entire sanctification as a separate Article of Religion, distinct from that of regeneration, appeared in the Book of Discipline in 1849.

The great cardinal doctrines of Christianity as interpreted in the general standards of Methodism are received by this church. Briefly stated, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America believes: (1) In one God revealed in the Holy Trinity: the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; (2) in the divine inspiration of the authority of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and that they contain all things necessary to salvation; (3) that man is born with a fallen nature, and is therefore inclined to sin and that continually; (4) that the atonement through Christ is for the whole human race, and that whosoever repents and believes on the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour is justified and regenerated and saved from the dominion of sin; (5) that believers are sanctified wholly subsequent to conversion through faith in Christ; (6) in the bodily resurrection of Christ, and His return, in the resurrection of the dead, and in the final judgment.

ORGANIZATION

Though it is not an episcopal body, this church conforms in its general features to the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a quarterly conference, annual conferences, and a general conference as the essential units of organization. Lay representation is provided for in all these bodies. The General Conference, which meets every 4 years, is the lawmaking body of the connection, limited by a constitution. The limitations are as follows:

The articles of faith cannot be changed except by the consent of the annual conferences, churches, and members. While the church has an itinerant ministry, yet it is by agreement between the ministry and the churches, and this cannot be abolished except by vote of the annual conferences, churches, and members. No new conditions of membership can be instituted except by vote of the general and annual conferences, and a majority of the membership. No change in the above can be made except by a two-thirds vote of the three bodies, the General Conference, annual conferences, and local churches.

Admission to full membership in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America requires a profession of saving faith in Christ, compliance with the rules, articles of faith, and polity of the church, and baptism by one of the three modes of Christian baptism, and (1) no connection with slavery in any form; (2) the nonuse or manufacture of intoxicants, or aiding or abetting the sale, either directly or indirectly; (3) withdrawal from all secret societies on the ground that the God-ordained relations with "home, State, and church" are sufficient to meet the obligations and duties of mankind toward God and man; and (4) the use, sale, or manufacture of tobacco in any form must be abandoned. The above are the conditions of full membership. Persons may be received as associate members on professing saving faith in Christ, and endeavoring to govern their lives by the general rules of the church. The Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America also recognizes and encourages the baptism of infants.

WORK

The missionary activities of the church are carried on through the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection. All pastors are regarded as home missionary workers and agents, but there are in addition 14 special missionaries in the home field. No help is given to specific churches, but the work is general evangelism. It extends through different parts of the United States and Canada. In Canada work is developing in Ottawa and Quebec. In the United States missionary territory is being developed as follows: Onondaga Indian Mission, N. Y.; Alabama Mission School (colored); Blue Ridge Mountain Work in North Carolina; Zion's Hill Mountain Mission, Ky.; Carlsbad Mexican Mission, Calif.; Hephzibah Orphanage, Ga. Mission conferences are as follows: Middle Atlantic States, California, Tennessee, East Tennessee, South Georgia, North Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Kentucky, North Michigan, Oregon, and Canada. The receipts for this work in 1936 were \$14,785. In addition, the various annual conferences have funds of their own which they expend as they deem best, without reference to the Missionary Society and without making any report to the General Conference.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in Africa, with headquarters at Kamabai, near Freetown, Sierra Leone. They have strong mission stations in the Surat and Sanjan districts in India, also in Japan. The appropriations by the Missionary Society are, for the most part, merely supplementary to amounts raised in the mission churches or appropriated by the annual conferences. In addition to the mission station at Kamabai, there are three outstations where missionaries reside. In 1936 there were 23 American missionaries in Africa, India, and Japan; 110 native workers; 11 church organizations, including several congregations and reporting 600 members; 4 church schools, with about 240 students; and 15 general schools open to all. Medical work is now organized and directed by doctors and nurses with well-equipped hospitals. The total amount received for the foreign work during the year 1936 was \$47,707, and the property is valued at \$78,984.

The home educational work of the church includes four institutions of higher grade in New York, Indiana, Kansas, and South Carolina, with a total of 1,000 students. The net assets of the four institutions are \$863,498. During the year 1936 the contributions for education were \$214,886, part of which was used in erecting buildings.

Young people's work is represented by the young missionary workers' bands, with a membership of 17,895 and an offering in 1936 of \$29,046, and by the Wesleyan Young People's Society with an approximate membership of 4,000.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	56	35		
Members, number.....	12,395	9,959	2,436	80.3	19.7
Average membership per church.....	136	178	70		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,753	3,823	930	80.4	19.6
Female.....	7,642	6,136	1,506	80.3	19.7
Males per 100 females.....	62.2	62.3	61.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,039	888	151	85.5	14.5
13 years and over.....	11,148	9,052	2,096	81.2	18.8
Age not reported.....	208	19	189	9.1	90.9
Percent under 13 years ²	8.5	8.9	6.7		
Church edifices, number.....	89	54	35		
Value—number reporting.....	87	54	33		
Amount reported.....	\$2,043,250	\$1,787,500	\$255,750	87.5	12.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,968,250	\$1,727,500	\$240,750	87.8	12.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$15,000	80.0	20.0
Average value per church.....	\$23,486	\$33,102	\$7,750		
Debt—number reporting.....	43	37	6		
Amount reported.....	\$262,750	\$252,527	\$10,223	96.1	3.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	32	10	22		
Parsonages, number.....	68	47	21		
Value—number reporting.....	64	43	21		
Amount reported.....	\$316,000	\$240,000	\$76,000	75.9	24.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	90	55	35		
Amount reported.....	\$253,732	\$203,458	\$50,274	80.2	19.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$96,659	\$75,159	\$21,500	77.8	22.2
All other salaries.....	\$16,090	\$13,806	\$2,284	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,495	\$15,231	\$4,264	78.1	21.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,321	\$18,405	\$1,916	90.6	9.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$55,668	\$46,114	\$9,554	82.8	17.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,542	\$2,825	\$1,017	73.5	26.5
Home missions.....	\$6,154	\$4,844	\$1,310	78.7	21.3
Foreign missions.....	\$6,154	\$4,801	\$1,353	78.0	22.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,602	\$1,661	\$941	63.8	36.2
All other purposes.....	\$26,747	\$20,612	\$6,135	77.1	22.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,819	\$3,699	\$1,436		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	85	53	32	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	1, 833	1, 298	535	70.8	29.2
Scholars.....	13, 337	10, 514	2, 823	78.8	21.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	6	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	104	63	41	60.6	39.4
Scholars.....	971	643	328	66.2	33.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	48	26	22	-----	-----
Scholars.....	428	303	125	70.8	29.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Primitive Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	80	93	96
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	11	-13	-3	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	12, 395	11, 990	9, 353	7, 558
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	405	2, 637	1, 795	-----
Percent.....	3.4	28.2	23.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	136	150	191	79
Church edifices, number.....	89	83	93	101
Value—number reporting.....	87	79	91	93
Amount reported.....	\$2, 043, 250	\$1, 676, 800	\$829, 035	\$630, 700
Average value per church.....	\$23, 485	\$21, 225	\$9, 110	\$6, 782
Debt—number reporting.....	43	27	36	45
Amount reported.....	\$262, 750	\$121, 049	\$85, 869	\$90, 965
Parsonages, number.....	68	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	64	63	51	49
Amount reported.....	\$316, 000	\$406, 300	\$164, 300	\$103, 600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	90	80	92	-----
Amount reported.....	\$253, 732	\$326, 598	\$147, 695	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$96, 659	\$270, 508	\$124, 166	-----
All other salaries.....	\$16, 090			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19, 495			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20, 321			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$55, 668	\$56, 090	\$20, 554	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3, 842			
Home missions.....	\$6, 154			
Foreign missions.....	\$6, 154			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 602	\$2, 975	\$1, 605	-----
All other purposes.....	\$26, 747			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2, 819	\$4, 082	\$1, 605	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	85	78	90	91
Officers and teachers.....	1, 833	1, 571	1, 557	1, 563
Scholars.....	13, 337	15, 190	14, 918	13, 177

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Primitive Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Primitive Methodist Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	91	56	35	12,395	9,959	2,436	4,753	7,642	62.2	85	1,833	13,337
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	11	11	—	2,167	2,167	—	814	1,353	60.2	11	219	1,516
Rhode Island.....	7	1	6	906	99	807	347	559	62.1	7	130	711
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	2	—	631	631	—	270	361	74.8	2	61	894
Pennsylvania.....	49	36	13	7,567	6,502	1,065	2,876	4,691	61.3	47	1,170	8,921
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	—	222	222	—	95	127	74.8	2	41	274
Illinois.....	1	1	—	173	173	—	74	99	(¹)	1	29	180
Wisconsin.....	16	2	14	627	89	538	243	384	63.3	13	134	757
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	1	2	102	76	26	34	68	(¹)	2	19	84

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States	91	80	93	96	12,395	11,990	9,353	7,558	1,039	11,148	208	8.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	11	10	11	9	2,167	2,415	1,599	1,264	210	1,957	-----	9.7
Rhode Island.....	7	8	8	8	906	787	500	532	45	861	-----	5.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	3	2	3	631	432	205	298	42	589	-----	6.7
Pennsylvania.....	49	41	42	43	7,567	7,137	5,793	3,807	673	6,798	96	9.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	4	3	222	328	232	138	41	181	-----	18.5
Illinois.....	1	2	2	3	173	285	259	331	28	145	-----	16.2
Wisconsin.....	16	11	22	25	627	543	725	1,158	-----	538	89	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	3	2	2	102	63	40	30	-----	79	23	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	91	89	87	\$2,043,250	43	\$262,750	64	\$316,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	11	11	11	403,500	9	61,000	10	61,500
Rhode Island.....	7	7	7	117,500	2	5,930	5	25,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	49	48	47	1,321,700	25	171,124	34	195,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Wisconsin.....	16	15	14	57,050	2	638	10	18,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	3	3	3	5,500	-----	-----	2	(¹)
Other States.....	5	5	2 5	138,000	5	24,058	3	15,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 2; and Illinois, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	91	90	\$253, 722	\$86, 659	\$16, 090	\$19, 495
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	11	11	41, 536	13, 039	4, 377	1, 354
Rhode Island.....	7	7	19, 002	8, 054	1, 286	1, 267
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	49	49	163, 711	62, 376	10, 091	13, 317
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Wisconsin.....	16	15	10, 812	5, 470	264	961
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	3	3	2, 607	1, 800	-----	50
Other States.....	5	15	16, 064	5, 920	72	2, 546

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$20, 321	\$55, 668	\$3, 842	\$6, 154	\$6, 154	\$2, 602	\$26, 747
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1, 757	10, 572	1, 363	696	616	138	7, 624
Rhode Island.....	100	4, 524	504	468	382	597	1, 820
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	16, 599	35, 185	1, 434	3, 876	3, 858	1, 605	15, 370
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Wisconsin.....	555	1, 754	235	229	354	173	817
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	-----	465	10	75	147	60	-----
Other States.....	1, 310	3, 168	296	810	797	29	1, 116

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 2; and Illinois, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	91	12,395	87	\$2,043,250	43	\$282,750	90	\$253,732	85	13,397
Eastern.....	19	3,499	19	571,000	12	76,930	19	67,421	19	3,056
Pennsylvania.....	72	8,896	68	1,472,250	31	185,820	71	186,311	66	10,281

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the features of the evangelistic movement in this country during the first decade of the nineteenth century was one that was distinctively American—the camp meeting. The first one appears to have been conducted in eastern Kentucky in 1800 by a union of Methodists and Presbyterians. Subsequently the Presbyterians withdrew to a considerable degree, and the camp meeting became a special feature of Methodist revival work, particularly throughout the West and the South. So much attention was attracted to this institution that several accounts were printed in the Methodist magazines of England, and early in the nineteenth century an American named Lorenzo Dow went over to England and aroused in the hearts of several members of the Wesleyan Connection a strong desire to have one in that country. Accordingly arrangements were made and one was held at Mow Cop, Staffordshire, on Sunday, May 31, 1807. So successful was this that other meetings followed, and a large number of converts were organized into societies or classes. When they sought admission into the Wesleyan Connection, however, they were refused unless they would break off all connection with the camp meeting Methodists, the conference declaring the meetings highly improper and likely to be productive of considerable mischief. A few persisted in holding them, and the immediate result was the expulsion from the Methodist body in June 1808 of Hugh Bourne, and in September 1810 of William Clowes, two of the leaders, who have always been considered the founders of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The meeting at Mow Cop is regarded as the real beginning of Primitive Methodism, although the first society, or church, was organized in March 1810 at Standley, and was composed of 10 converts, none of whom belonged to any other church. The name "Primitive" was officially assumed at a meeting held at Tunstall, England, in February 1812, in order to distinguish the new societies which, up to that time, had been known as Camp Meeting Methodists, from the original Methodist body, which later adopted the name Wesleyan. The subsequent emigration of considerable numbers of members to America led to the formation of societies in various parts of the United States and Canada, the first missionaries arriving in July 1829, while Bourne himself visited America in 1844. As the work extended three conferences were formed—the Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Eastern.

At the meeting of the General Conference in Kewanee, Ill., in September 1925 a proposal was made to unite the three conferences into one annual conference. This resulted in the union of the Pennsylvania and Western conferences, they having already voted in favor of the union; but the Eastern Conference deferred action on the question until the General Conference meeting in September 1929.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. William B. Sharp, secretary of the General Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America, Lonsdale, R. I., and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Primitive Methodist Church is essentially that of other branches of Methodism. It lays special emphasis on one triune God; the deity of Jesus Christ; the deity and personality of the Holy Spirit; the innocence, fall, and redemption of mankind; the necessity of repentance, justification by faith, regeneration, and sanctification producing holiness of heart and life; the resurrection of the dead and the conscious future existence of all men; the general judgment and eternal rewards and punishments.

In polity the church is very democratic. There is no centralization of authority. The General Conference is the legislative body and is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates elected by the several annual conferences on the basis of 1 each for every 300 members or fractional part thereof over 150. There is no distinction in this respect between male and female. Women are eligible to every office, including the regular ordained ministry.

The annual conferences have general and district committees which attend to necessary business in the interim of the annual meetings.

There are no bishops or district superintendents and there is no time limit for the pastorate. Each church is supplied with a pastor by the annual conference, usually by its "invitation." A society meeting is called the first week in March, at which three ministers are designated as first, second, and third choice for pastor for the ensuing year beginning in May. If the first declines, the second is invited; if he declines, the third is invited; if he declines, another society meeting is called, and the same course pursued. When an invitation is accepted by a minister, the annual conference simply ratifies the agreement, "except for grave reasons." The invitation is for 1 year, but may be renewed indefinitely. All uninvited ministers are stationed by the annual conference, and no candidates for the ministry are received unless there are churches for them.

WORK

The general activities of the Primitive Methodist Church are under the care of committees elected by the conference. The home mission work is under the direction of conference missionary boards, the members of which are elected annually by the two conferences of the denomination. Each board has jurisdiction within the bounds of its own conference and reports to it annually. During the year 1938 there were 14 missionaries employed, and contributions were reported to the amount of \$18,400.

The foreign mission work is under the care of a General Conference foreign missionary committee, composed of two representatives from each annual conference, one minister and one layman, elected by the General Conference and holding office for 4 years.

In 1921 the General Conference began to centralize its foreign missionary activities in Guatemala, Central America. A missionary was sent to open the work and it has grown with unexpected rapidity. The headquarters in the field are at Totonicapan, Quiche, Chichicastenango, and San Cristobal. There are 17 outstations, with 4 paid missionaries, 4 paid native workers, and 12 volunteer native workers.

The board of education is elected quadrennially by the General Conference. The official denominational organ is the Primitive Methodist Journal, published monthly.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination is conditional upon an acceptance of the Apostles' Creed as the statement of faith, a promise of obedience to God's will and commandments, and support of the church services and institutions.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11,454	1,719	9,735	15.0	85.0
Members , number.....	2,061,683	949,426	1,112,257	46.1	53.9
Average membership per church.....	180	552	114		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	794,483	363,790	430,693	45.8	54.2
Female.....	1,056,854	482,325	574,529	45.6	54.4
Sex not reported.....	210,346	103,311	107,035	49.1	50.9
Males per 100 females.....	75.2	75.4	75.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	189,988	86,097	103,891	45.3	54.7
13 years and over.....	1,561,805	712,122	849,683	45.6	54.4
Age not reported.....	309,890	151,207	158,683	48.8	51.2
Percent under 13 years ¹	10.8	10.8	10.9		
Church edifices , number.....	10,864	1,682	9,182	15.5	84.5
Value—number reporting.....	10,740	1,666	9,074	15.5	84.5
Amount reported.....	\$137,567,532	\$92,893,847	\$44,673,685	67.6	32.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$135,080,883	\$91,608,388	\$43,472,495	67.8	32.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,486,649	\$1,285,459	\$1,201,190	51.7	48.3
Average value per church.....	\$12,809	\$55,759	\$4,923		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,266	665	601	52.5	47.5
Amount reported.....	\$13,007,264	\$11,906,095	\$1,101,169	91.5	8.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	4,771	581	4,190	12.2	87.8
Parsonages , number.....	7,199	1,347	5,852	18.7	81.3
Value—number reporting.....	5,097	1,279	3,818	25.1	74.9
Amount reported.....	\$17,752,052	\$7,923,108	\$9,828,944	44.6	55.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11,300	1,715	9,585	15.2	84.8
Amount reported.....	\$21,558,363	\$12,852,874	\$8,705,489	59.6	40.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,968,337	\$3,201,819	\$3,766,518	45.9	54.1
All other salaries.....	\$1,680,055	\$1,268,996	\$411,059	75.5	24.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,836,096	\$907,533	\$928,563	49.4	50.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,894,058	\$1,442,162	\$451,896	76.1	23.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,487,168	\$2,474,836	\$1,012,332	71.0	29.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$756,368	\$464,596	\$291,772	61.4	38.6
Home missions.....	\$364,274	\$241,159	\$123,115	66.2	33.8
Foreign missions.....	\$335,367	\$215,052	\$120,315	64.1	35.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,962,446	\$1,203,738	\$758,708	61.3	38.7
All other purposes.....	\$2,274,194	\$1,432,983	\$841,211	63.0	37.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,908	\$7,494	\$908		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9,374	1,612	7,762	17.2	82.8
Officers and teachers.....	143,132	54,758	88,374	38.3	61.7
Scholars.....	1,261,966	575,152	686,814	45.6	54.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,119	699	1,420	33.0	67.0
Officers and teachers.....	19,619	8,683	10,936	44.3	55.7
Scholars.....	131,856	60,436	71,420	45.8	54.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	272	79	193	29.0	71.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,110	603	1,507	28.6	71.4
Scholars.....	12,655	5,227	7,428	41.3	58.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	77	15	62	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	667	199	468	29.8	70.2
Scholars.....	6,243	1,878	4,365	30.1	69.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11,454	18,096	19,184	17,683
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6,642	-1,083	1,501	-----
Percent.....	-36.7	-5.7	8.5	-----
Members, number.....	2,061,683	2,487,694	2,114,479	1,638,480
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-426,011	373,215	475,999	-----
Percent.....	-17.1	17.7	29.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	180	137	110	93
Church edifices, number.....	10,864	16,582	17,251	15,933
Value—number reporting.....	10,740	16,443	17,133	15,859
Amount reported.....	\$137,567,532	\$161,986,430	\$62,428,433	\$37,278,424
Average value per church.....	\$12,809	\$9,851	\$3,644	\$2,351
Debt—number reporting.....	1,266	2,153	1,914	1,195
Amount reported.....	\$13,067,264	\$16,072,816	\$3,849,850	\$1,256,093
Parsonages, number.....	7,199	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5,097	5,973	5,327	4,566
Amount reported.....	\$17,752,052	\$24,914,300	\$11,777,753	\$7,265,610
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11,300	17,798	18,751	-----
Amount reported.....	\$21,558,363	\$41,651,150	\$17,139,398	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,968,337	\$29,809,625	\$11,995,816	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,680,055			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,836,096			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,894,058	\$11,168,543	\$5,134,562	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,487,168			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$756,368			-----
Home missions.....	\$364,274	\$672,982	\$9,020	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$335,367			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,962,446			-----
All other purposes.....	\$2,274,194	\$2,340	\$914	-----
Not classified.....	-----			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,908	\$2,340	\$914	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	9,374	15,525	16,308	13,846
Officers and teachers.....	143,132	166,752	152,177	113,328
Scholars.....	1,261,966	1,802,464	1,683,559	1,040,160

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	11,454	1,719	9,735	2,061,683	949,426	1,112,257
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7	-----	7	605	-----	605
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1	1	-----	230	230	-----
Illinois.....	68	6	62	5,836	1,496	4,340
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	1	-----	1	35	-----	35
Missouri.....	624	103	521	107,714	49,679	58,035
Nebraska.....	2	-----	2	138	-----	138
Kansas.....	3	1	2	504	231	273
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	20	83	15,236	6,663	8,573
District of Columbia.....	5	5	-----	5,879	5,879	-----
Virginia.....	1,011	138	873	189,621	80,578	109,043
West Virginia.....	354	31	323	46,224	16,524	29,700
North Carolina.....	1,035	153	882	207,875	91,233	116,642
South Carolina.....	418	81	337	91,514	42,297	49,217
Georgia.....	1,078	160	918	201,247	93,263	107,984
Florida.....	328	89	239	57,523	35,002	22,521
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	724	80	644	99,371	31,896	67,475
Tennessee.....	890	151	739	160,951	79,787	81,164
Alabama.....	885	116	769	155,416	70,187	85,229
Mississippi.....	751	58	693	107,245	32,012	75,233
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	75	678	114,924	45,865	69,059
Louisiana.....	258	53	205	53,259	30,888	22,371
Oklahoma.....	331	50	281	65,948	36,250	29,698
Texas.....	1,598	272	1,326	335,739	174,306	161,433
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	2	5	482	120	362
Idaho.....	4	-----	4	254	-----	254
Colorado.....	17	5	12	2,736	1,799	937
New Mexico.....	80	16	64	10,225	4,907	5,318
Arizona.....	35	10	25	4,873	3,285	1,588
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	2	2	-----	448	448	-----
Oregon.....	11	5	6	1,490	727	763
California.....	70	36	34	18,141	13,874	4,267

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	794, 483	1, 056, 854	210, 346	75. 2	9, 374	143, 132	1, 281, 966
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	242	363	-----	66. 7	7	61	383
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	95	135	-----	70. 4	1	25	175
Illinois.....	2, 145	3, 091	600	69. 4	50	586	3, 903
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	16	19	-----	(1)	1	4	24
Missouri.....	40, 060	57, 911	9, 743	69. 2	560	7, 942	66, 556
Nebraska.....	52	86	-----	(1)	2	16	108
Kansas.....	221	283	-----	78. 1	3	72	215
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	5, 778	8, 584	874	67. 3	97	1, 371	11, 559
District of Columbia.....	720	906	4, 253	79. 5	5	287	3, 378
Virginia.....	71, 152	95, 652	22, 817	74. 4	851	13, 975	133, 636
West Virginia.....	17, 606	24, 323	4, 295	72. 4	306	4, 118	40, 057
North Carolina.....	78, 300	98, 934	30, 641	79. 1	882	13, 461	140, 966
South Carolina.....	35, 975	43, 370	12, 169	82. 9	357	6, 240	57, 791
Georgia.....	78, 991	102, 848	19, 408	76. 8	787	12, 179	108, 322
Florida.....	22, 540	30, 877	4, 106	73. 0	260	4, 650	37, 955
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	36, 627	49, 783	12, 961	73. 6	581	7, 456	60, 234
Tennessee.....	63, 672	85, 411	11, 868	74. 5	739	11, 123	99, 632
Alabama.....	59, 798	74, 296	21, 322	80. 5	655	9, 890	81, 451
Mississippi.....	40, 987	50, 482	15, 776	81. 2	524	6, 840	50, 629
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	43, 977	62, 395	8, 552	70. 5	658	8, 805	74, 683
Louisiana.....	18, 876	25, 329	9, 054	74. 5	207	3, 296	27, 056
Oklahoma.....	25, 977	36, 188	3, 783	71. 8	291	4, 592	39, 375
Texas.....	136, 634	185, 454	13, 651	73. 7	1, 350	23, 168	198, 637
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	143	339	-----	42. 2	7	60	386
Idaho.....	124	130	-----	95. 4	4	36	313
Colorado.....	965	1, 577	194	61. 2	16	189	1, 388
New Mexico.....	3, 261	4, 770	2, 194	68. 4	64	937	7, 321
Arizona.....	1, 573	1, 967	1, 333	80. 0	32	404	3, 971
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	172	276	-----	62. 3	2	41	334
Oregon.....	586	904	-----	64. 8	10	129	1, 007
California.....	7, 218	10, 171	752	71. 0	65	1, 176	10, 521

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States	11,454	18,098	19,184	17,683	2,081,683	2,487,694
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania	7	7	15	14	605	513
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana	1	1	2	8	230	395
Illinois	68	92	104	114	5,836	6,201
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	1	2	2	7	35	269
Missouri	624	953	1,114	1,170	107,714	126,334
Nebraska	2	2	3	3	138	181
Kansas	3	8	23	43	504	1,281
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	103	146	155	152	15,236	17,616
District of Columbia	5	7	7	7	5,879	6,306
Virginia	1,011	1,588	1,594	1,501	189,621	237,903
West Virginia	354	673	687	572	46,224	65,058
North Carolina	1,035	1,664	1,661	1,522	207,875	249,916
South Carolina	418	827	851	799	91,514	135,129
Georgia	1,078	1,620	1,665	1,544	201,247	249,722
Florida	328	565	590	474	57,523	74,242
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	724	1,043	1,084	1,038	99,371	120,458
Tennessee	890	1,455	1,518	1,465	160,951	189,830
Alabama	885	1,422	1,506	1,395	155,416	197,219
Mississippi	751	1,150	1,154	1,105	107,245	134,573
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	753	1,004	1,205	1,075	114,924	123,676
Louisiana	258	401	402	370	53,259	56,882
Oklahoma	331	578	716	673	65,948	75,771
Texas	1,598	2,569	2,785	2,341	335,739	380,453
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	7	14	16	23	482	893
Idaho	4	8	16	12	254	370
Colorado	17	30	16	15	2,736	2,787
New Mexico	80	101	114	48	10,225	8,848
Arizona	35	38	22	10	4,873	4,290
PACIFIC:						
Washington	2	4	9	14	448	564
Oregon	11	23	30	42	1,490	2,493
California	70	101	118	127	18,141	17,521

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States	2, 114, 479	1, 638, 480	189, 988	1, 561, 805	309, 890	10. 8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania	811	806	17	588	-----	2. 8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana	428	818	7	223	-----	3. 0
Illinois	7, 328	7, 198	705	3, 945	1, 186	15. 2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	116	562	-----	35	-----	-----
Missouri	133, 756	112, 058	7, 264	87, 755	12, 695	7. 6
Nebraska	184	181	1	137	-----	. 7
Kansas	1, 795	2, 332	101	403	-----	20. 0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	15, 751	12, 642	949	13, 312	975	6. 7
District of Columbia	2, 666	1, 922	28	1, 598	4, 253	1. 7
Virginia	202, 648	157, 354	14, 442	142, 137	33, 042	9. 2
West Virginia	53, 020	36, 632	3, 663	36, 333	6, 228	9. 2
North Carolina	199, 764	151, 808	19, 836	150, 582	37, 457	11. 6
South Carolina	105, 306	84, 266	9, 326	66, 739	15, 449	12. 3
Georgia	219, 755	178, 307	19, 502	154, 371	27, 374	11. 2
Florida	51, 505	32, 330	4, 485	45, 043	7, 995	9. 1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	114, 795	99, 355	7, 216	73, 311	18, 844	9. 0
Tennessee	167, 270	140, 308	14, 351	121, 748	24, 852	10. 5
Alabama	167, 938	125, 702	16, 593	110, 381	28, 442	13. 1
Mississippi	114, 469	94, 845	10, 308	73, 408	23, 529	12. 3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	110, 993	81, 699	11, 123	90, 833	12, 968	10. 9
Louisiana	38, 940	31, 639	5, 329	36, 996	10, 934	12. 6
Oklahoma	60, 263	40, 473	6, 820	49, 913	9, 215	12. 0
Texas	316, 812	225, 431	34, 403	271, 764	29, 572	11. 2
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	1, 258	1, 068	53	429	-----	11. 0
Idaho	680	503	30	169	55	15. 1
Colorado	1, 858	1, 465	230	2, 207	299	9. 4
New Mexico	7, 120	2, 882	773	6, 520	2, 932	10. 6
Arizona	1, 939	682	400	3, 913	560	9. 3
PACIFIC:						
Washington	620	718	83	365	-----	13. 5
Oregon	2, 515	2, 272	93	1, 272	125	6. 8
California	12, 176	10, 222	1, 857	15, 375	909	10. 8

Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	11,454	10,884	10,740	\$137,567,532	1,266	\$13,007,264	5,097	\$17,752,052
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	7	34,200			2	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	68	67	66	220,050	3	15,650	32	43,800
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	624	614	601	8,813,921	76	846,282	307	899,400
Kansas.....	3	3	3	18,500	1	800	2	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	103	102	101	1,834,950	24	240,569	48	294,650
District of Columbia.....	5	5	5	952,000	2	51,000	4	53,500
Virginia.....	1,011	977	957	13,220,487	139	1,183,771	426	2,166,980
West Virginia.....	354	307	303	3,312,000	36	249,980	111	544,600
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,017	1,008	16,073,940	94	1,538,849	379	1,871,950
South Carolina.....	418	401	390	5,144,943	47	411,132	192	809,101
Georgia.....	1,078	1,053	1,036	10,605,619	64	521,414	426	1,391,350
Florida.....	328	312	312	4,576,356	45	434,426	162	659,600
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	724	699	687	6,496,056	50	415,623	270	905,925
Tennessee.....	890	853	844	11,035,756	108	1,511,302	392	1,263,770
Alabama.....	885	836	835	9,228,525	97	822,535	373	1,214,598
Mississippi.....	751	725	719	5,055,504	62	419,198	279	841,900
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	753	680	676	5,483,670	72	525,790	345	746,050
Louisiana.....	258	253	246	3,038,235	24	210,850	114	426,150
Oklahoma.....	331	294	285	5,253,751	45	529,489	204	475,225
Texas.....	1,598	1,461	1,461	22,879,944	232	2,850,837	862	2,680,558
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	7	7	7	36,200	1	200	5	9,500
Idaho.....	4	3	3	17,000			3	3,200
Colorado.....	17	16	16	262,200	4	15,324	14	35,900
New Mexico.....	80	58	58	716,150	9	24,050	50	104,345
Arizona.....	35	31	31	655,450	6	35,105	25	69,150
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	11	11	11	171,000	5	5,000	10	27,600
California.....	70	66	66	2,376,925	20	148,088	55	181,750
Other States.....	6	6	6	54,200			5	31,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States	11,454	11,300	\$21,558,363	\$3,968,337	\$1,680,055	\$1,836,096
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	2,363	1,555	-----	144
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	68	63	44,993	18,672	1,895	4,290
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	624	612	1,165,451	396,920	99,338	92,350
Kansas.....	3	3	4,954	2,135	217	797
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	102	241,430	85,616	12,786	23,044
District of Columbia.....	5	5	122,494	18,700	18,776	10,814
Virginia.....	1,011	1,001	2,042,329	608,033	154,953	149,399
West Virginia.....	354	349	529,186	177,702	33,903	44,127
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,027	2,314,397	659,923	151,083	190,414
South Carolina.....	418	414	845,005	276,220	67,949	68,684
Georgia.....	1,078	1,062	1,776,556	590,274	129,754	143,691
Florida.....	328	324	790,281	267,868	54,495	62,261
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	724	719	969,819	351,049	61,163	90,526
Tennessee.....	890	885	1,630,414	480,286	121,531	130,888
Alabama.....	885	866	1,339,957	458,860	109,390	163,240
Mississippi.....	751	739	950,142	347,762	55,825	104,427
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	744	1,036,913	352,251	71,016	78,117
Louisiana.....	258	253	592,394	193,368	55,654	35,672
Oklahoma.....	331	327	750,463	251,791	73,695	61,240
Texas.....	1,598	1,573	3,873,172	1,239,099	354,149	337,115
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	7	4,779	2,757	192	707
Colorado.....	17	17	36,257	13,255	3,655	6,910
New Mexico.....	80	79	129,929	49,616	8,435	11,402
Arizona.....	35	34	68,093	25,092	7,485	6,489
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	11	10	19,344	8,380	1,338	3,173
California.....	70	70	266,038	86,644	31,174	14,863
Other States.....	10	18	11,210	4,509	204	1,312

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; Idaho, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$1,894,058	\$3,487,168	\$756,368	\$364,274	\$335,367	\$1,962,446	\$2,274,194
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania		101	10	54	57	165	277
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois	4,380	5,003	1,744	795	512	2,584	5,118
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	64,435	206,430	69,378	14,299	13,341	91,482	117,478
Kansas		1,170	300	40	20	219	56
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	29,048	41,727	3,658	275	2,806	26,076	16,394
District of Columbia	1,215	50,891	1,500	1,230	1,250	7,231	10,887
Virginia	163,742	334,997	69,407	38,521	47,810	214,769	260,698
West Virginia	78,285	69,165	19,584	7,128	8,205	48,519	42,568
North Carolina	196,723	386,989	63,038	45,672	32,097	251,611	336,847
South Carolina	60,855	123,954	21,271	11,924	15,220	96,233	102,695
Georgia	158,409	251,107	85,625	33,618	39,937	164,492	179,649
Florida	64,786	128,318	28,957	9,383	10,948	80,203	83,062
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	46,195	163,883	33,304	17,545	16,252	93,567	96,335
Tennessee	181,112	276,278	68,784	29,824	25,880	149,720	166,111
Alabama	115,344	176,488	48,409	16,908	16,563	110,087	124,668
Mississippi	64,709	137,755	38,900	15,257	14,333	81,756	89,418
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	123,630	167,623	35,487	10,690	14,505	92,722	90,872
Louisiana	56,428	84,799	22,545	23,103	8,879	45,007	66,939
Oklahoma	66,722	127,490	21,597	13,634	10,362	44,662	79,270
Texas	386,653	661,190	108,270	67,956	49,149	319,969	349,622
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	75	321	95	50	10	314	258
Colorado	600	4,383	909	236	261	1,823	4,225
New Mexico	14,600	21,994	4,488	1,628	2,086	8,886	6,794
Arizona	2,200	13,052	1,515	99	357	5,528	6,276
PACIFIC:							
Oregon	1,775	1,871	597	241	257	1,040	672
California	12,137	48,990	6,483	4,024	4,034	22,337	35,352
Other States		1,199	513	140	236	1,444	1,653

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	11,454	2,061,693	10,740	\$137,567,532	1,266	\$13,007,264	11,300	\$21,558,363	9,374	1,261,966
Alabama.....	428	63,543	410	3,482,330	43	215,921	416	474,516	271	28,608
Arizona.....	27	4,391	24	525,800	6	35,105	26	64,223	26	3,508
Baltimore.....	497	78,813	472	16,936,070	71	557,876	490	998,338	428	59,351
California Oriental Mission.....	4	407	2				4	4,330	4	180
Central Texas.....	368	77,657	341	5,172,260	61	819,757	361	837,418	324	44,167
Florida.....	264	47,598	256	4,123,706	43	431,776	261	721,825	228	32,993
Holston.....	562	87,221	516	6,299,343	63	862,700	555	871,246	463	69,825
Illinois.....	68	5,836	66	220,050	3	15,650	63	44,993	50	3,903
Indian Mission.....	37	1,366	26	32,271	1	294	37	5,174	32	877
Kentucky.....	220	30,808	214	2,201,100	20	59,938	218	350,349	191	20,440
Latin Mission.....	5	527	4	38,000			5	4,709	5	520
Little Rock.....	326	53,427	299	2,512,870	25	287,568	325	462,037	265	32,269
Louisiana.....	258	53,259	246	3,038,235	24	210,850	253	592,394	208	27,284
Louisville.....	398	52,232	374	3,312,575	21	239,333	396	462,677	294	29,072
Memphis.....	382	68,025	366	3,959,581	49	516,901	381	713,426	323	38,694
Mississippi.....	309	49,400	297	2,207,850	23	232,734	301	421,369	206	22,661
Missouri.....	264	40,653	256	2,858,346	15	319,754	260	325,900	220	22,528
New Mexico.....	115	19,032	90	1,466,650	23	75,162	115	261,537	96	12,263
North Alabama.....	517	101,285	478	6,160,939	57	609,264	509	929,347	412	57,299
North Arkansas.....	427	61,497	377	2,970,800	47	238,222	419	574,876	393	42,414
North Carolina.....	571	104,979	557	6,900,737	37	268,706	569	1,088,668	502	65,103
North Georgia.....	630	122,418	607	6,331,275	37	261,289	624	1,081,453	479	68,018
North Mississippi.....	442	57,845	422	2,847,654	39	186,464	438	527,773	318	27,968
North Texas.....	275	70,287	266	4,758,370	31	485,456	271	700,250	235	42,122
Northwest.....	24	2,674	23	256,700	6	5,200	21	30,253	23	2,040
Northwest Texas.....	295	52,692	242	2,672,775	41	168,534	289	556,523	241	32,092
Oklahoma.....	283	63,400	250	5,141,580	44	529,195	279	731,319	249	37,663
Pacific.....	63	17,459	62	2,358,900	20	148,088	63	259,714	58	9,951
St. Louis.....	180	36,951	167	3,766,825	35	281,144	174	529,056	164	24,788
South Carolina.....	178	34,624	173	1,700,800	17	58,775	177	307,014	142	20,420
South Georgia.....	438	77,804	420	4,180,850	26	259,525	428	685,507	298	39,358
Southwest Missouri.....	187	30,984	185	2,221,650	27	246,184	184	318,204	174	19,667
Tennessee.....	337	62,368	321	3,818,193	29	384,400	334	555,095	285	35,641
Texas.....	381	80,786	356	6,169,567	45	970,532	377	1,046,099	309	45,655
Texas Mexican.....	20	1,859	20	77,400			19	15,588	19	1,609
Upper South Carolina.....	240	56,890	217	3,444,143	30	352,357	237	537,991	215	37,371
Virginia.....	479	113,062	458	8,202,787	91	892,172	478	1,268,179	411	73,311
West Texas.....	232	45,430	211	3,496,872	43	363,270	230	621,749	199	28,841
Western Mexican.....	26	2,169	22	189,975			25	12,904	22	1,955
Western North Carolina.....	467	103,104	451	9,173,203	57	1,270,143	461	1,225,992	383	75,941
Western Virginia.....	230	26,921	196	2,333,500	16	147,025	227	338,348	200	23,596

¹ Amount for California Oriental Mission Conference combined with figures for Baltimore Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The early history of Methodism in America was closely identified with slaveholding sections. The southern colonies furnished the majority of the young men who entered the ministry of the church during the Revolutionary War, and out of approximately 15,000 members of the Methodist societies in 1783, only about 2,000 resided in what, in later years, were known as the "free States." All the conferences between 1776 and 1808 were held either in Baltimore or in that region, and six out of the nine bishops elected previous to 1844 had been natives of slaveholding States. Nevertheless, the Methodist preachers of the time were, with practical unanimity, opposed to human bondage.

The "Christmas Conference" of 1784, which organized the scattered congregations into the Methodist Episcopal Church, enacted a specific rule which required all slaveholding members, under penalty of expulsion for noncompliance, to emancipate their slaves; but it stirred up so much strife, and proved to be so impracticable of execution, that in less than 6 months it was suspended. After various and somewhat conflicting measures had been adopted, the General Conference of 1808 provided that thereafter each annual conference should deal with the whole matter according to its own judgment. In 1816 this provision was modified by another statute which remained in force until 1844, to the effect that no slaveholder should be appointed to any official position in the church, if the State in which he lived made it possible for him to liberate his slaves. This compromise proceeded upon the supposition that, while slavery was an evil to be mitigated in every possible way, it was not necessarily a sin.

In 1844 a new issue was raised. Bishop James O. Andrew, of Georgia, a man of high Christian character and "eminent beyond almost any living minister for the interest that he had taken in the welfare of the slaves," became by inheritance and by marriage a nominal slaveholder. Under the laws of Georgia it was not possible for him or his wife to free their slaves. He was therefore exempt, as scores of other southern ministers were, from the operation of the law of 1816. In the General Conference of 1844, held in New York, a preamble and resolution were adopted calling attention to the embarrassment which would result from this connection with slavery in the bishop's exercise of his office as an itinerant general superintendent, and declaring it "the sense of this General Conference that he desist from the exercise of his office so long as this impediment remains." The southern delegates resented this action, which virtually deposed him from the episcopacy, and entered a protest against it. They said that if Bishop Andrew had violated any law of the church they did not object to his being put upon trial for the offense; but they did object to his deposition by mere majority vote, and without any specific allegation based upon the law of the church being brought against him. Such action they regarded as a flagrant violation of the constitution of the church, according to which, as they interpreted it, the episcopacy was not a mere office subject to the control of an omnipotent General Conference, but a coordinate and independent branch of the church government. The result was that after long debate, conducted for the most part in an admirably Christian spirit, a provisional plan of separation was adopted, to become effective whenever the southern conferences should deem it necessary. A convention of representatives from the southern conferences was held at Louisville, Ky., and on May 17, 1845, by an almost unanimous vote, the plan of separation was approved, and the annual conferences in the slaveholding States were erected into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separate from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the name chosen for the new body being the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Its first General Conference was held at Petersburg, Va., in 1846.

Although the General Conference of 1844 had adopted the provisional plan of separation, many northern leaders in the church, including some of those who had voted for it, regretted the action taken, and declared the plan unconstitutional and void. Furthermore, the part of the plan relating to the division of the property of the Book Concern, while receiving a majority of votes in the annual conferences, failed to obtain the requisite three-fourths required by the constitution of the church; and in the General Conference of 1848, held at Pittsburgh,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dr. H. B. Trimble, dean, Candler Schools of Theology, Emory University, Emory University, Ga., and approved by him in its present form.

Pa., the entire plan was repudiated and declared null and void. A fraternal delegate from the South was denied reception, the conference stating that it did "not consider it proper, at present, to enter into fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." Suits were finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the plan valid and binding in all its parts.

The southern church began with 2 bishops, Joshua Soule and James O. Andrew, and 16 annual conferences. In 1846 there were 1,519 traveling preachers, 2,833 local preachers, 327,284 white members, 124,961 Negro members, and 2,972 Indian members, or a total of 459,569. The growth was rapid, and when the Civil War began the membership had increased to 757,205, including 207,776 Negroes.

The Civil War of 1860-65 wrought havoc. Hundreds of church buildings were burned or dismantled, college buildings were abandoned, and the endowments were swept away. During the war the annual conferences met irregularly or in fragments; the General Conference of 1862 was not held; and the whole order of the itinerancy was interrupted. Many of the most liberal supporters of the church and its institutions were reduced to abject want; the publishing house was seized for a United States printing office, and the church press was silent. The missionaries in China were cut off from their home board and would have suffered much but for the fact that the treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church endorsed the drafts for their support. By 1866 the membership had been reduced to 511,161, showing a loss of 246,044. Three-fourths of the Negro members had joined either the African Methodist churches or the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose representatives were to be found everywhere throughout the South. The remainder formed, in 1870, an independent organization, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, cooperating in that organization.

In spite of these facts the work of reconstruction was begun at once. At the General Conference of 1866 changes were made in regard to lay representation in annual and general conferences, the probationary system, class meetings, and the itinerancy. In 1874 the first fraternal delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church was received. Since the Civil War contributions to foreign missions have greatly advanced, and home mission work for Indians, Mexicans, and others has developed. Vanderbilt University was opened for the reception of students in 1875, and 4 years later reported 519 students. In 1884, the centennial year of Episcopal Methodism, a special contribution of \$1,382,771 was made, mostly for local objects. By 1882 the membership had increased to 860,687, and at the General Conference in 1890 it was reported as 1,177,150.

The church has entered heartily into the various movements for church unity and fellowship, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented on the Committee on a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, and is closely identified with interdenominational movements, as the Y. M. C. A., American Bible Society, etc. It has participated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the consideration of plans for the union of the two churches. As yet, however, there has been no action that has resulted in the union of these bodies.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in agreement with other branches of Methodism throughout the world, putting special emphasis upon the universality of the atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and the possibility of holiness in heart and life.

In polity it is in close accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church and emphasizes the episcopate. The bishops hold office for life, unless removed by due process of law for personal or official misconduct, and have a limited veto on constitutional questions over the acts of the General Conference. There is equal clerical and lay representation in the General Conference and effective lay representation in the annual conferences. Attendance on class meeting ceased to be a condition of membership in 1866. The fixed probation of 6 months is not required of candidates for membership, nor are they required to subscribe to the 25 Articles of Religion, as in the northern branch of the church. The itinerancy is still maintained, the pastoral term being limited to 4 consecutive years, but is so modified that a bishop may reappoint a minister for a longer term when a majority of the presiding elders vote for the extension of the pastoral term. In other respects there is little difference from the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK

The general denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is under the care of the General Board of Missions, which includes the home and foreign missionary work of the women, a Board of Church Extension, a Sunday School Board, an Epworth League Board, a General Board of Education, a Board of Lay Activities, a General Board of Temperance and Social Service, a General Hospital Board, and a General Board of Finance, supplemented by special boards in the several annual conferences. The Board of Finance is charged with the work of providing funds for retired ministers, and widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

The home mission work is conducted by the Home Department of the General Board of Missions, by the annual conference boards, the Board of Church Extension, and women's boards of city missions in various cities, the last-named being auxiliary to the women's department of the general board. The general board gives particular attention to the work among immigrants, mountain people, miners, Negroes, and Indians, as well as to work in congested quarters of the cities. The various city mission boards deal chiefly with the last-named problem by means of social settlements and the like. The annual conference boards of missions are concerned chiefly in supplementing pastoral support in poor territory, where without their help preachers could not be maintained. During 1938 these various home mission agencies employed 2,000 missionaries, gave missionary support in whole or in part to about 3,000 mission workers and pastors, and aided 2,037 churches. The church contributed to all of these home mission causes in 1938 the sum of \$396,088. The Board of Church Extension assisted in the building of 155 parsonages and 153 churches during the year, and has a loan fund of \$3,244,398 which is used for this purpose. The church contributed to all of the church extension causes the sum of \$114,992 as donations and \$387,053 in loans.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the General Board of Missions, and the fields occupied are China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Africa, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Siberia. The report for 1938 shows 35 stations, occupied by 291 missionaries, and 575 native preachers and other helpers; 1,519 churches, with 125,000 members; 500 schools; and 11 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 45,350 patients. There were 1,533 Sunday schools, which enrolled 94,846 scholars. The contributions of the church to foreign missions in 1938 were \$1,013,182, an increase of more than \$24,844 over the total for the previous year.

The educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the United States, include 26 senior colleges, 16 junior colleges, 3 academies, and 3 universities, with 2,059 teachers and 33,316 students. The total value of these institutions was \$62,325,874, with an endowment of \$55,537,597. The annual contribution of the churches to the current account of the institutions was \$330,314. The young people of the church are organized in 15,132 Young People's Departments, with a membership of 531,432; and there are 1,980,145 enrolled in the church schools, including children, young people, adults, officers, and teachers.

The church has under its care 12 hospitals, with property valued at approximately \$10,000; and 18 orphanages, valued at \$6,439,775 and caring for 3,004 orphans. It reports, also, endowment for these institutions amounting to \$1,379,072, and about \$3,019,237 contributed for their establishment and maintenance.

In 1938 the Methodist Publishing House, in Nashville, Tenn., with branches at Dallas, Tex., Richmond, Va., and San Francisco, Calif., had assets of \$2,967,440, and reported sales amounting to \$2,016,197. The publishing house in Nashville publishes 18 periodicals, including Sunday-school literature, having an aggregate circulation of 1,563,079 copies. In addition there are 12 periodicals supported by the annual conferences, which have a circulation of about 115,000. These periodicals do not include those issued by the Board of Missions—The World Outlook which has a circulation of approximately 60,000; and the Upper Room, with a circulation of 1,050,000 copies.

The Board of Lay Activities promotes the organization of Wesley Brotherhoods among the men and fosters church-wide programs of Christian stewardship. The various district boards also render valuable service in providing lay speakers and furnishing religious services for places otherwise neglected.

The General Board of Temperance and Social Service especially concerns itself with law enforcement in the case of the liquor traffic and with the development of better interracial relations and the substitution of law for lynching and mob rule.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes all adult communicant members and children under the care of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	121	13	108	10.7	89.3
Members , number.....	8,293	1,078	7,215	13.0	87.0
Average membership per church.....	69	83	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,431	419	3,012	12.2	87.8
Female.....	4,862	659	4,203	13.6	86.4
Males per 100 females.....	70.6	63.6	71.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	265	32	233	12.1	87.9
13 years and over.....	7,167	1,046	6,121	14.6	85.4
Age not reported.....	861		861		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	3.6	3.0	3.7		
Church edifices , number.....	102	11	91	10.8	89.2
Value—number reporting.....	99	11	88		
Amount reported.....	\$106,795	\$14,900	\$91,895	14.0	86.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$97,920	\$13,900	\$84,020	14.2	85.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$8,875	\$1,000	\$7,875	11.3	88.7
Average value per church.....	\$1,079	\$1,355	\$1,044		
Debt—number reporting.....	3		3		
Amount reported.....	\$640		\$640		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	60	5	55		
Parsonages , number.....	3		3		
Value—number reporting.....	2		2		
Amount reported.....	\$800		\$800		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	116	13	103	11.2	88.8
Amount reported.....	\$17,143	\$2,637	\$14,506	15.4	84.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,434	\$1,143	\$7,291	13.6	86.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,265	\$145	\$1,120	11.5	88.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,754	\$580	\$2,174	21.1	78.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$515		\$515		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,110	\$79	\$1,031	7.1	92.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$405	\$10	\$395	2.5	97.5
Home missions.....	\$641	\$78	\$563	12.2	87.8
Foreign missions.....	\$259	\$41	\$218	15.8	84.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$445	\$179	\$266	40.2	59.8
All other purposes.....	\$1,315	\$382	\$933	29.0	71.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$148	\$203	\$141		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	89	8	81		
Officers and teachers.....	660	75	585	11.4	88.6
Scholars.....	4,507	581	3,926	12.9	87.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3		3		
Officers and teachers.....	11		11		
Scholars.....	77		77		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Congregational Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	121	145	197	324
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-24	-52	-127	
Percent.....	-16.6	-26.4	-39.2	
Members , number.....	8,293	9,691	12,503	14,729
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,398	-2,812	-2,226	
Percent.....	-14.4	-22.5	-15.1	
Average membership per church.....	69	67	63	45
Church edifices , number.....	102	110	195	262
Value—number reporting.....	99	110	195	250
Amount reported.....	\$106,795	\$127,775	\$166,932	\$194,275
Average value per church.....	\$1,079	\$1,162	\$856	\$777
Debt—number reporting.....	3	5	10	19
Amount reported.....	\$640	\$995	\$4,353	\$9,477
Parsonages , number.....	3			
Value—number reporting.....	2	1		1
Amount reported.....	\$800	\$5,000		\$1,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	116	120	139	
Amount reported.....	\$17,143	\$29,529	\$13,806	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,434	\$22,557	\$10,442	
All other salaries.....	\$1,265			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,754			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$515			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,110	\$6,662	\$2,019	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$405			
Home missions.....	\$641			
Foreign missions.....	\$259			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$445	\$310	\$1,345	
All other purposes.....	\$1,315			
Not classified.....				
Average expenditure per church.....	\$148	\$246	\$99	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	89	80	147	181
Officers and teachers.....	660	515	790	1,146
Scholars.....	4,507	4,807	8,034	8,785

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Congregational Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Congregational Methodist Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	121	13	108	8,293	1,073	7,215	3,431	4,862	70.6	89	660	4,507
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Indiana.....	5	1	4	240	90	150	87	153	56.9	3	28	181
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	3	1	2	97	36	61	22	75	-----	3	40	150
South Dakota.....	1	-----	1	91	-----	91	53	38	-----	1	1	47
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	12	1	11	1,210	75	1,135	520	690	75.4	6	45	311
Florida.....	4	-----	4	323	-----	323	143	180	79.4	4	28	181
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	-----	1	24	-----	24	9	15	-----	1	4	40
Tennessee.....	11	-----	11	544	-----	544	236	308	76.6	6	40	290
Alabama.....	21	2	19	1,955	402	1,553	778	1,177	66.1	16	119	878
Mississippi.....	12	2	10	1,029	180	849	462	567	81.5	10	72	523
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3	-----	3	127	-----	127	54	73	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	19	1	18	1,060	28	1,032	410	650	63.1	16	109	626
Oklahoma.....	1	-----	1	169	-----	169	79	90	-----	1	14	150
Texas.....	28	5	23	1,424	267	1,157	578	846	68.3	22	160	1,130

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not- re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States	121	145	197	324	8,293	9,691	12,503	14,729	265	7,167	861	3.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....			5	5			201	403				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	5	4			240	214			18	202	20	8.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	3	8	12	27	97	361	676	1,118	2	95		
SOUTH ATLANTIC: North Carolina.....		3				209						
Georgia.....	12	23	37	47	1,210	1,839	2,385	2,656	2	1,106	102	.2
Florida.....	4	2	9	4	323	97	249	156	6	317		1.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	11	7	12	21	544	490	508	977	9	457	78	1.9
Alabama.....	21	31	38	59	1,955	2,664	3,073	3,355	9	1,334	612	.7
Mississippi.....	12	20	31	38	1,029	1,362	2,148	1,640	62	957	10	6.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	3	7	1	26	127	287	14	684	6	121		4.7
Louisiana.....	19	7	18	18	1,060	407	1,281	711	55	1,005		5.2
Oklahoma.....	1		1	6	169		26	107	10	159		5.9
Texas.....	28	32	30	71	1,424	1,755	1,896	2,759	38	1,347	39	2.7
Other States.....	² 2	1	3	2	115	6	46	163	48	67		41.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: South Dakota, 1; and Kentucky, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	121	102	99	\$106,795	3	\$640
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	5	3	3	2,300		
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Georgia.....	12	11	11	12,650		
Florida.....	4	4	4	4,500		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	11	6	4	2,400		
Alabama.....	21	21	20	17,350	1	25
Mississippi.....	12	12	12	15,225		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	3	3	3	1,360		
Louisiana.....	19	18	18	11,050	1	15
Texas.....	28	20	20	33,560		
Other States.....	6	4	¹ 4	6,400	1	500

¹ Includes: Missouri, 2; Kentucky, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt excluding interest	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$121	\$116	\$17, 143	\$8, 434	\$1, 265	\$2, 754	\$515	\$1, 110	\$405	\$641	\$259	\$445	\$1, 315
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana	5	4	1, 869	865	195	100	---	115	---	92	175	325	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri	3	3	603	150	95	225	---	48	15	50	---	---	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia	12	11	1, 318	940	20	205	---	50	50	50	---	3	---
Florida	4	4	217	112	---	75	---	1	---	21	---	---	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee	11	10	301	205	3	67	---	8	10	---	---	---	8
Alabama	21	21	2, 553	1, 432	113	669	25	104	25	97	---	8	80
Mississippi	12	12	2, 463	1, 023	251	470	---	71	---	49	46	11	542
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana	19	20	2, 498	1, 038	159	480	55	278	25	68	1	29	365
Texas	28	26	3, 256	1, 624	229	333	35	410	110	179	37	9	290
Other States	6	15	2, 065	1, 045	200	130	400	25	170	35	---	60	---

¹ Includes: South Dakota, 1; Kentucky, 1; Arkansas, 2; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	121	8, 293	99	\$106, 795	3	\$640	116	\$17, 143	89	4, 507 ¹
Alabama.....	21	1, 955	20	17, 350	1	25	21	2, 553	16	878
Arkansas.....	3	127	3	1, 360	---	---	2	(¹)	---	---
Florida.....	4	323	4	4, 500	---	---	4	217	4	181
Georgia.....	12	1, 210	11	12, 650	---	---	11	1, 318	6	311
Indiana.....	6	264	4	3, 300	1	600	5	2, 779	4	221
Louisiana.....	20	1, 099	19	23, 050	1	15	20	2, 498	17	686
Mississippi.....	12	1, 029	12	15, 225	---	---	12	2, 463	10	523
Missouri.....	3	97	2	(¹)	---	---	3	603	3	150
Oklahoma.....	1	169	1	(¹)	---	---	1	(¹)	1	150
South Dakota.....	1	91	---	---	---	---	1	(¹)	1	47
Tennessee.....	11	544	4	2, 400	---	---	10	301	6	290
Texas.....	27	1, 385	19	21, 560	---	---	26	3, 256	21	1, 070
Combinations.....	---	---	---	5, 400	---	---	---	1, 155	---	---

¹ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The same general influences that led to the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1830, two decades later led to the establishment of the Congregational Methodist Church. Soon after the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, there arose in Georgia considerable objection to certain features of the episcopacy and itinerancy, and a number of ministers and members withdrew in order to secure what they considered a more democratic form of church government. A conference was held in Forsyth, Monroe County, Ga., in May 1852, and was presided over by a layman, Hon. William L. Fambro, while its secretary was a clergyman, Rev. Hiram Phinazee. This conference adhered strictly to the doctrine of Methodism, but adopted the congregational form of government, although modified to a certain degree of connectionalism, and the name chosen was Congregational Methodist Church.

In a few years the movement extended into the neighboring States of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, and at present churches are to be found in most of the Southern and some of the Northern States.

The denomination suffered a considerable loss in 1887-88, when nearly one-third of its churches joined the Congregational Church. Later a number of them returned and the church gained in strength for a time, but in 1910 it had heavy losses when its schools and publications failed. The last decade it has made considerable advancement.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrinal position of the Congregational Methodist Church is distinctly John Wesley Methodist.

It is congregational in its government with a connectional system of district, annual, and general conferences. Each local church calls its pastor, attends to its business in general, and recommends to its district conference such business as needs to be brought before the district conference through its delegates to this conference. The district conference has power to grant license and ordination to preach to any candidates for the ministry whom they find are qualified. Delegates are chosen from the various district conferences to represent the business of the districts in the annual conferences. The annual conference is subordinate to the general conference. Each of these conferences constitutes a church court, and may condemn opinions and practices considered contrary to the word of God or the laws of the church; cite offending churches or ministers to trial; and admonish, rebuke, suspend, or expel from its membership any whom they find worthy of such treatment.

WORK

The missionary work of the Congregational Methodist Church is carried on through the conferences by mission boards and assisted by the missionary unions. The denomination has a church paper called *The Messenger*, published at Mount Pleasant, Tex.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. W. H. Hartgraves, pastor, Congregational Methodist Church, Nacogdoches, Tex., and approved by him in its present form.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Free Methodist Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith after 6 months of probation. Baptism is required and persons baptized in infancy must publicly assent to the baptismal covenant before being received into full membership.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	1,084	485	599	44.7	55.3
Members , number	37,587	23,563	14,024	62.7	37.3
Average membership per church	35	49	23		
Membership by sex:					
Male	12,478	7,614	4,864	61.0	39.0
Female	23,674	14,915	8,759	63.0	37.0
Sex not reported	1,435	1,034	401	72.1	27.9
Males per 100 females	52.7	51.0	55.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	1,801	1,219	582	67.7	32.3
13 years and over	34,425	21,471	12,954	62.4	37.6
Age not reported	1,361	873	488	64.1	35.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	5.0	5.4	4.3		
Church edifices , number	974	445	529	45.7	54.3
Value—number reporting	968	440	528	45.5	54.5
Amount reported	\$4,097,534	\$2,952,734	\$1,144,800	72.1	27.9
Constructed prior to 1936	\$3,992,234	\$2,886,634	\$1,105,600	72.3	27.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$105,300	\$66,100	\$39,200	62.8	37.2
Average value per church	\$4,233	\$6,711	\$2,168		
Debt—number reporting	134	96	38	71.6	28.4
Amount reported	\$184,065	\$162,160	\$21,905	88.1	11.9
Number reporting "no debt"	505	218	287	43.2	56.8
Parsonages , number	735	375	360	51.0	49.0
Value—number reporting	707	361	346	51.1	48.9
Amount reported	\$1,549,434	\$1,030,774	\$518,660	66.5	33.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	1,056	478	578	45.3	54.7
Amount reported	\$1,167,385	\$782,287	\$385,098	67.0	33.0
Pastors' salaries	\$502,195	\$308,369	\$193,826	61.4	38.6
All other salaries	\$66,971	\$46,303	\$20,668	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements	\$104,232	\$68,079	\$36,153	65.3	34.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$48,458	\$37,717	\$10,741	77.8	22.2
All other current expenses, including interest	\$181,893	\$136,905	\$44,988	75.3	24.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$19,581	\$14,143	\$5,438	72.2	27.8
Home missions	\$15,975	\$10,348	\$5,627	64.8	35.2
Foreign missions	\$51,707	\$37,191	\$14,516	71.9	28.1
To general headquarters for distribution	\$88,214	\$61,042	\$27,172	69.2	30.8
All other purposes	\$88,159	\$62,190	\$25,969	70.5	29.5
Average expenditure per church	\$1,105	\$1,637	\$666		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	905	438	467	48.4	51.6
Officers and teachers	12,167	6,851	5,316	56.3	43.7
Scholars	76,678	48,855	27,823	63.7	36.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	65	37	28	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	456	326	130	71.5	28.5
Scholars.....	3,615	2,522	1,093	69.8	30.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	10	5	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	68	29	39	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	332	161	171	48.5	51.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2		(²)	
Officers and teachers.....	47	47		(²)	
Scholars.....	365	365		100.0	

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Free Methodist Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,084	1,375	1,598	1,541
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—291	—223	57	
Percent.....	—21.2	—14.0	3.7	
Members , number.....	37,587	36,374	35,291	32,838
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,213	1,083	2,453	
Percent.....	3.3	3.1	7.5	
Average membership per church.....	35	26	22	21
Church edifices , number.....	974	1,207	1,217	1,140
Value—number reporting.....	968	1,140	1,205	1,140
Amount reported.....	\$4,097,534	\$4,921,760	\$2,256,325	\$1,688,745
Average value per church.....	\$4,233	\$4,317	\$1,856	\$1,481
Debt—number reporting.....	134	139	171	112
Amount reported.....	\$184,065	\$292,817	\$121,979	\$61,124
Parsonages , number.....	735			
Value—number reporting.....	707	783	700	598
Amount reported.....	\$1,549,434	\$2,144,535	\$946,618	\$612,050
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,056	1,269	1,426	
Amount reported.....	\$1,167,385	\$1,617,802	\$772,038	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$502,195			
All other salaries.....	\$66,971			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$104,232	\$1,241,701	\$606,860	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$48,458			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$181,893			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$19,581			
Home missions.....	\$15,975			
Foreign missions.....	\$51,707	\$329,741	\$162,298	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$88,214			
All other purposes.....	\$88,159			
Not classified.....		\$46,360	\$2,880	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,105	\$1,275	\$541	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	905	1,026	1,150	1,066
Officers and teachers.....	12,167	9,458	8,763	7,493
Scholars.....	76,678	69,549	58,553	41,443

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Free Methodist Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Free Methodist Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	1,084	485	599	37,587	23,563	14,024	12,478	23,674	1,435	52.7	905	12,167	76,678
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1	1	---	56	56	---	15	41	---	---	1	23	51
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1	59	31	28	21	38	---	---	3	26	114
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	88	43	45	3,315	2,013	1,302	1,076	2,096	143	51.3	81	1,100	5,562
New Jersey.....	3	3	---	80	80	---	28	52	---	---	3	36	182
Pennsylvania.....	147	57	90	5,224	3,118	2,106	1,688	3,535	1	47.8	123	1,670	11,557
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	48	30	18	1,781	1,475	306	513	1,079	189	47.5	35	545	4,036
Indiana.....	35	26	9	1,597	1,273	324	385	827	385	46.6	29	394	4,069
Illinois.....	81	39	42	3,238	2,037	1,201	1,014	2,149	75	47.2	70	1,106	7,236
Michigan.....	194	60	134	6,263	3,150	3,113	2,073	3,947	243	52.5	159	2,298	14,596
Wisconsin.....	29	10	19	663	307	356	237	334	42	61.7	22	196	1,151
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	19	4	15	447	106	341	159	266	22	59.8	15	161	933
Iowa.....	41	18	23	1,026	613	413	343	634	49	54.1	32	417	2,091
Missouri.....	16	5	11	317	135	182	110	207	---	53.1	14	177	662
North Dakota.....	9	3	6	143	100	43	26	85	32	---	6	47	249
South Dakota.....	15	4	11	438	150	288	155	283	---	54.8	13	152	709
Nebraska.....	25	8	17	460	234	226	173	287	---	60.3	15	145	712
Kansas.....	52	22	30	1,890	1,130	760	678	1,212	---	55.9	45	678	3,048
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	7	1	6	264	86	178	105	159	---	66.0	6	88	655
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	76	76	---	---	---	76	---	1	10	115
Virginia.....	4	2	2	86	68	18	31	55	---	---	2	24	158
West Virginia.....	13	4	9	409	217	192	123	286	---	43.0	12	154	1,076
Georgia.....	5	5	---	176	176	---	55	121	---	45.5	5	64	332
Florida.....	7	5	2	212	179	33	74	138	---	53.6	7	70	591
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	10	3	7	169	74	95	48	121	---	39.7	8	94	640
Tennessee.....	8	3	5	88	35	53	20	68	---	---	6	41	260
Alabama.....	1	---	1	11	---	11	4	7	---	---	1	4	17
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	5	---	5	100	---	100	42	58	---	---	3	50	329
Oklahoma.....	33	13	20	857	357	500	301	546	10	55.1	22	254	1,083
Texas.....	17	7	10	353	174	179	107	246	---	43.5	13	123	709
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	2	1	1	20	13	7	6	14	---	---	2	17	33
Idaho.....	6	1	5	177	68	109	65	112	---	58.0	4	54	300
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	29	13	16	9	20	---	---	2	15	50
Colorado.....	13	10	3	437	402	35	165	272	---	60.7	12	171	855
New Mexico.....	1	---	1	19	---	19	8	11	---	---	1	8	40
Arizona.....	7	4	3	293	201	92	125	168	---	74.4	7	80	619
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	44	23	21	2,256	1,692	564	772	1,464	20	52.7	40	524	3,977
Oregon.....	32	17	15	1,308	847	461	554	754	---	73.5	29	372	2,235
California.....	60	49	11	3,250	2,877	373	1,170	1,932	148	60.6	56	779	5,646

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,684	1,375	1,598	1,541	37,587	36,374	35,291	32,838	1,801	34,425	1,361	5.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	3	7	2	2	59	96	29	29	2	57	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	88	108	127	127	3,315	3,227	3,774	3,609	148	2,811	356	5.0
New Jersey.....	3	3	4	6	80	73	213	91	5	75	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	147	179	189	188	5,224	5,142	4,697	4,167	170	5,044	10	3.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	48	63	73	76	1,781	1,955	1,717	1,376	36	1,471	274	2.4
Indiana.....	35	53	47	46	1,597	1,606	1,128	1,075	87	1,510	-----	5.4
Illinois.....	81	128	137	146	3,238	3,784	3,690	3,597	176	3,012	50	5.5
Michigan.....	194	214	252	248	6,263	5,705	5,554	5,121	148	5,721	394	2.5
Wisconsin.....	29	37	37	49	663	672	689	960	18	645	-----	2.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	19	21	28	28	447	355	514	451	15	371	61	3.9
Iowa.....	41	67	85	99	1,026	1,296	1,614	1,838	50	976	-----	4.9
Missouri.....	16	20	28	33	317	423	370	719	19	249	49	7.1
North Dakota.....	9	12	16	14	143	181	239	190	-----	107	36	-----
South Dakota.....	15	19	26	23	438	476	418	444	12	416	10	2.8
Nebraska.....	25	42	76	61	460	572	736	1,009	22	438	-----	4.8
Kansas.....	52	65	78	98	1,890	1,711	1,794	1,795	111	1,769	10	5.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	7	7	7	6	264	184	199	163	6	258	-----	2.3
Virginia.....	4	6	1	1	86	103	45	38	3	83	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	13	19	17	10	409	266	256	150	26	383	-----	6.4
Georgia.....	5	6	9	4	176	178	212	102	7	169	-----	4.0
Florida.....	7	9	2	-----	212	208	30	-----	22	190	-----	10.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	10	10	13	13	169	144	145	196	8	161	-----	4.7
Tennessee.....	8	8	13	7	88	136	178	131	1	87	-----	-----
Alabama.....	1	1	2	4	11	25	27	29	-----	11	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	-----	3	8	6	-----	11	59	73	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	2	7	8	-----	23	50	146	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	5	10	12	10	100	180	171	109	-----	69	31	-----
Oklahoma.....	33	43	56	50	857	938	985	975	58	719	80	7.5
Texas.....	17	22	46	40	353	400	619	783	22	331	-----	6.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	2	1	8	-----	20	32	101	-----	-----	20	-----	-----
Idaho.....	6	10	16	6	177	216	181	68	23	154	-----	13.0
Wyoming.....	2	6	-----	-----	29	59	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	-----
Colorado.....	13	19	35	20	437	442	520	433	21	416	-----	4.8
New Mexico.....	1	2	4	-----	19	12	43	-----	-----	19	-----	-----
Arizona.....	7	3	3	2	293	109	108	43	17	276	-----	5.8
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	44	53	52	39	2,256	1,840	1,680	1,301	152	2,104	-----	6.7
Oregon.....	32	37	40	38	1,308	842	850	664	77	1,231	-----	5.9
California.....	60	58	38	29	3,250	2,644	1,585	886	339	2,911	-----	10.4
Other States.....	2	2	4	4	132	108	71	77	-----	132	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Vermont, 1, and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,084	974	968	\$4,097,534	134	\$184,065	707	\$1,549,434
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3	20,000	2	2,980	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	88	83	83	392,000	16	27,363	66	208,100
Pennsylvania.....	147	129	128	1,055,350	28	67,027	86	266,300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	48	43	43	181,900	3	6,140	28	72,050
Indiana.....	35	31	31	145,400	6	5,140	22	43,400
Illinois.....	81	81	80	383,000	10	10,291	52	134,100
Michigan.....	194	184	184	584,000	14	13,974	132	262,250
Wisconsin.....	29	27	27	75,250	1	1,550	14	29,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	19	16	16	28,000			12	19,200
Iowa.....	41	39	38	112,200	2	1,550	28	43,050
Missouri.....	16	14	14	22,650	2	170	10	9,500
North Dakota.....	9	5	5	22,750	2	3,100	3	3,350
South Dakota.....	15	10	10	25,350	2	3,175	8	7,125
Nebraska.....	25	20	20	39,150	3	820	19	28,985
Kansas.....	52	43	43	123,600	3	2,879	31	45,800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	7	7	7	30,800			4	16,000
Virginia.....	4	4	3	18,300			2	(¹)
West Virginia.....	13	10	10	36,800	2	1,800	7	20,600
Georgia.....	5	5	5	19,250	1	550	4	7,000
Florida.....	7	6	6	28,200	1	400	6	10,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	9	9	14,000	1	100	6	4,300
Tennessee.....	8	7	7	9,400			3	2,250
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	5	5	5	4,500			3	1,800
Oklahoma.....	33	24	24	46,100	4	6,352	23	34,450
Texas.....	17	15	15	23,550	1	118	9	11,350
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	4	4	11,800			3	2,700
Colorado.....	13	12	12	39,000			12	19,950
Arizona.....	7	6	6	23,200	2	1,050	6	9,600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	44	43	43	134,540	12	8,962	34	60,756
Oregon.....	32	28	27	85,600	2	895	22	38,850
California.....	60	53	52	293,144	13	17,479	44	110,768
Other States.....	11	8	28	68,750	1	200	6	26,250

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in New Jersey; and 1 each of the following—Vermont, Alabama, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,084	1,056	\$1,167,385	\$502,195	\$66,971	\$104,232
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3,333	1,556	88	237
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	88	88	121,552	53,604	5,886	10,141
New Jersey.....	3	3	5,173	2,237	397	25
Pennsylvania.....	147	144	183,208	76,243	11,294	14,750
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	48	47	56,018	26,222	2,760	2,473
Indiana.....	35	35	47,173	18,435	3,067	4,987
Illinois.....	81	81	99,334	43,820	5,771	8,908
Michigan.....	194	189	204,287	85,998	9,507	24,340
Wisconsin.....	29	29	20,756	9,412	768	2,213
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	19	19	10,063	5,475	433	589
Iowa.....	41	40	30,979	14,858	2,385	2,035
Missouri.....	16	15	6,472	3,597	339	394
North Dakota.....	9	8	3,476	1,687	120	550
South Dakota.....	15	13	9,846	4,699	340	451
Nebraska.....	25	24	10,784	5,732	536	593
Kansas.....	52	48	44,847	20,018	2,925	3,348
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	7	7	8,700	4,408	587	273
Virginia.....	4	4	2,904	1,612	232	284
West Virginia.....	13	13	11,688	5,780	474	703
Georgia.....	5	5	4,864	2,486	217	1,120
Florida.....	7	7	8,251	3,577	683	1,421
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	3,684	1,629	328	218
Tennessee.....	8	8	1,597	940	59	40
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Louisiana.....	5	5	1,789	869	472	25
Oklahoma.....	33	31	20,897	9,500	1,337	2,224
Texas.....	17	16	8,769	4,358	462	777
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	6	5	4,915	2,145	417	557
Colorado.....	13	13	14,689	6,851	910	1,285
Arizona.....	7	7	8,634	4,137	615	79
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	44	43	66,311	24,627	2,507	8,646
Oregon.....	32	31	34,725	14,156	5,201	2,165
California.....	60	57	98,497	37,871	5,440	8,142
Other States.....	8	18	9,170	3,656	414	239

¹Includes: Vermont, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 1; Montana, 2; Wyoming, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing in- terest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$48,458	\$181,893	\$19,581	\$15,975	\$51,707	\$88,214	\$88,159
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....		553	76	59	59	156	549
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,058	22,321	1,750	1,737	4,697	9,136	9,222
New Jersey.....		1,117	50		178	591	578
Pennsylvania.....	12,260	25,966	3,157	1,970	8,617	13,295	15,656
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	618	12,089	1,236	273	2,820	4,597	2,930
Indiana.....	4,620	7,000	459	206	1,462	2,830	4,107
Illinois.....	3,868	20,617	1,122	907	2,359	6,438	5,524
Michigan.....	8,845	26,785	5,215	3,361	7,831	17,361	15,044
Wisconsin.....	1,278	2,094	73	515	963	1,620	1,820
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,000	889	20	116	350	632	559
Iowa.....	850	4,085	176	395	1,326	2,165	2,704
Missouri.....	322	800	117	42	185	356	320
North Dakota.....	180	525		40	191	109	74
South Dakota.....	500	1,093	1,028	179	332	900	324
Nebraska.....		937	90	162	566	895	1,273
Kansas.....	789	5,993	947	786	2,608	4,057	3,376
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1,374	231	268	348	581	630
Virginia.....		217				269	290
West Virginia.....	528	2,492	25	144	367	319	856
Georgia.....		282	300	57	195	207	
Florida.....		1,099	216	119	223	612	301
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	450	361	25		28	326	319
Tennessee.....	50	330		21	10	29	113
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Louisiana.....		239	25	20	25	98	16
Oklahoma.....	50	2,474	47	423	923	2,363	1,556
Texas.....	20	1,697	111	87	147	618	492
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	500	408		72	102	493	221
Colorado.....	189	1,772	212	432	550	1,057	1,431
Arizona.....	330	1,944	40	86	390	377	636
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1,605	8,936	688	780	4,330	6,015	8,177
Oregon.....	1,880	4,670	382	698	1,838	2,101	1,634
California.....	4,668	17,138	1,700	2,003	7,492	6,932	7,111
Other States.....		3,596	63	17	195	679	311

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	1,084	37,587	988	\$4,097,534	134	\$184,065	1,056	\$1,167,385	905	76,678
Arkansas and Southern										
Missouri.....	4	71	3	1,650			3	979	3	154
California.....	18	799	15	51,100			17	23,795	17	1,250
Central Illinois.....	38	1,430	38	136,300	5	4,596	38	41,259	34	2,606
Colorado.....	13	449	13	40,500			13	14,912	13	895
Columbia River.....	14	370	12	33,300	2	3,212	12	10,796	10	738
East Michigan.....	93	3,048	88	252,700	5	3,820	93	100,062	81	8,046
East Texas.....	8	108	7	8,850			7	2,084	4	110
Genesee.....	40	1,861	37	206,300	8	17,905	40	65,416	38	3,479
Georgia and Florida.....	12	588	11	47,450	2	950	12	13,115	12	923
Illinois.....	25	1,049	23	195,700	2	5,075	25	35,334	22	2,645
Iowa.....	19	538	18	76,000	2	1,550	19	17,890	14	1,400
Japanese (Pacific coast)...	7	279	5	19,100			7	10,560	5	453
Kansas.....	36	1,454	30	89,900	3	2,879	33	34,459	30	2,464
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	18	257	16	23,400	1	100	18	5,281	14	900
Louisiana.....	6	111	6	6,000			6	2,102	4	346
Mexican.....	12	559	10	15,650	4	3,500	11	7,021	12	916
Michigan.....	32	1,382	30	130,500	4	1,079	32	54,419	29	2,943
Minnesota and Northern										
Iowa.....	10	296	8	22,000			10	9,619	9	492
Missouri.....	12	246	10	21,000	2	170	12	5,493	11	508
Nebraska.....	30	521	24	41,400	3	820	28	11,941	18	792
New York.....	51	1,335	43	255,800	8	15,833	49	53,374	40	2,575
North Dakota.....	11	163	6	23,000	2	3,100	10	3,962	8	282
North Indiana.....	22	451	20	58,000	4	1,840	22	16,506	17	1,427
North Michigan.....	68	1,811	64	199,800	5	9,075	63	48,825	48	3,567
North Minnesota.....	15	358	13	19,000			15	6,814	12	709
Ohio.....	43	1,550	39	161,900	3	6,140	42	49,799	32	3,554
Oil City.....	79	2,688	70	672,250	10	15,092	78	95,894	65	5,543
Oklahoma.....	33	857	26	46,100	4	6,352	31	20,897	22	1,083
Oregon.....	32	1,308	27	85,600	2	895	31	34,725	29	2,235
Pittsburgh.....	60	2,549	50	355,500	16	44,324	60	84,866	54	6,371
South Dakota.....	13	413	9	24,100	2	3,175	12	9,423	12	679
Southern California.....	30	1,906	28	230,494	11	15,029	29	65,755	29	3,646
Susquehanna.....	41	1,360	39	146,400	7	6,216	41	50,616	38	1,984
Texas.....	9	245	8	14,700	1	118	9	6,685	9	599
Wabash.....	35	1,984	33	151,900	5	3,920	35	56,353	29	4,786
Washington.....	36	2,063	35	113,040	10	5,750	36	60,430	34	3,539
West Iowa.....	15	262	13	18,200			14	5,600	11	353
West Kansas.....	16	436	15	33,700			15	10,388	15	584
Wisconsin.....	28	632	26	69,250	1	1,550	28	19,936	21	1,102

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Free Methodist Church had its origin in fundamental differences which arose in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the decade 1850-60.

The founder was Rev. B. T. Roberts who, with several associates, was expelled from this conference on various pretexts, but really because of his adherence to the original standards of Methodism as against the "new-school Methodism," which he believed and declared was taking possession of the church. These preachers, with laymen who were "read out" of their churches for sympathy and association with the expelled ministers, formed the new organization at Pekin, N. Y., August 23, 1860.

At the 1910 session of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church at Rochester, N. Y., a full acknowledgment was made of the wrong done Rev. B. T. Roberts 50 years before, and the credentials unjustly taken from him were restored to his son, Rev. Benson Roberts, at a public meeting appointed for that ceremony. Few organizations ever take the pains to right a wrong as that conference did. The act was tardy, but it was done well and wholeheartedly.

At that time there was some newspaper talk that the Free Methodist Church would again become a part of the parent body. However, this was never contemplated by any informed person. The fundamental differences which had caused the disturbance 50 years before remained in 1910 and remain to this day.

The Free Methodist Church is entirely a fundamentalist organization. This means that it believes in the full inspiration of the Scriptures, the virgin birth of Christ, His deity, the personality and deity of the Holy Spirit, the vicarious atonement, the resurrection of Christ and finally of all men, the depravity of man, future rewards and punishments, etc. The doctrines of the church are exactly those of original Methodism, with nothing added and nothing subtracted.

The Free Methodist Church teaches that upon the confession and forsakement of sin and the look by faith to the Lord Jesus Christ one may have his sins forgiven and be made a child of God, and that the Holy Spirit will bear witness to his adoption into the divine family. No one is received into membership until he professes to have obtained this experience.

The church holds that subsequent to the obtaining of a justified experience one may receive the experience of holiness or be sanctified "wholly." The doctrine is held and preached exactly as it was taught by John Wesley and all the early Methodist authorities. One seeking membership in the Free Methodist Church is asked whether or not he has received this second experience. If he answers that he has not, he is required to answer affirmatively the question, "Will you diligently seek until you obtain it?"

The objective of the denomination is the perpetuation of the doctrines, standards, and experiences of original Methodism.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by B. H. Gaddis, treasurer, Free Methodist Church of North America, Winona Lake, Ind.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the New Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who are enrolled upon the registers of the local churches, upon profession of faith, and a promise to support the church in its service and discipline.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	3	22	-----	-----
Members , number.....	1,449	68	1,381	4.7	95.3
Average membership per church.....	58	23	63	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	569	12	557	2.1	97.9
Female.....	858	34	824	4.0	96.0
Sex not reported.....	22	22	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	66.3	(²)	67.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	20	-----	20	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1,338	68	1,270	5.1	94.9
Age not reported.....	91	-----	91	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ³	1.5	-----	1.6	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	21	1	20	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	20	1	19	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20,300	\$500	\$19,800	2.5	97.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$20,300	\$500	\$19,800	2.5	97.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,015	\$500	\$1,042	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	1	11	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	2	20	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,412	\$156	\$5,256	2.9	97.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,889	\$25	\$3,864	.6	99.4
All other salaries.....	\$196	-----	\$196	-----	100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,175	\$109	\$1,066	9.3	90.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25	\$10	\$15	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50	\$7	\$43	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$37	-----	\$37	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25	-----	\$25	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$15	\$5	\$10	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$246	\$78	\$263	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	-----	10	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	59	-----	59	-----	-----
Scholars.....	481	-----	481	-----	100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the New Congregational Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	26	24	35
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	2	-11	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	1, 449	1, 229	1, 256	1, 782
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	220	-27	-526	-----
Percent.....	17.9	-2.1	-29.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	58	47	52	51
Church edifices , number.....	21	22	18	34
Value—number reporting.....	20	21	18	33
Amount reported.....	\$20, 300	\$23, 900	\$14, 450	\$27, 650
Average value per church.....	\$1, 015	\$1, 138	\$803	\$838
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	22	19	16	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5, 412	\$1, 234	\$1, 372	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3, 889	\$954	\$1, 215	-----
All other salaries.....	\$196			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 175			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----	\$280	\$157	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50			-----
Home missions.....	\$37			-----
Foreign missions.....	-----			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25	\$65	\$86	-----
All other purposes.....	\$15			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$246			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	3	6	27
Officers and teachers.....	59	18	29	143
Scholars.....	481	126	302	1, 298

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the New Congregational Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	25	3	22	1,449	68	1,381	569	858	22	66.3	10	59	481
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	16	1	15	1,073	32	1,041	420	653	-----	64.3	6	39	270
Florida.....	9	2	7	376	36	340	149	205	22	72.7	4	20	211

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	25	26	24	35	1,449	1,229	1,256	1,782	20	1,338	91	1.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	16	19	24	28	1,073	903	1,256	1,450	20	991	62	2.0
Florida.....	9	7	-----	7	376	326	-----	332	-----	347	29	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES									
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	25	21	20	\$20,300	22	\$5,412	\$3,889	\$196	\$1,175	\$25	\$50	\$37	\$25	\$15
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Georgia.....	16	14	13	13,700	14	4,228	3,055	44	1,011	25	43	17	23	10
Florida.....	9	7	7	6,600	8	1,184	834	152	164	---	7	20	2	5

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1881 the Board of Domestic Missions of the Georgia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, finding itself compelled by financial stringency to cut off some of its work, decided to consolidate several of the smaller churches in the southern part of the State. In protest against this action, taken without consultation with the churches interested, the Waresboro Mission called a conference of such churches, and it was decided to form a new body, on the general plan of the Congregational Methodist Church in the northern part of the State. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution, and in September the New Congregational Methodist Church was organized, adopting as a general basis the congregational polity and the Methodist system of doctrine. The features specially emphasized were: The parity of the ministry; the right of the local church to elect its own officers annually; the rejection of the principle of assessments, all offerings to be absolutely freewill; and permission for those who desired it to observe the ceremony of foot washing in connection with the administration of the Lord's Supper. The general organization included church and district conferences, the latter holding the right of approval or rejection for ordination, of receiving appeals, and of exercising a general supervisory authority. In place of the episcopacy, a general superintendent was appointed, rather for the purpose of securing information as to the needs of the churches than for the exercise of any authority.

For a time the new organization grew rapidly and embraced a large number of congregations. As, however, it became evident that it required a more liberally educated ministry than was available, a considerable number of the churches withdrew, some joining the Congregational Methodist Church and others the Congregational body, while still others disbanded. Later, through the energetic efforts of one member there was a considerable extension of the organization, particularly in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, but this work was in the form of evangelistic meetings rather than of organizing regular churches, and with the death of this leader these meetings practically ceased.

Today the territory of this church is confined principally to the southern part of Georgia and the northern part of Florida. The denomination has gained somewhat in membership; it has developed an improved financial system, owns a considerable amount of property, and is out of debt. It holds a General Conference every 4 years, presided over by a bishop. The church discipline has been revised and some amendments made.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1925, has been revised by Miss Sallie Smith, New Congregational Methodist Church, Nicholls, Ga., and approved by her in its present form.

HOLINESS METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Holiness Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The data given represent three active organizations, one located in urban territory in the State of South Carolina and two in rural territory in the State of North Carolina. There were three edifices reported with a value of \$5,000. No parsonages were reported and none of the churches reported any debt on church edifices.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been received into full membership upon public profession of faith, after a probationary period of 6 months.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Members , number.....	239	23	216	9.6	90.4
Average membership per church.....	80	23	108	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	75	7	68	-----	-----
Female.....	164	16	148	9.8	90.2
Males per 100 females.....	45.7	(2)	45.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	238	23	215	9.7	90.3
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4	-----	0.5	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	36	8	28	-----	-----
Scholars.....	339	24	315	7.1	92.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Holiness Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	7	6	5
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	—4	1	1	—
Percent ³				
Members , number.....	239	459	434	265
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	—220	25	169	—
Percent.....	—47.9	5.8	63.8	—
Average membership per church.....	80	66	72	53
Church edifices , number.....	3	7	6	5
Value—number reporting.....	3	7	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$18,500	\$6,425	\$3,000
Average value per church.....	\$1,667	\$2,643	\$1,071	\$600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	4	—
Amount reported.....	\$608	\$2,073	\$323	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$200	\$1,934	\$308	—
All other salaries.....	\$32			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$145			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44	\$139	\$15	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$68			
Home missions.....	\$23			
All other purposes.....	\$86	\$296	\$81	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$203			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	6	5
Officers and teachers.....	36	68	29	28
Scholars.....	339	531	358	256

¹ Figures for 1916 and 1906 are for the Lumber River Mission.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This denomination was organized on October 26, 1900, at Union Chapel Church, in Robeson County, N. C. It was originally known as the Lumber Mission Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church, but was later changed to the Lumber River Annual Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church. Several ministers became intensely interested in local conditions and organized the branch with special emphasis on home missions and Scriptural holiness.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Holiness Methodist Church is in agreement with other branches of Methodism throughout the world, putting special emphasis on the universality of the atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and Scriptural holiness in heart and in life. In polity the Holiness Methodist Church is in accord with the Methodist bodies in general. Attendance on class meetings is required, and the probationary period of 6 months is required of candidates for membership. The itinerancy is not maintained, the pastoral time being unlimited.

The general denominational work of the Holiness Methodist Church is carried on under the care of a bishop, members of the annual conference, and a Sunday school board, supplemented by special boards and committees appointed from time to time.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. T. M. Sweat, Holiness Methodist Church, Rowland, N. C., and approved by him in its present form.

REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the nine active organizations in this body eight were in the State of New York and one in Pennsylvania.

All who give evidence of sins forgiven and heart renewed are, on application, received into this denomination as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	3	6		
Members , number.....	288	115	173	39.9	60.1
Average membership per church.....	32	38	29		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	87	34	53		
Female.....	136	50	86	36.8	63.2
Sex not reported.....	65	31	34		
Males per 100 females ²	64.0				
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	6	2	4		
13 years and over.....	241	72	169	29.9	70.1
Age not reported.....	41	41			
Percent under 13 years ³	2.4	(1)	2.3		
Church edifices , number.....	9	3	6		
Value—number reporting.....	9	3	6		
Amount reported.....	\$21,500	\$13,500	\$8,000	62.8	37.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$21,500	\$13,500	\$8,000	62.8	37.2
Average value per church.....	\$2,389	\$4,500	\$1,333		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$3,209	\$3,155	\$54	98.3	1.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	5		
Parsonages , number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000		\$1,000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Amount reported.....	\$7,995	\$2,924	\$5,071	36.6	63.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,713	\$875	\$1,838	32.3	67.7
All other salaries.....	\$565	\$214	\$351	37.9	62.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,825	\$575	\$1,250	31.5	68.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$79	\$25	\$54		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$636	\$471	\$165	74.1	25.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$33	\$14	\$19		
Home missions.....	\$549	\$97	\$452	17.7	82.3
Foreign missions.....	\$1,396	\$653	\$743	46.8	53.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$30		\$30		
All other purposes.....	\$169		\$169		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$975	\$845		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Officers and teachers.....	66	22	44		
Scholars.....	369	86	283	23.3	76.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Methodist Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organization), number.....	9	14	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	9	13
Number.....	—5	-----	Amount reported.....	\$7,995	\$9,176
Percent ²	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,713	
Members , number.....	288	390	All other salaries.....	\$565	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,825	\$6,064
Number.....	—102	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$79	
Percent.....	—26.2	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$636	
Average membership per church.....	32	28	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$33	
Church edifices , number.....	9	13	Home missions.....	\$549	
Value—number reporting.....	9	13	Foreign missions.....	\$1,396	\$2,045
Amount reported.....	\$21,500	\$26,300	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$30	
Average value per church.....	\$2,389	\$2,023	All other purposes.....	\$169	
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3	Not classified.....	-----	\$1,067
Amount reported.....	\$3,209	\$2,546	Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$706
Parsonages , number.....	1	-----	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	Churches reporting, number.....	9	12
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$3,000	Officers and teachers.....	66	82
			Scholars.....	369	356

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	9	3	6	288	115	173	87	136	65	64.0	9	66	369
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	8	3	5	276	115	161	87	136	53	64.0	8	61	356
Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	1	12	-----	12	-----	-----	12	-----	1	5	13

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	9	14	288	390	6	241	41	2.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	8	12	276	350	6	229	41	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	12	40		12		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

On January 16, 1814, some members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had become dissatisfied with the episcopal mode of church government and feared that it was destructive to true Christian humility, met at Readsboro, Vt. They had already petitioned the Methodist Episcopal Church for redress, but unsuccessfully, and though they were only farmers and mechanics with no ordained elders, merely local preachers and exhorters, they organized the Reformed Methodist Church with 14 members. Prominent among these were Elijah Bailey, a local preacher, his brother James Bailey, his brother-in-law Ezra Amadon, Ebenezer Davis, and Caleb Whiting. To this list must be added the name of William Lake, who joined them in their first conference held the following month. At this time their numbers were increased and a discipline was written, defining their doctrinal views and stating their governmental polity.

The next year, with a view to thrusting laborers into the field, a community was established upon a farm of several hundred acres on the State line between Bennington, Vt., and Hoosick, N. Y. Owing to lack of funds and unfavorable seasons for farming, the venture failed and the community was scattered.

With much zeal they evangelized from Cape Cod, Mass., to Ohio, and from Pennsylvania to Canada. Classes were formed, churches built, and conferences organized. Thousands were converted in revival efforts, some of whom joined churches of other denominations. In 1817 or 1818 Elijah Bailey and William Lake planted the church in Canada. The history of the revival there reads like portions of John Wesley's Journals. Hardened sinners fell under the power of God and infidels feared and trembled. Many Reformed Methodist societies were formed and a conference was organized.

Despite many obstacles from within and without the membership increased in less than 30 years from the original 14 to over 3,000, with 6 conferences—Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Ohio, New York Western, and Canada—and more than 75 ordained elders and licensed preachers.

Then they began to merge with other Methodist bodies. About 1840 the Ohio conference went to the Methodist Protestant Church and the Canada conference joined the Methodist Union; even earlier than that a majority of the ministers of the Massachusetts conference and several societies seceded, entering the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1843 the Wesleyan Methodist Church took its rise in America; from the first, there was a close relation between it and the Reformed Methodist Church; and after a time nearly all of the latter churches went into the new organization. However, four Reformed Methodist conferences did not lose their identity, namely, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, and New York Western, though, because of small numbers, the Massachusetts conference merged with the Vermont conference in 1850 and the New York Western joined with the New York conference in 1856. The Vermont conference continued to exist until 1899. Since that time the New York conference has had no official relations with any other conference.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Henry F. Bailey, Cincinnati, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

There is documentary evidence to show that there has been a Reformed Methodist conference in the State of Indiana, and that not a few churches elsewhere, which did not go into the Methodist Protestant or Wesleyan Methodist organization, have maintained themselves as independent Reformed Methodist Churches, supposing that all the rest had merged. These churches are not included in the present census.

DOCTRINE

The standard of doctrine is distinctively Methodist, following the teachings of their founder, John Wesley. Emphasis is placed upon entire sanctification as an experience obtainable in this life by faith in the all-atoning blood of Jesus Christ; the return of our Lord and the setting up of His kingdom on earth; and the healing of physical diseases by the prayer of faith. At the organization of the church, the discipline contained articles against human slavery, the legalized liquor traffic, and war, and the church has consistently advocated these doctrines and labored for these reforms.

All who give evidence of sins forgiven and heart renewed are, on application, received into the church as members, and only such are counted in the statistics of the church.

ORGANIZATION

The Reformed Methodists are congregational in polity, each congregation managing its own local affairs. For mutual help the churches are grouped into quarterly and annual conferences and a general conference. The quarterly conference is composed of all preachers, exhorters, and officials of the local churches within the district. The annual and general conferences are delegated bodies, composed respectively of delegates from the churches within the conference limits, according to membership and, from the annual conferences on the same basis. The powers and duties of these conferences are so restricted that no ecclesiastical machine can ever dominate the churches.

WORK

Missionary work is more aggressive and is well sustained by the churches and is carried on through two boards—foreign and home. The foreign work is rapidly expanding in Dominica, British West Indies: Number of churches, 2; estimated value, \$5,000; hired halls, 3; membership, 76. The local ministry is maintained under a white American supervisor, who operates under conference empowerment and power of attorney. The Committee on Education financially helps worthy young men and women to prepare themselves for Christian service in schools that are deemed safe; the church has no school of its own. The Camp Meeting Association, under the fostering care of the conference, owns an improved camp ground at Lily Lake, near Binghamton, N. Y., where successful camp meetings have been held yearly since 1897.

APOSTOLIC METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

A summary of statistics for the Apostolic Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in a table which follows. The data given represent two active organizations, reported as being located in rural territory in the State of Florida. One church edifice was reported, but no parsonages.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local churches after having given satisfactory evidence of regeneration and of a hunger and thirst after holiness. Those who cannot give evidence of a new birth may be received on probation, if they show a desire to flee from God's just wrath against sinners.

The Apostolic Methodist Church was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, 1936

ITEM	Number	ITEM	Number
Churches (local organizations), number..	2	Members—Continued.	
Members, number	31	Membership by age:	
Average membership per church.....	16	Under 13 years.....	4
Membership by sex:		13 years and over.....	27
Male.....	10	Percent under 13 years ²	
Female.....	21	Sunday schools:	
Males per 100 females ¹		Churches reporting, number.....	1
		Officers and teachers.....	6
		Scholars.....	37

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Apostolic Methodist Church was organized in 1932, to provide for the spiritual needs of such persons as cannot conscientiously worship God in any system whose leadership or practical management invalidates the Word of God, the Holy Bible, or diverts the service and finances of the faithful to the proclamation of a so-called modernistic gospel, teaching such monstrous heresies as evolution, no need of blood atonement, salvation by works, mere moral science, social service, and the like. This church stands for the Bible as the pure and complete Word of God.

This body has not grown rapidly, due to the inadequate finances of its members to undertake any extensive evangelistic operations; and, due to hostility from the ecclesiastical institutions whose apostasy its tenets condemn, and no less to the apostasy and godlessness of the general age and society now circumjacent.

DOCTRINE

The Articles of Faith of the Apostolic Methodist Church briefly stated are: The writings of the Old and New Testament were verbally inspired of God; there is one, eternal, true and holy God, perfect in nature, character, and purpose; God the Father exists eternally, likewise, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit; God has elected that all who choose to repent of sin, forsake it, and trust Him for salva-

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by E. H. Crowson, pastor-elder, Loughnan, Fla., and F. B. Ames, lay-elder, Apostolic Methodist Church, Zephyr Hills, Fla

tion solely through the merits and death and resurrection of His Son, shall be saved; man is by nature sinful; good works are the fruits of the divine life in the soul; holiness is a work of grace designed to meet the needs of God's children; no one is saved in such a way as to rob him of his will or of the power to disobey God; there is no such thing as purgatory, and no warrant for it is found in God's Word; man will be judged by his works; speaking in an unknown tongue is unseemly and leads to divers confusions; and there are only two sacraments—baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of this body is that of federated congregationalism. It acknowledges no human head. Christ alone is the head. It is peculiar in that it has a written constitution which limits the powers of all its constituent bodies, from the local congregations to the general convocation, and which governs all its members and ministers alike. This church rejects as unscriptural the episcopal office as found in such faiths as Roman Catholicism, Episcopal Methodism, and the like. Every pastor is bishop of the congregation he serves, and his powers and duties are strictly and clearly set forth by the constitution and general discipline of the church.

Local properties are held by local congregations, under the management of trustees; and the use, powers, and properties of all such interests are strictly governed by the Discipline.

Ordination, courses of study for the ministry, both lay and administrative are properly provided for; and the Discipline sets up a ritual for use on the various occasions of the use of the sacraments, of divine healing, ordinations, marriage, burial of the dead, dedications of churches, and similar occasions.

The church now has two congregations. It has 3 evangelists, 2 lay-deaconesses, 2 lay-elders, 2 pastor-deacons, 1 pastor-elder, several licensed teachers, and about 35 members. It is a tithing, missionary church.

WORK

This body has no mission boards, but channels its missionary funds through the operations of The India Mission Fund, Inc., and is active in the support of that work.

Though not wealthy, and though few in number, this church has conducted gracious revivals, blessed many souls, secured the salvation and blessing of sinners, the edification of believers, and during its short existence has invested many thousands of dollars in the cause of fundamental Christianity. It maintains the Gospel Tract Club, with headquarters at Zephyr Hills, Fla., and its faith and zeal are undaunted, not resting on man, but relying wholly on God.

REFORMED NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

A summary of the statistics for the Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in the following table. The data given represent eight active organizations; seven rural churches are reported as being in the State of Indiana and one urban church in the State of Illinois.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who subscribe to the doctrine of the church and have been admitted to the local churches.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936

ITEM	Number	ITEM	Number
Churches (local organizations), number.....	8	Expenditures:	
Members, number.....	329	Churches reporting, number.....	8
Average membership per church.....	41	Amount reported.....	\$1,797
Membership by sex:		Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,122
Male.....	140	All other salaries.....	\$145
Female.....	189	Repairs and improvements.....	\$20
Males per 100 females.....	74.1	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$182
Membership by age:		Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85
Under 13 years.....	6	Home missions.....	\$138
13 years and over.....	323	Foreign missions.....	\$45
Percent under 13 years.....	1.8	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25
Church edifices, number.....	6	All other purposes.....	\$35
Value—number reporting.....	5	Average expenditure per church.....	\$225
Amount reported.....	\$2,500		
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,500	Sunday schools:	
Average value per church.....	\$500	Churches reporting, number.....	8
Debt—number reporting.....	2	Officers and teachers.....	53
Amount reported.....	\$500	Scholars.....	320

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church was organized in 1916 by Rev. J. A. Sander, a minister of the Independence Mission, and Rev. Earl Wilcoxon, a minister of the Congregational Methodist Church. They went through southern Indiana and Illinois, preaching the doctrine of repentance, forgiveness of sins, and justification by faith of the sinner. Many members of other churches and converts accepted their teachings and joined with them. This organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The church teaches repentance, restitution, confession, and forsaking of sin as the sinner's part, and the forgiveness of sin and divine light received by the repentant sinner as God's part; that it is the privilege as well as the duty of every believer to consecrate himself to God; that war is contrary to the teachings of Christ; that divorce cannot be recognized; that its members should wear plain apparel; and that its members should not join any secret society.

The Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church is congregational in polity. Each local church elects its pastor who receives a freewill offering.

This body is missionary in spirit and evangelistic in practice, sustaining its activities through freewill offerings. No assessments are made.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Elder Earl Wilcoxon of the Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church, Harrisburg, Ill.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this denomination includes persons who, after a probationary period of 6 months, make public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the rules of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4, 578	1, 635	2, 943	35. 7	64. 3
Members , number.....	493, 357	286, 197	207, 160	58. 0	42. 0
Average membership per church.....	108	175	70		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	157, 172	81, 539	75, 633	51. 9	48. 1
Female.....	276, 449	151, 342	125, 107	54. 7	45. 3
Sex not reported.....	59, 736	53, 316	6, 420	89. 3	10. 7
Males per 100 females.....	56. 9	53. 9	60. 5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	57, 605	30, 540	27, 065	53. 0	47. 0
13 years and over.....	364, 274	200, 371	163, 903	55. 0	45. 0
Age not reported.....	71, 478	55, 286	16, 192	77. 3	22. 7
Percent under 13 years ¹	13. 7	13. 2	14. 2		
Church edifices , number.....	4, 218	1, 536	2, 682	36. 4	63. 6
Value—number reporting.....	4, 078	1, 489	2, 589	36. 5	63. 5
Amount reported.....	\$20, 710, 623	\$16, 787, 547	\$3, 923, 076	81. 1	18. 9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$19, 375, 080	\$15, 870, 242	\$3, 504, 838	81. 9	18. 1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 335, 543	\$917, 305	\$418, 238	68. 7	31. 3
Average value per church.....	\$5, 079	\$11, 274	\$1, 515		
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 421	780	641	54. 9	45. 1
Amount reported.....	\$2, 586, 300	\$2, 300, 555	\$285, 745	89. 0	11. 0
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 606	400	1, 206	24. 9	75. 1
Parsonages , number.....	1, 894	946	948	49. 9	50. 1
Value—number reporting.....	1, 806	909	897	50. 3	49. 7
Amount reported.....	\$3, 006, 672	\$2, 172, 609	\$834, 063	72. 3	27. 7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4, 523	1, 617	2, 906	35. 8	64. 2
Amount reported.....	\$4, 059, 809	\$2, 773, 003	\$1, 286, 806	68. 3	31. 7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 584, 565	\$961, 073	\$623, 492	60. 7	39. 3
All other salaries.....	\$418, 787	\$262, 873	\$155, 914	62. 8	37. 2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$417, 299	\$298, 575	\$118, 724	71. 5	28. 5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$463, 867	\$394, 849	\$69, 018	85. 1	14. 9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$540, 112	\$431, 713	\$108, 399	79. 9	20. 1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$93, 015	\$66, 968	\$26, 047	72. 0	28. 0
Home missions.....	\$53, 288	\$31, 240	\$22, 048	58. 6	41. 4
Foreign missions.....	\$38, 752	\$22, 753	\$15, 999	58. 7	41. 3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$227, 886	\$152, 975	\$74, 911	67. 1	32. 9
All other purposes.....	\$222, 238	\$149, 984	\$72, 254	67. 5	32. 5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$898	\$1, 715	\$443		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4, 207	1, 532	2, 675	36. 4	63. 6
Officers and teachers.....	44, 556	20, 658	23, 898	46. 4	53. 6
Scholars.....	238, 185	131, 130	107, 055	55. 1	44. 9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	210	106	104	50. 5	49. 5
Officers and teachers.....	2, 306	1, 314	992	57. 0	43. 0
Scholars.....	18, 224	14, 358	3, 866	78. 8	21. 2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	143	67	76	46. 9	53. 1
Officers and teachers.....	1, 380	593	787	43. 0	57. 0
Scholars.....	5, 876	2, 668	3, 208	45. 4	54. 6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	4,578	6,708	6,633	6,608
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-2,130	75	25	-----
Percent	-31.8	1.1	0.4	-----
Members , number	493,357	545,814	548,355	494,777
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-52,457	-2,541	53,578	-----
Percent	-9.6	-0.5	10.8	-----
Average membership per church	108	81	83	75
Church edifices , number	4,218	5,927	6,302	6,538
Value—number reporting	4,078	5,829	6,232	6,299
Amount reported	\$20,710,623	\$32,092,549	\$14,631,792	\$11,303,489
Average value per church	\$5,079	\$5,506	\$2,348	\$1,794
Debt—number reporting	1,421	1,908	2,437	2,574
Amount reported	\$2,586,300	\$3,332,972	\$1,518,332	\$1,191,921
Parsonages , number	1,894	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting	1,806	2,134	1,867	1,783
Amount reported	\$3,006,672	\$4,857,996	\$2,025,552	\$1,255,246
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	4,523	6,492	6,516	-----
Amount reported	\$4,059,809	\$7,600,161	\$3,413,395	-----
Pastors' salaries	\$1,584,565	\$6,205,632	\$2,711,121	-----
All other salaries	\$418,787			
Repairs and improvements	\$417,299			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$463,867			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$540,112			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$93,015			
Home missions	\$53,288			
Foreign missions	\$38,752			
To general headquarters, for distribution	\$227,886			
All other purposes	\$222,238			
Not classified	-----	\$137,132	\$100,079	-----
Average expenditure per church	\$898	\$1,171	\$524	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	4,207	5,884	6,084	6,056
Officers and teachers	44,556	43,383	45,350	41,941
Scholars	238,185	288,247	311,051	292,689

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	4,578	1,635	2,943	493,357	286,197	207,160
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	17	17		3,162	3,162	
Rhode Island.....	5	3	2	1,160	922	238
Connecticut.....	7	6	1	1,966	1,816	150
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	69	55	14	15,807	14,591	1,216
New Jersey.....	101	60	41	14,319	10,991	3,328
Pennsylvania.....	178	132	46	27,008	23,573	3,435
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	112	86	26	16,577	15,464	1,113
Indiana.....	51	46	5	7,396	7,210	186
Illinois.....	76	59	17	13,090	12,168	922
Michigan.....	39	34	5	11,794	11,693	101
Wisconsin.....	2	2		527	527	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5		987	987	
Iowa.....	16	16		918	918	
Missouri.....	114	61	53	13,903	11,753	2,150
South Dakota.....	1	1		18	18	
Nebraska.....	7	7		1,004	1,004	
Kansas.....	68	48	20	6,629	5,972	657
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	65	12	53	5,505	1,896	3,609
Maryland.....	15	4	11	1,093	315	778
District of Columbia.....	6	6		1,987	1,987	
Virginia.....	10	2	8	312	59	253
West Virginia.....	40	17	23	2,103	1,240	863
North Carolina.....	22	11	11	2,854	2,129	705
South Carolina.....	188	39	149	25,956	8,570	17,386
Georgia.....	1,148	243	905	103,717	40,031	63,686
Florida.....	510	157	353	42,569	26,570	15,999
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	73	36	37	7,199	5,321	1,878
Tennessee.....	131	56	75	12,968	9,629	3,339
Alabama.....	568	145	423	63,850	23,371	40,479
Mississippi.....	348	66	282	19,592	5,768	13,824
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	45	221	29,483	10,213	19,270
Louisiana.....	144	49	95	13,367	6,922	6,445
Oklahoma.....	67	26	41	10,278	6,225	4,053
Texas.....	21	6	15	1,170	426	744
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6		159	159	
Idaho.....	2	2		104	104	
Wyoming.....	3	3		149	149	
Colorado.....	10	9	1	2,338	2,318	20
New Mexico.....	6	4	2	310	250	60
Arizona.....	9	8	1	684	578	106
Utah.....	2	2		176	176	
Nevada.....	2	2		83	83	
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7		745	745	
Oregon.....	1	1		321	321	
California.....	40	33	7	8,040	7,873	167

TABLE 3.--NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936--
Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	157, 172	276, 449	59, 736	56. 9	4, 207	44, 556	238, 185
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1, 275	1, 887	-----	67. 6	17	257	2, 463
Rhode Island.....	494	666	-----	74. 2	5	88	1, 245
Connecticut.....	853	1, 113	-----	76. 6	6	130	1, 679
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	6, 087	9, 720	-----	62. 6	68	872	7, 893
New Jersey.....	5, 505	8, 814	-----	62. 5	101	1, 213	9, 769
Pennsylvania.....	7, 367	13, 804	5, 337	53. 4	167	2, 443	14, 802
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	363	760	15, 454	47. 8	105	1, 647	9, 987
Indiana.....	2, 550	4, 846	-----	52. 6	51	634	3, 443
Illinois.....	3, 560	7, 512	2, 018	47. 4	74	1, 001	4, 820
Michigan.....	4, 366	7, 140	288	61. 1	39	617	5, 006
Wisconsin.....	185	342	-----	54. 1	2	32	188
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	215	402	370	53. 5	4	46	222
Iowa.....	303	615	-----	49. 3	15	111	424
Missouri.....	2, 584	5, 985	5, 334	43. 2	94	968	5, 192
South Dakota.....	4	14	-----	-----	1	5	14
Nebraska.....	10	26	968	-----	7	74	468
Kansas.....	1, 009	2, 175	3, 445	46. 4	58	725	2, 985
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	2, 161	3, 344	-----	64. 6	62	546	3, 733
Maryland.....	379	624	90	60. 7	15	175	895
District of Columbia.....	694	1, 293	-----	53. 7	6	110	929
Virginia.....	113	199	-----	56. 8	10	93	345
West Virginia.....	163	295	1, 645	55. 3	40	405	1, 730
North Carolina.....	831	2, 003	-----	41. 5	22	268	1, 311
South Carolina.....	9, 803	15, 876	277	61. 7	169	2, 135	10, 521
Georgia.....	36, 668	63, 068	3, 981	58. 1	1, 024	10, 287	40, 051
Florida.....	13, 135	27, 170	2, 264	48. 3	447	4, 375	19, 302
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	584	1, 059	5, 556	55. 1	69	725	3, 074
Tennessee.....	4, 522	7, 986	460	56. 6	128	1, 252	5, 893
Alabama.....	23, 808	39, 814	228	59. 8	539	5, 257	37, 897
Mississippi.....	6, 729	12, 546	317	53. 6	329	2, 765	9, 110
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	11, 605	17, 878	-----	64. 9	241	2, 344	17, 287
Louisiana.....	4, 240	9, 089	38	46. 6	132	1, 285	5, 586
Oklahoma.....	4, 023	6, 255	-----	64. 3	66	715	4, 671
Texas.....	370	800	-----	46. 3	16	154	452
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	35	75	49	-----	3	19	73
Idaho.....	20	55	29	-----	2	7	33
Wyoming.....	5	13	131	-----	3	16	63
Colorado.....	82	132	2, 124	62. 1	8	111	742
New Mexico.....	4	19	287	-----	6	42	192
Arizona.....	40	63	581	-----	9	72	288
Utah.....	-----	-----	176	-----	2	20	80
Nevada.....	24	59	-----	-----	2	20	24
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	46	98	601	-----	7	56	309
Oregon.....	-----	-----	321	-----	1	15	120
California.....	358	815	6, 867	43. 9	35	424	2, 874

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4, 578	6, 708	6, 633	6, 608	493, 357	545, 814	548, 355	494, 777	57, 605	364, 274	71, 478	13. 7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	17	16	15	14	3, 162	1, 662	1, 581	1, 364	123	3, 039	-----	3. 9
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	6	1, 160	645	614	542	38	1, 122	-----	3. 3
Connecticut.....	7	7	6	5	1, 966	1, 062	516	335	437	1, 529	-----	22. 2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	69	58	45	41	15, 807	10, 516	3, 214	4, 294	2, 598	13, 209	-----	16. 4
New Jersey.....	101	101	76	69	14, 319	11, 415	7, 230	5, 971	1, 834	11, 825	660	13. 4
Pennsylvania.....	178	174	140	149	27, 008	23, 208	16, 798	12, 638	2, 833	18, 173	6, 002	13. 5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	112	149	104	119	16, 577	16, 578	11, 149	9, 812	108	1, 246	15, 223	8. 0
Indiana.....	51	67	52	64	7, 396	7, 486	4, 961	5, 769	981	4, 460	1, 955	18. 0
Illinois.....	76	113	101	115	13, 090	19, 366	16, 280	9, 833	1, 292	9, 768	2, 030	11. 7
Michigan.....	39	42	28	22	11, 794	10, 818	4, 964	1, 737	1, 636	8, 040	2, 118	16. 9
Wisconsin.....	2	5	5	6	527	728	319	164	50	477	-----	9. 5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	8	5	5	987	1, 402	1, 426	755	44	501	442	8. 1
Iowa.....	16	27	21	35	918	2, 598	2, 248	1, 617	103	775	40	11. 7
Missouri.....	114	155	127	154	13, 903	11, 179	13, 616	11, 318	988	9, 081	3, 834	9. 8
Nebraska.....	7	10	9	6	1, 004	1, 540	723	509	67	287	650	18. 9
Kansas.....	68	77	69	92	6, 629	6, 336	4, 975	4, 934	308	3, 136	3, 185	8. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	65	63	46	39	5, 505	2, 994	3, 290	2, 553	1, 157	4, 206	142	21. 6
Maryland.....	15	100	107	107	1, 093	11, 478	10, 509	9, 613	83	745	265	10. 0
District of Columbia	6	7	9	7	1, 987	2, 179	2, 353	1, 928	22	1, 965	-----	1. 1
Virginia.....	10	108	120	116	312	14, 635	13, 581	9, 889	24	227	61	9. 6
West Virginia.....	40	64	33	35	2, 103	2, 298	1, 325	1, 002	15	477	1, 611	3. 0
North Carolina.....	22	205	247	232	2, 834	18, 453	20, 433	16, 797	87	2, 695	52	3. 1
South Carolina.....	188	546	645	628	25, 956	59, 372	90, 469	79, 220	3, 098	19, 895	2, 963	13. 5
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 173	1, 144	1, 212	103, 717	74, 149	89, 295	93, 626	14, 314	77, 567	11, 836	15. 6
Florida.....	510	694	698	582	42, 569	47, 541	39, 402	35, 713	3, 933	32, 827	5, 809	10. 7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	73	130	144	130	7, 199	10, 492	10, 187	10, 047	143	1, 170	5, 886	10. 9
Tennessee.....	131	233	291	306	12, 968	19, 109	23, 497	23, 377	1, 632	10, 732	604	13. 2
Alabama.....	568	524	524	555	63, 850	45, 330	42, 658	39, 617	9, 424	53, 356	1, 070	15. 0
Mississippi.....	348	397	498	460	19, 592	22, 439	26, 133	28, 797	2, 951	15, 545	1, 096	16. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	266	404	435	482	29, 483	25, 249	30, 457	26, 903	3, 017	26, 223	243	10. 3
Louisiana.....	144	206	196	177	13, 367	12, 464	10, 260	9, 462	2, 158	10, 098	1, 111	17. 6
Oklahoma.....	67	107	152	136	10, 278	5, 918	7, 250	6, 243	1, 093	8, 818	367	11. 0
Texas.....	21	640	464	440	1, 170	33, 985	30, 857	24, 919	85	931	154	8. 4
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	6	7	5	6	159	200	199	135	43	81	35	34. 7
Wyoming.....	3	6	3	1	149	241	97	45	15	104	30	12. 6
Colorado.....	10	13	15	15	2, 338	2, 195	1, 849	1, 139	174	2, 135	29	7. 5
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	2	310	238	140	83	29	221	60	11. 6
Arizona.....	9	6	4	2	684	515	234	82	59	590	35	9. 1
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	8	7	10	745	947	503	334	23	142	580	13. 9
Oregon.....	1	2	3	1	321	306	205	60	-----	-----	321	-----
California.....	40	38	24	22	8, 040	6, 183	2, 422	1, 533	539	6, 522	979	7. 6
Other States.....	17	8	6	3	381	365	136	68	47	334	-----	12. 3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Idaho, 2; Utah, 2; Nevada, 2; and South Dakota, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	4, 578	4, 218	4, 078	\$20, 710, 623	1, 421	\$2, 586, 300	1, 806	\$3, 006, 872
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	17	16	16	228, 716	14	39, 687	13	63, 500
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	49, 200	5	4, 850	4	15, 700
Connecticut.....	7	7	7	96, 175	5	7, 160	7	31, 662
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	69	58	58	791, 310	32	195, 523	45	179, 200
New Jersey.....	101	94	94	939, 631	48	94, 895	66	207, 578
Pennsylvania.....	178	162	154	2, 241, 886	89	456, 733	93	297, 890
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	112	107	107	1, 401, 810	58	218, 300	64	194, 500
Indiana.....	51	50	50	599, 036	20	67, 203	32	68, 800
Illinois.....	76	73	67	825, 530	30	92, 318	47	115, 050
Michigan.....	39	37	36	1, 140, 625	21	111, 156	21	56, 950
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	4	4	54, 000	3	9, 058	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	16	16	15	88, 500	5	1, 959	14	16, 500
Missouri.....	114	103	103	724, 849	40	113, 801	70	106, 425
Nebraska.....	7	7	7	81, 500	6	8, 793	6	6, 900
Kansas.....	68	68	66	602, 011	26	22, 872	43	56, 550
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	65	64	64	213, 000	27	10, 406	40	60, 452
Maryland.....	15	15	14	80, 800	6	13, 734	6	15, 500
District of Columbia.....	6	6	5	373, 900	4	30, 150	4	22, 880
Virginia.....	10	10	9	23, 500	4	3, 212	4	4, 000
West Virginia.....	40	37	32	146, 475	6	3, 269	17	27, 500
North Carolina.....	22	20	20	147, 175	5	4, 716	8	13, 700
South Carolina.....	188	182	178	678, 317	33	62, 183	63	105, 800
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 036	993	1, 919, 790	245	236, 443	250	251, 228
Florida.....	510	472	430	1, 760, 000	146	155, 700	187	278, 512
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	73	70	66	577, 375	34	62, 124	45	67, 056
Tennessee.....	131	128	126	519, 430	50	57, 698	33	43, 700
Alabama.....	568	536	528	1, 531, 778	236	258, 964	261	311, 972
Mississippi.....	348	327	327	480, 135	114	32, 399	95	97, 800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	266	220	220	690, 700	27	73, 850	97	67, 765
Louisiana.....	144	131	124	510, 411	53	72, 464	65	77, 170
Oklahoma.....	67	60	60	214, 650	4	10, 800	35	22, 132
Texas.....	21	17	15	16, 258	3	60	9	9, 950
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	4	4	16, 700	1	1, 100	3	3, 900
Wyoming.....	3	3	3	13, 500	1	1, 982	2	(¹)
Colorado.....	10	9	9	247, 300	2	2, 100	6	14, 850
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	15, 800	1	1, 503	3	3, 600
Arizona.....	9	8	8	72, 100	1	9, 035	6	6, 600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	5	77, 000	1	1, 996	5	9, 800
California.....	40	36	34	389, 050	13	34, 063	28	47, 800
Other States.....	10	10	² 10	130, 700	2	1, 041	8	25, 800

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 each in South Dakota and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	4, 578	4, 523	\$4, 059, 809	\$1, 584, 585	\$418, 787	\$417, 299
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	17	17	60, 532	20, 911	10, 576	6, 930
Rhode Island.....	5	5	20, 475	7, 100	3, 600	2, 550
Connecticut.....	7	7	32, 579	11, 200	6, 973	3, 420
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	69	68	159, 295	56, 916	21, 377	12, 834
New Jersey.....	101	101	176, 577	70, 777	19, 392	14, 611
Pennsylvania.....	178	178	333, 545	118, 305	27, 386	24, 516
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	112	112	213, 897	69, 005	19, 964	31, 125
Indiana.....	51	51	94, 061	29, 491	4, 271	11, 697
Illinois.....	76	76	157, 048	45, 593	12, 944	18, 164
Michigan.....	39	39	126, 931	30, 518	8, 805	10, 873
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	8, 467	3, 704	1, 048	602
Iowa.....	16	16	16, 734	7, 494	937	2, 649
Missouri.....	114	113	130, 243	46, 199	11, 184	11, 403
Nebraska.....	7	7	11, 703	3, 115	570	800
Kansas.....	68	68	61, 203	24, 623	4, 089	5, 062
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	65	65	73, 562	29, 319	5, 812	8, 445
Maryland.....	15	15	13, 471	6, 530	920	953
District of Columbia.....	6	6	25, 478	6, 585	2, 498	4, 210
Virginia.....	10	10	3, 223	1, 440	238	456
West Virginia.....	40	40	30, 251	15, 545	3, 590	2, 885
North Carolina.....	22	22	16, 023	6, 624	1, 568	1, 136
South Carolina.....	188	188	134, 486	55, 951	17, 326	14, 261
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 106	499, 457	207, 472	64, 068	64, 700
Florida.....	510	503	376, 387	138, 649	46, 453	59, 112
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	73	73	80, 593	27, 595	9, 126	10, 745
Tennessee.....	131	131	113, 121	40, 684	9, 678	14, 286
Alabama.....	568	568	442, 700	198, 646	49, 811	34, 951
Mississippi.....	348	348	139, 738	56, 178	18, 737	14, 200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	262	146, 257	102, 954	10, 356	4, 231
Louisiana.....	144	144	125, 751	57, 196	14, 914	12, 187
Oklahoma.....	67	67	43, 112	31, 603	1, 674	480
Texas.....	21	21	8, 327	4, 840	1, 235	656
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6	3, 848	853	75	827
Wyoming.....	3	3	2, 857	1, 517	67	253
Colorado.....	10	10	57, 964	6, 527	1, 311	1, 020
New Mexico.....	6	6	3, 474	1, 829	240	412
Arizona.....	9	9	7, 804	3, 637	502	591
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	16, 686	4, 411	394	435
California.....	40	40	77, 018	26, 365	4, 437	7, 845
Other States.....	10	10	14, 931	6, 664	641	786

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 each in South Dakota and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$463, 867	\$540, 112	\$93, 015	\$53, 288	\$38, 752	\$227, 886	\$222, 238
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	7, 140	4, 353	835	941	822	3, 703	4, 321
Rhode Island.....	1, 390	1, 340	380	536	550	1, 569	1, 460
Connecticut.....	3, 240	1, 290	857	889	950	2, 380	1, 380
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	17, 979	25, 145	3, 827	2, 049	2, 161	6, 532	10, 475
New Jersey.....	15, 421	24, 952	4, 057	2, 963	2, 565	7, 774	14, 065
Pennsylvania.....	33, 235	78, 458	8, 269	2, 938	2, 564	21, 354	16, 520
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	30, 138	38, 242	5, 277	292	143	17, 011	2, 700
Indiana.....	9, 237	17, 348	3, 002	825	569	3, 675	13, 946
Illinois.....	24, 174	20, 616	3, 708	2, 846	1, 036	6, 951	15, 016
Michigan.....	27, 458	31, 402	4, 801	858	843	5, 511	5, 862
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	469	1, 245	31	15	14	679	660
Iowa.....	674	2, 683	243	179	148	559	1, 168
Missouri.....	13, 532	29, 655	2, 274	703	724	7, 472	7, 097
Nebraska.....	4, 218	1, 624	76	34	27	798	441
Kansas.....	6, 547	12, 235	1, 562	415	455	4, 084	2, 131
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	9, 397	8, 138	1, 719	1, 622	951	4, 241	3, 918
Maryland.....	883	1, 525	698	252	96	1, 325	289
District of Columbia.....	3, 883	4, 251	476	290	284	2, 540	461
Virginia.....	173	361	129	28	14	290	94
West Virginia.....	1, 642	3, 628	560	112	65	2, 022	202
North Carolina.....	596	3, 022	303	144	153	1, 672	805
South Carolina.....	8, 927	12, 182	4, 739	2, 186	1, 538	8, 667	8, 709
Georgia.....	38, 185	42, 675	10, 642	8, 828	5, 875	31, 786	25, 226
Florida.....	30, 305	39, 062	8, 463	4, 885	3, 113	16, 855	29, 490
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	6, 204	17, 292	1, 065	408	442	7, 342	374
Tennessee.....	14, 428	12, 612	2, 895	1, 348	977	4, 471	11, 742
Alabama.....	50, 714	37, 776	9, 972	7, 268	7, 038	28, 202	18, 322
Mississippi.....	13, 829	10, 381	3, 001	2, 513	1, 710	6, 301	12, 888
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	4, 925	14, 611	3, 180	2, 801	19	2, 795	385
Louisiana.....	14, 341	8, 871	3, 405	2, 008	1, 416	7, 115	4, 298
Oklahoma.....	2, 815	4, 517	425	680	263	655	-----
Texas.....	78	375	142	108	74	346	473
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	611	1, 137	25	31	31	65	193
Wyoming.....	340	346	-----	18	18	190	108
Colorado.....	44, 525	1, 282	65	181	113	1, 836	1, 104
New Mexico.....	30	437	10	15	18	275	208
Arizona.....	450	1, 658	7	132	47	385	395
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	8, 875	1, 138	132	27	24	780	470
California.....	10, 811	12, 785	1, 714	824	797	7, 169	4, 271
Other States.....	2, 048	3, 462	49	96	105	509	571

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	4, 578	493, 357	4, 078	\$20, 710, 623	1, 421	\$2, 586, 300	4, 523	\$4, 059, 809	4, 207	238, 185
First District:										
Delaware	70	6, 509	69	294, 150	31	30, 906	70	84, 148	67	4, 178
New England	29	6, 288	28	374, 091	24	51, 697	29	113, 586	28	5, 387
New Jersey	101	14, 319	94	939, 631	48	94, 895	101	176, 577	101	9, 769
New York	69	15, 807	58	791, 310	32	195, 523	68	159, 295	68	7, 893
Philadelphia	99	18, 432	85	1, 112, 975	47	283, 087	99	201, 205	96	10, 045
Second District:										
Baltimore	21	3, 080	19	454, 700	10	43, 884	21	38, 649	21	1, 824
North Carolina	16	1, 958	14	105, 875	2	334	16	9, 514	16	831
Virginia	10	312	9	23, 500	4	3, 212	10	3, 223	10	345
Western North Carolina	6	876	6	41, 300	3	4, 382	6	6, 509	6	480
Third District:										
North Ohio	50	8, 178	48	704, 910	25	49, 489	50	100, 549	47	6, 045
Ohio	62	8, 399	59	696, 900	33	168, 811	62	113, 348	58	3, 942
Pittsburgh	74	7, 572	64	1, 047, 761	38	153, 146	74	121, 754	66	4, 312
West Virginia	41	2, 117	32	146, 475	6	3, 269	41	30, 471	41	1, 752
Fourth District:										
Chicago	33	9, 532	27	603, 685	16	53, 718	33	134, 590	33	3, 309
Illinois	47	4, 991	44	352, 845	17	45, 050	47	51, 306	46	1, 964
Indiana	44	5, 913	43	459, 036	16	56, 303	44	62, 601	44	2, 893
Michigan	44	12, 371	41	1, 205, 625	23	117, 556	44	136, 392	44	5, 291
Northwestern	22	1, 923	20	146, 000	8	11, 017	22	25, 551	19	660
Fifth District:										
California	17	2, 061	15	157, 050	4	10, 818	17	26, 462	14	769
Colorado	31	3, 718	28	363, 800	6	14, 871	31	74, 639	29	1, 389
Kansas	45	3, 629	45	447, 261	17	17, 418	45	38, 751	38	1, 765
Missouri	45	7, 422	36	296, 349	13	50, 354	45	57, 558	44	2, 760
Nebraska	29	3, 943	27	234, 150	14	13, 996	29	33, 497	26	1, 664
North Missouri	49	3, 061	48	157, 000	15	11, 402	48	39, 338	30	1, 078
Puget Sound	16	1, 329	12	145, 200	3	3, 187	16	25, 218	13	535
South California	25	6, 062	21	238, 700	9	23, 245	25	51, 722	23	2, 129
Southwest Missouri	20	3, 420	19	271, 500	12	52, 045	20	33, 347	20	1, 354
Sixth District:										
Americus Georgia	125	8, 652	106	146, 795	24	7, 520	120	41, 789	104	3, 224
Augusta Georgia	100	9, 677	92	87, 315	15	5, 325	100	42, 833	91	3, 012
Atlanta Georgia	128	16, 211	117	522, 556	27	68, 904	124	83, 596	120	5, 611
Georgia	206	18, 860	163	312, 897	52	45, 761	193	100, 400	160	6, 779
Macon Georgia	179	14, 208	163	317, 435	41	38, 875	179	60, 544	175	6, 497
North Georgia	103	8, 693	82	142, 695	16	17, 724	99	49, 572	89	3, 286
South Georgia	159	12, 521	132	192, 937	38	36, 684	146	59, 795	150	6, 424
Southwest Georgia	148	14, 895	138	197, 160	32	15, 650	145	60, 928	135	5, 218
Seventh District:										
Central South Car- olina	20	3, 205	19	33, 550	4	635	20	10, 824	18	973
Columbia	14	2, 039	14	157, 550	2	50, 800	14	16, 430	12	942
Northeast South Carolina	23	3, 467	23	38, 850	3	1, 900	23	14, 054	22	1, 312
Palmetto	38	6, 847	38	89, 420	5	3, 020	38	33, 449	36	3, 096
Piedmont	38	3, 564	33	66, 645	10	3, 708	38	18, 872	35	1, 729
South Carolina	55	6, 774	51	292, 302	9	2, 120	55	40, 857	46	2, 469
Eighth District:										
Central Louisiana	38	1, 956	32	57, 450	13	9, 819	38	21, 781	34	932
Central Mississippi	44	2, 311	34	89, 450	11	5, 277	44	15, 179	36	970
East Mississippi	69	4, 341	68	91, 280	29	4, 014	69	32, 320	69	2, 066
Louisiana	59	7, 731	52	331, 686	24	42, 867	59	66, 246	53	3, 129
Mississippi	86	4, 493	83	111, 650	25	11, 376	86	32, 342	79	2, 128
North Louisiana	47	3, 680	40	121, 275	16	19, 778	47	37, 724	45	1, 525
North Mississippi	52	2, 744	50	89, 805	22	6, 073	52	21, 927	50	1, 307
Northeast Missis- sippi	62	3, 947	60	51, 650	15	2, 338	62	14, 241	61	1, 602
Northwest Missis- sippi	37	1, 875	34	47, 000	12	3, 321	37	23, 901	36	1, 101
Ninth District:										
Alabama	93	15, 309	91	319, 768	39	20, 853	93	96, 624	90	10, 779
Central Alabama	92	7, 512	83	288, 548	26	44, 443	92	49, 896	85	3, 967
East Alabama	106	12, 875	101	182, 969	42	17, 464	106	91, 297	101	8, 249
North Alabama	97	10, 397	94	385, 520	62	130, 206	97	91, 596	96	5, 636
South Alabama	91	9, 386	84	216, 278	34	27, 246	91	64, 442	85	4, 565
West Alabama	89	8, 371	75	138, 695	33	18, 752	89	48, 845	82	4, 701

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936—Continued

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Tenth District:										
East Texas.....	1	152	1	1 \$6,500			1	1 \$3,150	1	45
Northeast Texas.....	2	161	2				2		2	56
North Texas.....	1	26					1		1	32
Texas.....	17	831	12	9,758	3	\$60	17	5,177	12	319
Eleventh District:										
Central Florida.....	56	5,883	40	343,355	27	31,442	56	71,349	51	2,577
East Florida.....	52	7,141	40	352,535	13	33,944	52	59,473	38	2,309
Florida.....	93	6,241	78	106,141	20	8,446	92	33,858	85	2,529
Northeast Florida.....	98	4,797	87	134,185	25	22,142	96	31,741	83	2,108
Orlando Florida.....	79	5,169	70	236,344	21	18,582	79	48,593	74	2,906
South Florida.....	76	8,345	62	402,787	25	30,698	72	103,356	61	4,238
West Florida.....	56	4,993	53	184,653	15	10,446	56	27,987	55	2,635
Twelfth District:										
Arkansas.....	33	3,839	30	159,850	9	28,450	33	27,614	33	1,958
Central Arkansas.....	41	5,973	34	133,375	4	11,600	41	27,245	40	3,657
Central Oklahoma.....	18	1,606	15	25,750	1	3,000	18	7,765	18	787
East Arkansas.....	50	5,065	38	114,900	2	8,450	50	22,865	45	2,790
Northeast Arkansas.....	32	3,325	32	81,200	3	8,400	32	17,809	32	2,066
Oklahoma.....	21	3,782	18	75,250	1	2,000	21	12,396	20	1,165
Northeast Oklahoma.....	28	4,890	27	113,650	2	5,800	28	22,951	28	2,719
South Arkansas.....	52	5,080	34	68,525	5	4,800	52	22,170	42	3,024
West Arkansas.....	58	6,201	52	132,850	4	12,150	54	28,554	49	3,792
Thirteenth District:										
Kentucky.....	39	3,603	37	331,300	21	45,366	39	41,832	39	1,560
East Tennessee.....	24	2,507	20	132,250	8	15,294	24	27,224	24	1,066
Tennessee.....	68	4,661	68	242,605	18	24,124	68	38,366	66	2,378
West Kentucky.....	33	3,582	29	246,075	13	16,758	33	38,541	29	1,492
West Tennessee.....	37	5,681	36	143,875	24	18,280	37	47,359	36	2,385

¹ Amounts for East Texas and Northeast Texas Conference combined with the figures for North Texas Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Soon after the Revolutionary War Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in different places, dissatisfied with conditions, began to hold separate services, hoping thus to secure larger privileges and more freedom of action than they believed were possible in continued association with their white brethren and also to avoid certain humiliating discriminations practiced against them. They styled themselves, for the most part, African Methodists, simply because they were of African descent and Methodists, and not because they thought of permanently dissociating themselves from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thus, as early as 1787, a company of Negro Methodists in Philadelphia withdrew, built a chapel, and obtained a Negro preacher through ordination by Bishop White of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1793 Bishop Asbury dedicated the Bethel Church in Philadelphia, built by Richard Allen, a well-to-do Negro, and the platform adopted by the congregation included the statement following:

We consider every child of God a member of the mystical body of Christ,
 * * * yet in the political government of our church we prohibit our white brethren from electing or being elected into any office among us, save that of a preacher or public speaker.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

As reasons for this action they gave the inconveniences arising from white people and people of color mixing together in public assemblies, more particularly in places of public worship.

In 1799 Allen was ordained deacon and the church, according to an arrangement already made, remained under the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the jurisdiction of a white elder. This arrangement, however, did not work very well and contentions between the white and Negro Methodists of the city increased to such an extent that an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The court declared in favor of the Bethel Church, which thus became an independent body. In 1814 the Methodist Episcopal elders announced that the white preachers could no longer maintain pastoral responsibility for the Negro congregation, and in 1816 Richard Allen and 15 others called together a number of similar societies, which had been formed in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, to meet in Philadelphia to organize a church of Negro persons with autonomous government. This convention was held in April of that year and resulted in the organization of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement received the cordial assistance and sympathy of a number of white persons, among whom were Dr. Benjamin Rush, Robert Ralston, William McKean, and Bishop White, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Having become a distinct body by reason of separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church they found it necessary at this first General Conference to elect one of their own body who was adequate to be set apart in Holy Orders to superintend the connection then formed. Rev. Richard Allen, who had been ordained to preach by Bishop Asbury 17 years previously, was unanimously elected to that office and April 11, 1816, was solemnly set apart to the episcopal office by prayer and imposition of the hands of five regularly ordained ministers, one of whom, Absalom Jones, was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the diocese of the Right Reverend Bishop White, of Pennsylvania.

For the first 20 years the operations of the new denomination were confined chiefly to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Later they were extended to the New England States, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Louisiana, in the last State being represented in New Orleans alone. Previous to the Civil War comparatively little was done in the Southern States, but during the war, through the influence of two chaplains in the United States Army, Rev. W. H. Hunter and Rev. H. M. Turner, and of some Negro soldiers who were also preachers, two organizations were formed on the South Atlantic coast. After the war the church extended rapidly throughout the South, and today it is represented in each of the original slave States, while its northern field includes the Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Province of Ontario in Canada.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

As already indicated, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in doctrine and polity, is in substantial agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church.¹ The governing bodies are the General Conference, annual conference, district conference, quarterly conference, and church conference. Bishops preside over general and annual conferences, presiding elders at district and quarterly conferences, and the preacher in charge at the church conference and all boards of the local church. General boards are constituted by nomination of bishops at the General Conference and must be approved by that conference. They are presided over by one of the bishops. Each General Conference is composed of the bishops, general officers, presidents and deans of universities, colleges, and seminaries, chaplains of the Army, and ministerial and lay delegates (representative of annual conferences and the electoral college in each annual conference jurisdiction).

The General Conference, which convenes quadrennially, is the legislative body of this denomination and also exercises judicial powers and prerogatives over the conduct and character of a certain class of its membership. Annual and district conferences convene once each calendar year and quarterly conferences four times a year. The church conference convenes whenever the pastor and his local church deem it necessary. Special commissions may be appointed or authorized by any of the conferences but such committees when so appointed can

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 15.

proceed to act only within the specified limits and restrictions connected with such appointment or selection, and their action is subject always to the approval of the body appointing them, unless it is expressly stated to the contrary.

Each department of the church is supervised by a board of 18 members, one for each episcopal district, to which the general officer or managing director must submit a report at least annually during each quadrennium; this board is charged also with the duty of filling any vacancies occurring during the quadrennium.

General operations of the church are carried on through departments under the following titles: Publication Department, Missionary Department, Department of Finance, Department of Education, Department of A. M. E. Review, Department of Sunday School Union, Department of Church Extension, Department of Southern Christian Recorder, Department of Allen Christian Endeavor Society, Department of Western Christian Recorder, Department of Sunday School Literature, Department of Historical and Literary Societies, Secretary of Laymen's Movement, and Secretary of the General Conference.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who upon satisfactory evidence of Christian faith and baptism have been admitted into the local churches. Probationers and baptized children under instruction are also included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,252	811	1,441	36.0	64.0
Members, number.....	414,244	214,056	200,188	51.7	48.3
Average membership per church.....	184	264	139		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	156,771	78,997	77,774	50.4	49.6
Female.....	256,603	135,059	121,544	52.6	47.4
Sex not reported.....	870		870		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	61.1	58.5	64.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	65,820	34,415	31,405	52.3	47.7
13 years and over.....	332,376	169,097	163,279	50.9	49.1
Age not reported.....	16,048	10,544	5,504	65.7	34.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	16.5	16.9	16.1		
Church edifices, number.....	2,048	727	1,321	35.5	64.5
Value—number reporting.....	2,008	711	1,297	35.4	64.6
Amount reported.....	\$14,750,165	\$11,046,540	\$3,703,625	74.9	25.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,227,599	\$10,711,734	\$3,515,865	75.3	24.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$522,566	\$334,806	\$187,760	64.1	35.9
Average value per church.....	\$7,346	\$15,537	\$2,856		
Debt—number reporting.....	524	301	223	57.4	42.6
Amount reported.....	\$1,681,183	\$1,563,482	\$117,701	93.0	7.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	776	199	577	25.6	74.4
Parsonages, number.....	578	342	236	59.2	40.8
Value—number reporting.....	550	319	231	58.0	42.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,492,450	\$1,179,725	\$312,725	79.0	21.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,230	801	1,429	35.9	64.1
Amount reported.....	\$2,319,367	\$1,413,584	\$905,783	60.9	39.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$908,302	\$472,272	\$436,030	52.0	48.0
All other salaries.....	\$211,760	\$130,839	\$80,921	61.8	38.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$230,247	\$146,130	\$84,117	63.5	36.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$215,940	\$178,590	\$37,350	82.7	17.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$300,355	\$222,151	\$78,204	74.0	26.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$63,168	\$41,734	\$21,434	66.1	33.9
Home missions.....	\$29,496	\$15,422	\$14,074	52.3	47.7
Foreign missions.....	\$32,955	\$18,430	\$14,525	55.9	44.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$170,026	\$93,272	\$76,754	54.9	45.1
All other purposes.....	\$157,118	\$94,744	\$62,374	60.3	39.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,040	\$1,765	\$634		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,059	747	1,312	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	24,357	10,046	14,311	41.2	58.8
Scholars.....	167,362	78,628	88,734	47.0	53.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	81	52	29	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	798	538	260	67.4	32.6
Scholars.....	5,703	4,508	1,195	79.0	21.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	37	24	13	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	283	140	143	49.5	50.5
Scholars.....	1,375	627	748	45.6	54.4

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,252	2,466	2,716	2,197
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—214	—250	519	-----
Percent.....	—8.7	—9.2	23.6	-----
Members , number.....	414,244	456,813	257,169	184,542
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—42,569	199,644	72,627	-----
Percent.....	—9.3	77.6	39.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	184	185	95	84
Church edifices , number.....	2,048	2,370	2,495	2,131
Value—number reporting.....	2,008	2,370	2,475	2,104
Amount reported.....	\$14,750,165	\$18,515,723	\$7,591,393	\$4,833,207
Average value per church.....	\$7,346	\$7,813	\$3,067	\$2,297
Debt—number reporting.....	524	514	793	724
Amount reported.....	\$1,681,183	\$1,837,352	\$795,437	\$474,269
Parsonages , number.....	578			
Value—number reporting.....	550	478	485	348
Amount reported.....	\$1,492,450	\$1,916,950	\$632,416	\$350,690
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,230	2,464	2,641	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,319,367	\$4,757,066	\$1,700,737	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$908,302			
All other salaries.....	\$211,760			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$230,247	\$4,091,023	\$1,299,591	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$215,940			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$300,355			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$63,168			
Home missions.....	\$29,496			
Foreign missions.....	\$32,955	\$662,993	\$349,500	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$170,026			
All other purposes.....	\$157,118			
Not classified.....		\$3,050	\$51,646	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,040	\$1,931	\$644	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,059	2,429	2,535	2,060
Officers and teachers.....	24,357	45,087	18,982	16,245
Scholars.....	167,362	267,141	135,102	107,692

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presen-

tation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.	2, 252	811	1, 441	414, 244	214, 056	200, 188	156, 771	256, 603	870	61. 1	2, 059	24, 357	167, 362
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	-----	206	206	-----	45	161	-----	28. 0	1	12	36
Massachusetts.....	9	8	1	5, 094	5, 049	45	1, 581	3, 513	-----	45. 0	8	128	724
Rhode Island.....	2	2	-----	620	620	-----	194	426	-----	45. 5	2	42	255
Connecticut.....	18	14	4	4, 265	3, 697	568	1, 385	2, 880	-----	48. 1	16	252	1, 290
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	73	62	11	25, 138	24, 329	809	8, 410	16, 728	-----	50. 3	70	859	6, 170
New Jersey.....	36	25	11	8, 868	7, 544	1, 324	3, 183	5, 685	-----	56. 0	36	533	4, 885
Pennsylvania.....	64	46	18	17, 975	16, 429	1, 546	6, 859	11, 116	-----	61. 7	60	718	5, 570
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	25	23	2	8, 843	8, 573	270	3, 250	5, 593	-----	58. 1	25	394	3, 878
Indiana.....	18	18	-----	3, 850	3, 850	-----	1, 497	2, 353	-----	63. 6	17	210	1, 722
Illinois.....	15	14	1	2, 497	2, 484	13	996	1, 501	-----	66. 4	13	141	961
Michigan.....	11	11	-----	3, 039	3, 039	-----	1, 040	1, 999	-----	52. 0	11	149	1, 099
Wisconsin.....	1	1	-----	19	19	-----	8	11	-----	-----	1	6	11
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	3	3	-----	233	233	-----	86	147	-----	58. 5	3	18	138
Missouri.....	10	10	-----	5, 467	5, 467	-----	1, 909	3, 558	-----	53. 7	9	138	1, 539
Kansas.....	2	2	-----	236	236	-----	74	162	-----	45. 7	2	14	150
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	2	2	180	120	60	57	123	-----	46. 3	4	32	86
Maryland.....	16	7	9	2, 097	1, 747	350	682	1, 415	-----	48. 2	15	143	646
Dist. of Columbia.....	6	6	-----	3, 958	3, 958	-----	1, 283	2, 675	-----	48. 0	6	148	1, 626
Virginia.....	81	20	61	26, 613	13, 025	13, 588	11, 029	15, 584	-----	70. 8	70	1, 197	20, 211
West Virginia.....	6	1	5	453	70	383	172	281	-----	61. 2	6	58	209
North Carolina.....	626	140	486	149, 385	52, 475	96, 910	56, 452	92, 123	810	61. 3	596	7, 609	53, 846
South Carolina.....	179	56	123	19, 547	6, 610	12, 937	7, 928	11, 619	-----	68. 2	171	1, 684	9, 786
Georgia.....	79	33	46	7, 058	3, 756	3, 302	2, 832	4, 226	-----	67. 0	72	714	3, 853
Florida.....	67	33	34	8, 540	6, 498	2, 042	3, 513	5, 027	-----	69. 9	60	691	3, 738
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	49	17	32	10, 656	6, 056	4, 600	3, 282	7, 374	-----	44. 5	46	508	3, 131
Tennessee.....	105	38	67	9, 009	5, 699	3, 310	3, 246	5, 763	-----	56. 3	96	884	4, 305
Alabama.....	399	92	307	58, 311	19, 518	38, 793	22, 181	36, 070	60	61. 5	355	3, 946	24, 864
Mississippi.....	144	27	117	13, 687	2, 749	10, 938	5, 794	7, 893	-----	73. 4	132	1, 586	6, 307
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	100	38	62	11, 105	5, 285	5, 820	4, 863	6, 242	-----	77. 9	69	766	2, 759
Louisiana.....	40	13	27	3, 606	1, 452	2, 154	1, 592	2, 014	-----	79. 0	36	359	1, 761
Oklahoma.....	9	4	5	292	87	205	108	184	-----	58. 7	8	55	212
Texas.....	17	9	8	614	433	181	222	392	-----	56. 6	14	99	326
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1	1	-----	12	12	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona.....	2	2	-----	80	80	-----	25	55	-----	-----	2	12	53
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	7	7	-----	186	186	-----	65	121	-----	53. 7	3	17	76
Oregon.....	1	1	-----	150	150	-----	70	80	-----	-----	1	8	50
California.....	26	24	2	2, 355	2, 315	40	854	1, 501	-----	56. 9	23	227	1, 089

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES.

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2, 252	2, 466	2, 716	2, 197	414, 244	456, 813	257, 169	184, 542	65, 820	332, 376	16, 048	16. 5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	9	8	10	7	5, 094	3, 127	1, 527	1, 215	584	4, 510	-----	11. 5
Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	3	620	374	290	262	88	532	-----	14. 2
Connecticut.....	18	18	17	16	4, 265	2, 032	1, 825	1, 229	1, 257	3, 008	-----	29. 5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	73	74	71	75	25, 138	19, 797	9, 005	6, 149	1, 864	17, 618	5, 656	9. 6
New Jersey.....	36	32	31	34	8, 868	5, 625	3, 478	2, 180	1, 220	7, 648	-----	13. 8
Pennsylvania.....	64	75	76	67	17, 975	20, 919	14, 011	6, 263	4, 369	13, 606	-----	24. 3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	25	25	14	9	8, 843	7, 678	1, 389	386	1, 829	7, 014	-----	20. 7
Indiana.....	18	19	19	8	3, 850	3, 867	2, 465	1, 281	568	3, 282	-----	14. 8
Illinois.....	15	13	12	9	2, 497	5, 972	2, 184	870	330	2, 145	22	13. 3
Michigan.....	11	8	6	2	3, 039	2, 017	515	60	652	2, 387	-----	21. 5
Wisconsin.....	1	-----	2	3	19	-----	34	86	5	14	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	8	6	-----	233	1, 647	143	-----	21	212	-----	9. 0
Missouri.....	10	17	16	11	5, 467	6, 873	4, 046	1, 765	1, 652	3, 915	-----	28. 4
Kansas.....	2	6	2	1	236	953	35	6	31	205	-----	13. 1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	4	3	5	4	180	347	195	167	23	157	-----	12. 8
Maryland.....	16	26	26	14	2, 097	3, 014	2, 519	923	446	1, 651	-----	21. 3
District of Columbia.....	6	7	7	6	3, 958	6, 448	2, 732	2, 615	451	3, 507	-----	11. 4
Virginia.....	81	108	111	75	26, 613	17, 592	9, 199	5, 474	2, 833	23, 493	287	10. 8
West Virginia.....	6	13	8	6	453	900	338	86	76	377	-----	16. 8
North Carolina.....	626	769	777	673	149, 385	135, 698	74, 365	66, 356	23, 797	116, 599	8, 989	16. 9
South Carolina.....	179	185	192	193	19, 547	38, 225	23, 169	19, 058	4, 468	15, 079	-----	22. 9
Georgia.....	79	83	99	68	7, 038	7, 887	5, 523	3, 630	773	6, 225	60	11. 0
Florida.....	67	47	113	64	8, 540	13, 647	11, 496	3, 223	1, 500	7, 040	-----	17. 6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	49	63	82	59	10, 656	7, 174	5, 578	5, 773	1, 605	9, 051	-----	15. 1
Tennessee.....	105	96	156	117	9, 009	15, 176	8, 786	6, 651	1, 836	6, 967	206	20. 9
Alabama.....	399	420	479	385	58, 311	80, 446	51, 284	36, 705	7, 133	50, 576	602	12. 4
Mississippi.....	144	162	127	144	13, 687	18, 461	7, 202	5, 602	1, 648	12, 039	-----	12. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	100	89	125	65	11, 105	14, 344	7, 668	2, 404	3, 873	7, 054	178	35. 4
Louisiana.....	40	26	44	44	3, 606	7, 671	2, 831	2, 539	395	3, 211	-----	11. 0
Oklahoma.....	9	15	16	8	292	1, 729	741	160	32	260	-----	11. 0
Texas.....	17	13	20	11	614	1, 463	771	457	65	501	48	11. 5
MOUNTAIN:												
Arizona.....	2	3	2	-----	80	475	50	-----	7	73	-----	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	2	5	-----	186	304	72	-----	24	162	-----	12. 9
Oregon.....	1	1	5	1	150	272	86	40	50	100	-----	33. 3
California.....	26	29	30	14	2, 355	4, 614	1, 577	902	390	1, 965	-----	16. 6
Other States.....	2	1	3	1	218	45	40	25	25	193	-----	11. 5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Maine, 1, and Idaho, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2,252	2,048	2,008	\$14,750,165	524	\$1,681,183	550	\$1,492,450
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	9	9	7	125,800	4	22,620	2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	18	15	15	324,480	6	30,149	10	51,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	73	68	68	2,011,849	30	329,641	40	211,200
New Jersey.....	36	34	34	812,800	23	129,001	15	108,000
Pennsylvania.....	64	56	56	1,082,186	29	293,901	33	124,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	25	18	18	504,660	17	129,140	6	30,000
Indiana.....	18	18	18	237,100	11	20,913	9	29,300
Illinois.....	15	8	7	152,300	7	54,187	4	11,925
Michigan.....	11	10	10	143,000	8	31,025	5	14,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	10	9	9	469,500	8	26,356	3	26,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	4	4	4	17,500	2	1,800	1	(¹)
Maryland.....	16	13	13	114,750	8	11,275	3	9,000
District of Columbia.....	6	6	6	478,000	5	124,800	5	40,500
Virginia.....	81	76	74	638,750	29	31,926	15	50,150
West Virginia.....	6	4	4	12,200	1	2,500	1	(¹)
North Carolina.....	626	613	604	3,576,960	128	175,297	102	284,150
South Carolina.....	179	174	173	674,635	53	33,596	24	49,900
Georgia.....	79	62	60	115,350	13	7,976	31	24,900
Florida.....	67	59	59	215,500	7	13,965	15	31,950
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	49	48	44	356,410	13	14,771	15	44,900
Tennessee.....	105	101	101	494,425	20	38,563	27	41,250
Alabama.....	399	361	361	1,272,535	64	80,360	101	176,850
Mississippi.....	144	129	110	226,675	9	3,550	28	26,200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	100	75	75	201,200	1	300	20	22,100
Louisiana.....	40	21	21	85,300	4	4,815	12	16,650
Oklahoma.....	9	8	8	8,400	1	25	2	(¹)
Texas.....	17	8	8	10,250	2	190	1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	5	31,750	1	186		
California.....	26	25	25	211,500	15	52,941	14	39,375
Other States.....	13	11	² 11	144,400	5	15,414	6	28,250

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 2; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States	2,252	2,230	\$2,319,367	\$908,302	\$211,760	\$230,247	\$215,940
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts	9	9	22,441	7,370	2,113	5,338	1,384
Connecticut	18	15	37,978	12,699	3,715	7,231	2,632
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	73	73	190,726	59,059	23,048	20,553	18,479
New Jersey	36	36	102,909	31,335	11,109	9,025	10,217
Pennsylvania	64	63	148,937	41,919	10,014	15,309	32,625
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	25	25	61,121	20,816	4,734	4,620	4,833
Indiana	18	18	30,127	12,174	3,759	2,426	3,276
Illinois	15	13	24,983	7,534	1,380	970	4,873
Michigan	11	11	34,519	10,528	2,673	2,611	11,745
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa	3	3	2,755	1,240	249	300	---
Missouri	10	9	39,662	6,422	6,052	4,475	8,938
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	4	4	5,130	2,700	300	300	240
Maryland	16	16	30,376	7,235	4,148	5,953	1,926
District of Columbia	6	6	47,193	10,459	4,413	4,043	6,947
Virginia	81	81	120,569	30,639	8,500	9,943	6,153
West Virginia	6	6	4,418	1,951	451	279	300
North Carolina	626	621	558,621	254,397	43,308	63,034	38,265
South Carolina	179	179	145,984	57,502	14,039	14,383	19,116
Georgia	79	79	35,952	16,728	2,963	2,309	2,705
Florida	67	67	40,414	20,483	2,904	4,037	2,107
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	49	49	50,102	20,290	5,219	4,124	1,096
Tennessee	105	105	66,381	28,419	6,778	4,961	7,623
Alabama	399	398	313,985	140,965	34,252	32,239	16,299
Mississippi	144	144	68,666	37,565	6,140	4,036	3,724
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	100	92	54,678	37,650	4,110	2,890	1,360
Louisiana	40	39	15,368	8,217	1,179	772	1,162
Oklahoma	9	9	2,063	1,187	40	193	86
Texas	17	17	4,780	3,065	175	466	39
PACIFIC:							
Washington	7	7	3,035	420	111	687	1,090
California	26	26	34,806	12,019	2,435	1,467	4,913
Other States	10	10	20,688	5,315	1,449	1,273	1,787

¹ Includes: Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Kansas, 2; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$300,355	\$63,168	\$29,496	\$32,955	\$170,026	\$157,118
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	3,888	292	139	400	893	624
Connecticut.....	6,183	659	665	529	868	2,797
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	37,847	4,592	928	2,557	14,115	9,548
New Jersey.....	19,918	3,115	1,693	1,968	3,901	10,628
Pennsylvania.....	28,696	3,160	991	1,338	6,524	8,361
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11,779	1,689	975	817	3,061	7,797
Indiana.....	3,066	643	704	575	2,040	1,464
Illinois.....	6,024	428	206	236	1,554	1,778
Michigan.....	2,282	2,397	291	404	1,406	182
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	425	55	20	41	179	246
Missouri.....	3,562	1,244	368	370	2,271	5,960
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1,010	195	30	40	255	60
Maryland.....	4,471	3,792	136	118	1,645	952
District of Columbia.....	12,292	3,234	370	533	4,245	657
Virginia.....	24,665	3,003	2,081	2,443	4,228	28,914
West Virginia.....	914	109	42	54	183	135
North Carolina.....	46,323	17,285	9,521	10,193	42,874	33,421
South Carolina.....	11,148	4,584	2,186	2,121	12,971	7,934
Georgia.....	3,213	830	375	493	4,924	1,412
Florida.....	2,670	818	664	370	5,107	1,254
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	13,908	806	652	757	2,160	1,090
Tennessee.....	5,567	1,310	670	1,003	4,461	5,589
Alabama.....	30,835	6,038	3,541	3,455	31,996	14,365
Mississippi.....	3,389	629	595	498	9,296	2,794
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,962	705	589	559	3,428	1,425
Louisiana.....	708	105	137	68	2,665	355
Oklahoma.....	298	40	29	28	125	37
Texas.....	396	96	47	75	330	91
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	193	124	132	80	154	44
California.....	8,265	864	360	405	1,539	2,539
Other States.....	4,458	327	359	427	628	4,665

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Scholars
Total	2,252	414,244	2,008	\$14,750,165	524	\$1,681,183	2,230	\$2,319,367	2,059	167,362
First District:										
New York.....	50	20,660	45	1,483,349	25	299,651	50	138,285	47	4,453
Western North Carolina.....	134	38,480	127	781,120	38	48,797	134	115,451	124	8,117
Central North Car- olina.....	137	25,767	128	534,725	21	22,727	134	84,945	129	6,352
Second District:										
Cape Fear.....	101	16,887	99	565,975	18	35,841	100	71,908	95	6,821
North Carolina.....	68	8,871	68	322,270	12	7,432	68	52,965	66	3,474
Blue Ridge.....	44	4,073	43	216,800	11	21,865	44	37,220	42	1,818
Third District:										
Ohio.....	38	11,502	32	736,900	27	159,918	38	94,812	38	5,659
New Jersey.....	39	9,577	37	862,800	26	132,333	39	108,971	39	5,108
Virginia.....	56	27,012	56	574,500	25	26,866	56	116,039	56	20,812
Albemarle.....	52	18,058	52	438,500	18	7,455	52	66,025	52	15,014
Fourth District:										
North Alabama.....	62	8,090	46	265,930			62	46,614	62	4,741
West Tennessee and Mississippi.....	148	15,213	115	262,725	13	5,080	148	73,952	135	7,085
Louisiana.....	34	2,483	14	70,450	2	3,580	34	11,921	33	1,270
Georgia.....	78	7,121	59	110,400	13	8,176	78	35,432	71	3,906
South Florida.....	39	4,002	34	135,500	6	6,965	39	19,253	37	2,359
Fifth District:										
New England.....	30	10,185	25	555,280	12	59,858	27	75,312	27	2,305
Allegheny.....	31	10,194	22	358,636	11	168,100	30	32,272	28	1,887
Indiana.....	14	3,026	12	133,900	7	15,982	12	16,142	12	998
Kentucky.....	47	10,492	44	360,760	13	14,081	47	46,143	44	3,022
Sixth District:										
Michigan.....	30	6,417	22	365,160	18	91,767	30	73,487	29	2,781
Missouri.....	15	6,049	14	539,800	10	30,006	15	47,980	15	1,912
South Carolina.....	51	4,911	48	237,000	17	10,587	51	51,906	49	2,626
Palmetto.....	77	8,344	75	276,025	25	19,655	77	53,938	72	3,730
Pee Dee.....	51	5,713	50	160,260	13	3,804	51	39,999	50	3,309
Seventh District:										
Western New York.....	21	3,795	21	488,500	2	28,413	21	46,551	21	1,499
Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	46	11,470	43	1,098,500	24	233,259	46	166,635	44	4,135
East Tennessee and Virginia.....	58	3,622	47	184,175	9	11,420	58	31,367	42	1,667
Tennessee.....	59	4,671	56	308,800	11	28,148	59	39,640	55	2,479
Eighth District:										
West Central North Carolina.....	101	37,137	98	739,420	10	30,955	100	127,743	100	11,669
Arkansas.....	63	7,378	48	110,850	1	300	59	34,072	44	1,856
North Arkansas.....	41	4,079	29	91,650			35	21,750	25	941
West Alabama.....	82	14,519	73	350,135	6	17,225	82	84,834	76	5,859
Florida.....	28	4,538	25	80,000	1	7,000	28	21,161	23	1,379
Ninth District:										
Alabama.....	69	7,835	65	216,350	12	12,725	69	34,178	63	3,405
Central Alabama.....	57	7,819	55	139,350	18	38,208	56	34,900	53	3,298
South Alabama.....	74	7,984	73	143,720	10	5,614	74	81,955	58	2,510
Cahaba.....	63	12,572	53	168,950	18	6,623	63	35,988	51	5,291
Tenth District:										
California.....	15	1,326	15	119,750	7	31,916	15	20,514	13	531
Southwest Rocky Mountain.....	11	1,036	10	95,500	8	21,550	11	15,190	11	594
Oregon-Washing- ton.....	11	421	9	47,100	3	7,086	11	4,921	5	143
Oklahoma.....	9	292	8	8,400	1	25	9	2,063	8	212
Texas.....	18	623	8	10,250	2	190	18	4,933	15	335

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the early independent Negro Methodist congregations in this country was one organized in New York City in 1796 by James Varick, Abraham Thompson, William Miller, and others, who were members of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Their desire to have a separate organization in which "they might have opportunity to exercise their spiritual gifts among themselves, and thereby be more useful to one another," was occasioned largely by the "caste prejudice which forbade their taking the sacrament until the white members were all served," by the desire for other church privileges denied them, and by the conviction that it would assist in the development of a ministry adapted to their needs. The first church was built in the year 1800 and was called "Zion." The next year it was incorporated as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and articles of agreement were entered into with the Methodist Episcopal Church by which the latter supplied them with ordained preachers until the year 1820. Meanwhile the organization of the Union Church of Africans ² in Wilmington, Del., and of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pa., as separate and distinct denominations, caused considerable uneasiness and the Zion Church made application to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the ordination of some of its local preachers as elders. To this no answer was given, and in 1820 as the congregation had developed several preachers of ability and had fellowship and union with churches which had been formed at New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Newark, N. J., and on Long Island, N. Y., it decided to abrogate the agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church to supply its pulpits.

The first annual conference was held in Mother Zion Church, corner of Church and Leonard Streets, New York City, June 21, 1821. At that time the denomination consisted of 6 churches, 19 preachers, and 1,426 members. As they had no ordained elders, the conference was presided over by the Rev. William Phoebeus, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the Rev. Joshua Soule (afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church) acted as secretary. James Varick, who was active and influential, and generally spoken of as the founder of the denomination, was made district chairman.

The second annual conference, which was also the first General Conference, met in Wesley Church, Lombard Street, Philadelphia, May 16, 1822, and was presided over by Abraham Thompson. After some routine business, it adjourned to meet, July 18, in Mother Zion Church, New York City. In the meantime, on June 17, James Varick, Abraham Thompson, and Levin Smith were ordained elders by Dr. James Covell, Sylvester Hutchinson, and William Stillwell, white elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On July 21, at this conference, six persons were elected deacons in the forenoon and elders in the afternoon, and James Varick was elected the first superintendent, or bishop, of the denomination. No other general conference was held until 1827, when Christopher Rush was elected the second bishop of the denomination. After Bishop Varick's death, in 1827, Bishop Rush served alone until 1840, when William Miller was elected as his associate. It was not until 1848 that the present name of the church was adopted, when it was learned that a group of Negro members had withdrawn from George Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, led out by Richard Allen for the same reason the New York group had withdrawn from the John Street Church in New York. The Philadelphia group gave its organization the name of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The word "Zion" was added by the New York group out of respect to its first church. In 1848 the name A. M. E. Zion Church was approved as the permanent title of the church organized in 1796.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church did not begin operations in the South until 1863, when Bishop Joseph J. Clinton sent Elder James W. Hood to North Carolina and Elder Wilbur G. Strong to Florida and Louisiana, though work was not begun until the following January. The appointment to North Carolina was specially fortunate, and churches sprang up rapidly. Men only just emancipated from the yoke of slavery felt themselves called to enter the ministry and to preach the gospel to their own people. Before the year closed the North Carolina Conference was organized, the parent of several large conferences in that and neighboring States. The success in Florida, Louisiana,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by S. M. Dudley, general secretary-auditor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Washington, D. C., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 123.

and Alabama was not so phenomenal, but the missionary effort in these States proved to be most fruitful, especially in Alabama. So successful were the efforts of these early missionaries that, when the General Conference met in 1880 at Montgomery, Ala., 15 annual conferences had been organized in the South.

The General Conference of 1880 was an important one. Livingstone College was established at Salisbury, N. C., the Rev. C. R. Harris being its first principal. Two years later, on his return from England, where he had collected \$10,000 for the college, the Rev. Joseph C. Price, considered one of the greatest champions of Negro citizenship, was made president and continued in this office until his death in 1893. The Star of Zion, the chief weekly organ of the church, was adopted by this General Conference as a permanent organ of the denomination, and the first organized missionary effort was instituted by the formation of a Board of Missions and a Woman's Missionary Society.

At the General Conference of 1892 the denomination took a forward move by the organization of the departments of missions and education, which have been productive of large and far-reaching results in promoting the cause of education and missions at home and in foreign fields. The founding of the publication house and the placing in it of a printing plant for publishing literature of all kinds used by the church, and for carrying on a general printing business, was one of the notable achievements of the church in that year. The A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review, issued first in 1889, was adopted as a denominational periodical in 1892.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is in entire accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church,¹ accepting the Apostles' Creed and adhering strictly to the doctrine of the new birth, regeneration followed by adoption, and entire sanctification. It recognizes the Scriptures as written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. In polity, also, it is in substantial agreement with that church, having the same system of conferences—quarterly, annual, and general. The itinerancy is maintained throughout all ranks of ministers. A bishop holds office for life or during good behavior, but he may be assigned quadrennially to different districts, and may be retired, when feebleness or general disability warrants it, on half salary. The widows of deceased bishops receive a stipend of \$300 annually.

The membership of the General Conference is made up of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates, elected by the annual conferences and lay colleges. The bishops are members and have a right to discuss all questions coming before the body, but vote only on the day that each presides. The salaries of bishops and general denominational officers are paid from a general fund secured by an annual assessment of \$2 per member of each church.

WORK

The denominational work of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is conducted by administrative boards elected by and amenable to the General Conference. These boards are: Audit, Christian Education, Church Extension, Evangelism, Finance, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Ministerial Brotherhood, Ministerial Relief, and Publication House. The various denominational departments are under the direction and control of the administrative boards.

The work of home missions is carried on under the direction of the Board of Home Missions with headquarters at Washington, D. C. At present, portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and the States beyond the Mississippi River, especially Oklahoma, are regarded as special home mission fields. The church extension department is responsible for the promotion of the temporal welfare of the church, and the securing, improving, and saving of church and parsonage property. The work of this department is under the direction of the Board of church extension with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala. The board maintains a regular loan fund, an emergency fund, and an annuity fund. A certain amount is apportioned to each pastoral charge to be raised annually for this work. The report for 1936 shows 478 churches aided by the Board of Church Extension and \$72,000 contributed for the support of this work.

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 15.

The foreign missionary work is now carried on by the Foreign Mission Board in Liberia, the Gold Coast Colony, Nigeria (west Africa), South America, and the West Indies. The office of the general corresponding secretary-treasurer is located in Washington, D. C. The Missionary Seer is the official organ. The report for 1936 shows 110 stations, occupied by 16 American missionaries and 82 native missionaries and helpers; 125 organized churches, with 20,000 members; and 24 schools, of which 22 are in Africa, and 2 in South America, with a total enrollment of 3,350 pupils. The total amount contributed for the work in the foreign field was \$125,000 and the value of the property was estimated at \$43,000. These figures include the foreign work of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, which is largely responsible for the foreign mission work.

The Christian Education Department, under direction and control of the Board of Christian Education, is responsible for the inclusive educational work of the denomination in homes, local churches, conferences, schools, colleges, and seminary. The department is incorporated in Illinois. The headquarters for its administrative and promotion section is located at Chicago, Ill.; and for the editorial section, in the African M. E. Zion Publishing House, Charlotte, N. C.

The Christian Education Department receives and apportions 24 percent of the denominational fund to the schools, colleges, and seminary, and for work in the local churches and conferences.

The institutions included in its supervision and receiving support are: Livingstone College and Livingstone School of Religion, Salisbury, N. C.; Clinton Junior College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Dinwiddie Normal and Industrial School, Dinwiddie, Va.; Johnson Rural High School, near Sumner, Miss.; and Walters-Southland Institute, near Lexa, Ark. The denomination also owns the property of Greeneville College, Greeneville, Tenn. (leased to the city school board of Greeneville and used as a public school); and Walters Institute at Warren, Ark.

The chief institution is Livingstone College. It was incorporated in 1879 and opened its first session in 1880 at Concord, N. C. It was located on its present site at Salisbury, N. C., in 1882. Its School of Religion is located on its campus and provides seminary training for ministers as well as courses in religion for laymen.

Conferences, local churches, individuals, and other agencies supplement the funds provided by the denomination for its several schools.

The department's work in local churches includes organization and supervision of the Sunday church schools, Varick Christian Endeavor societies, Boy Scouts, forums, junior churches, vacation and weekday church schools, preparation and distribution of curricular material for the same. There are two executive officers of the department—secretary of Christian Education, whose office is at Chicago, and editor of Church School Literature, at Charlotte. There are four subordinate promotional officers responsible for leadership educational work among children, work with youth, and work with adults. Several lesson writers are employed to assist the editor of Church School Literature who prepares and edits the Church School Herald-Journal (for teachers and leaders), quarterlies for the young people, adults, senior and intermediate, junior, primary, cards for beginners in the Sunday church school; junior and senior Christian Endeavor quarterlies, and topic cards.

In each and every annual conference there is appointed a conference director of Christian education; and in each presiding elder district, a district director of Christian education of children, youths, and adults, respectively.

A general church school convention is held quadrennially to review and give impetus to every phase of educational work under direction of the department.

There is also a Ministerial Brotherhood, established in 1908, which requires each minister to pay annually not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$10 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the Brotherhood.

The various departments are maintained by a fund that is raised by each church at its annual conference and averages about \$135,000 per annum. There is also a percentage of the general \$1 fund set apart for education, church extension, home missions, and for the widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

COLORED METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent one active organization of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church, reported as being in urban territory in the State of Pennsylvania. One church edifice was reported but no parsonage.

The total membership was 216, of which 54 were reported as being "under 13 years of age" and 162 were "13 years of age and over." There were 91 males and 125 females.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons accepted into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism, the mode of baptism being optional.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1	3	26
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-2	-23	
Percent ²			
Members , number.....	216	533	1,967
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-317	-1,434	
Percent.....	-59.5	-72.9	
Average membership per church.....	216	178	76
Church edifices , number.....		3	16
Value—number reporting.....	(3)	3	16
Amount reported.....		\$36,000	\$52,733
Average value per church.....		\$12,000	\$3,296
Debt—number reporting.....		1	9
Amount reported.....		\$1,200	\$3,766
Parsonages , number.....			
Value—number reporting.....			2
Amount reported.....			\$1,300
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....		3	23
Amount reported.....		\$6,685	\$12,129
Pastors' salaries.....			
All other salaries.....		\$5,660	\$11,297
Repairs and improvements.....			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....			
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$1,025	\$832
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....			
Average expenditure per church.....		\$2,228	\$527
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	1	3	24
Officers and teachers.....	13	18	146
Scholars.....	42	98	870

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ To avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church, figures are not shown for 1936.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1840 about 100 members of Negro Methodist churches in Maryland and adjoining States met in Elkton, Cecil County, Md., and organized the Colored Methodist Protestant Church on essentially the same principles as those on which the Methodist Protestant Church had been organized some few years previously. They adopted the book of discipline of the Methodist Church and the general polity of the Methodist Protestant Church, emphasizing equal rights for members, both lay and clerical. In doctrine they are in hearty sympathy with the Methodist churches; in polity they have no episcopacy, their ministers being simply elders. They have adopted an organization for missionary work, but have not as yet developed it greatly.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership after 6 months probation upon public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	41	30		
Members, number.....	9,369	6,859	2,510	73.2	26.8
Average membership per church.....	132	167	84		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,471	2,558	913	73.7	26.3
Female.....	5,570	3,973	1,597	71.3	28.7
Sex not reported.....	328	328		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	62.3	64.4	57.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,378	973	405	70.6	29.4
13 years and over.....	7,474	5,422	2,052	72.5	27.5
Age not reported.....	517	464	53	89.7	10.3
Percent under 13 years ²	15.6	15.2	16.5		
Church edifices, number.....	69	39	30		
Value—number reporting.....	69	39	30		
Amount reported.....	\$516,630	\$403,175	\$113,455	78.0	22.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$426,150	\$347,325	\$78,825	81.5	18.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$90,480	\$55,850	\$34,630	61.7	38.3
Average value per church.....	\$7,487	\$10,338	\$3,782		
Debt—number reporting.....	30	22	8		
Amount reported.....	\$53,698	\$48,114	\$5,584	89.6	10.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	26	11	15		
Parsonages, number.....	24	17	7		
Value—number reporting.....	24	17	7		
Amount reported.....	\$63,550	\$53,050	\$10,500	83.5	16.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	71	41	30		
Amount reported.....	\$116,368	\$84,520	\$31,848	72.6	27.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,502	\$37,591	\$16,911	69.0	31.0
All other salaries.....	\$12,259	\$10,376	\$1,883	84.6	15.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,936	\$4,994	\$1,942	72.0	28.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,312	\$8,007	\$1,305	86.0	14.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,225	\$10,171	\$4,054	71.5	28.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,999	\$2,233	\$766	74.5	25.5
Home missions.....	\$775	\$557	\$218	71.9	28.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,630	\$4,786	\$1,844	72.2	27.8
All other purposes.....	\$8,730	\$5,805	\$2,925	66.5	33.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,639	\$2,061	\$1,062		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	66	39	27		
Officers and teachers.....	679	468	211	68.9	31.1
Scholars.....	4,786	3,551	1,235	74.2	25.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	5	2		
Officers and teachers.....	58	47	11		
Scholars.....	460	355	105	77.2	22.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	5	5			
Scholars.....	26	26			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	73	67	77
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	6	-10	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	9,369	10,169	3,624	4,347
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-800	6,545	-723	-----
Percent.....	-7.9	180.6	-16.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	132	139	54	56
Church edifices , number.....	69	65	59	60
Value—number reporting.....	69	64	59	59
Amount reported.....	\$516,630	\$478,951	\$182,305	\$170,150
Average value per church.....	\$7,487	\$7,484	\$3,090	\$2,884
Debt—number reporting.....	30	23	33	39
Amount reported.....	\$53,698	\$42,294	\$43,091	\$40,796
Parsonages , number.....	24	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	15	5	4
Amount reported.....	\$63,550	\$57,100	\$6,950	\$6,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	71	68	65	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116,368	\$222,621	\$40,664	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,502	\$202,075	\$35,923	-----
All other salaries.....	\$12,259			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,936			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,312			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,225			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,999	\$20,546	\$4,741	-----
Home missions.....	\$775			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,630			
All other purposes.....	\$8,730	\$3,274	\$626	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,639			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	66	69	54	76
Officers and teachers.....	679	428	308	481
Scholars.....	4,786	4,240	1,982	3,372

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference of this denomination, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	71	41	30	9,369	6,859	2,510	3,471	5,570	328	62.3	66	679	4,786
NEW ENGLAND:													
Rhode Island.....	1	1	—	188	188	—	87	101	—	86.1	1	15	79
Connecticut.....	1	1	—	107	107	—	27	80	—	(1)	1	10	60
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	—	415	415	—	28	59	328	(1)	3	27	187
New Jersey.....	25	16	9	3,930	3,136	794	1,575	2,355	—	66.9	23	231	1,831
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	6	2,758	2,143	615	1,061	1,697	—	62.5	18	221	1,716
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	10	5	5	1,140	556	584	428	712	—	60.1	10	97	528
Maryland.....	7	1	6	251	75	176	105	146	—	71.9	5	34	150
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	5	1	4	580	239	341	160	420	—	38.1	5	44	235

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	71	73	67	77	9,369	10,169	3,624	4,347	1,378	7,474	517	15.6
New York.....	3	4	4	7	415	613	157	318	—	87	328	—
New Jersey.....	25	20	12	15	3,930	2,337	710	538	586	3,344	—	14.9
Pennsylvania.....	19	17	20	22	2,758	3,289	1,267	1,647	438	2,201	119	16.6
Delaware.....	10	10	8	12	1,140	1,763	732	686	168	912	60	15.6
Maryland.....	7	11	10	12	251	1,015	416	936	25	216	10	10.4
Alabama.....	5	8	11	—	580	750	197	—	89	491	—	15.3
Mississippi.....	—	1	—	6	—	26	—	122	—	—	—	—
Other States.....	2	2	2	3	295	376	145	100	72	223	—	24.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Rhode Island, 1 and Connecticut, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	71	69	69	\$516, 630	30	\$53, 698	24	\$83, 550
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	140, 500	3	7, 500	1	2, 400
Connecticut.....	1	1	1					
New York.....	3	3	3					
New Jersey.....	25	25	25	84, 200	14	30, 600	10	16, 200
Pennsylvania.....	19	17	17	283, 075	3	5, 800	5	31, 000
Delaware.....	10	10	10	87, 055	7	7, 388	5	9, 300
Maryland.....	7	7	7	16, 200	1	160	1	4, 650
Alabama.....	5	5	5	5, 600	2	2, 250	2	

¹ Amount for Rhode Island and Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Maryland combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	71	71	\$116, 368	\$54, 502	\$12, 259	\$6, 936	\$9, 312	\$14, 225	\$2, 999	\$775	\$6, 630	\$8, 730
Rhode Island	1	1	15, 296	5, 103	3, 291	196	3, 276	1, 357	40	80	800	1, 153
Connecticut	1	1										
New York	3	3										
New Jersey	25	25	39, 258	19, 008	4, 141	2, 939	4, 037	3, 691	862	523	2, 438	1, 619
Pennsylvania	19	19	39, 879	19, 465	3, 455	2, 445	928	5, 439	1, 706	120	1, 919	4, 402
Delaware	10	10	13, 563	6, 569	855	654	586	2, 869	277	17	941	795
Maryland	7	7	3, 155	1, 675	167	242	---	294	53	---	195	529
Alabama	5	5	5, 217	2, 682	350	460	485	575	61	35	337	232

¹ Amount for Rhode Island and Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	71	9,369	69	\$516,630	30	\$53,698	71	\$116,368	68	4,786
Delaware.....	9	1,080	9	83,055	6	6,438	9	12,512	9	481
Maryland.....	7	251	7	16,200	1	160	7	3,155	5	150
New Jersey.....	25	3,930	25	84,200	14	30,600	25	39,258	23	1,831
New York.....	5	710	5	40,500	3	7,500	5	15,296	5	326
Pennsylvania.....	20	2,818	18	287,075	4	6,750	20	40,930	19	1,763
South Alabama.....	5	580	5	5,600	2	2,250	5	5,217	5	235

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the conditions surrounding the Negro members of the Methodist churches became somewhat uncomfortable, and within a few years separate congregations were formed for worship, though there was no distinct ecclesiastical organization. Among these congregations was one in Wilmington, Del., where in 1805 the Negro members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew and erected a building for themselves. The founder, Rev. Peter Spencer, was a free born Negro who first saw light in Kent County, Md., July 11, 1779. He was converted early in life, came to Wilmington, Del., in 1791, and joined Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. Being a man of over average intelligence, he soon became a leader of the group. He often preached to his people in the gallery of the church when requested by the white pastor. He and 42 colored members were denied the right to commune with the white members and on appeal to the officials of the church found no redress. Spencer led the 42 followers out in 1805 and they worshipped in groves and houses until 1812. Then they built a church (now known as Ezion Methodist Episcopal Church), with no intention or desire of forming a new denomination and expected to be loyal and law abiding members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But they reserved the right to reject as their preachers those rejected by the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Reverend Spencer and his followers were told they had no voice except to obey. Therefore, Spencer and his followers decided, for peace and harmony, to sever all relationship with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They purchased a lot and built a church, and there organized the first independent Negro denomination, June 1813. On September 18, 1813, they were incorporated under the title, Union Church of Africans, with Peter Spencer, Scotland Hill, David Smith, Jacob March, Benjamin Webb, John Kelly, and John Simmons as trustees. From Bishop Matthew Simpson's History of the Methodist Episcopal Church—"Union American M. E. Church was organized June 1813 by Rev. Peter Spencer of colored members of Asbury M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del. It was originally called Union Church of Africans, but in 1852 was changed to Union American M. E. Church."

During the next 37 years the church developed until there were 2 annual conferences, Wilmington and New York, including 41 churches in the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. In 1846, the Rev. Peter Spencer died. In 1850 a division occurred over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of the division arose, on the one hand, the African

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rt. Rev. P. A. Boulden, senior bishop of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. For some time the members of the latter, representing the old organization, were compelled to meet in private houses, but after 4 years a house of worship was erected, and since then the church has grown.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine is essentially that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but candidates for membership are required to assent only to the Apostles' Creed. The polity is likewise that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the chief difference being the provision for a general convention as a constitutional lawmaking body, to be called only when there is under consideration a change in polity or name. The other conferences—general, annual, district, and quarterly—correspond to those in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK

The home missionary work is carried on by the Home Missionary Society, aided by the Southern Volunteer Workers. The report for 1936 showed 24 missionaries employed, 23 churches aided, and the sum of \$9,660 contributed for this work. Outside of the immediate circle of the churches, work is being carried on in Canada, where there are 6 churches, with 309 communicants. The educational interests of the church are represented by two schools, the Union College and Seminary, 1115 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Local Preachers' Training School, at Camden, N. J. The report for 1936 showed 105 pupils in these schools, contributions to the amount of \$2,000, and school property valued at \$2,600. There were 75 Christian Endeavor societies and Spencer leagues, with a total membership of 445.

AFRICAN UNION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Union Methodist Protestant Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	45	18	27	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4,239	2,384	1,855	56.2	43.8
Average membership per church.....	94	132	69	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,597	964	633	60.4	39.6
Female.....	2,642	1,420	1,222	53.7	46.3
Males per 100 females.....	60.4	67.9	51.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	220	99	121	45.0	55.0
13 years and over.....	3,859	2,190	1,669	56.8	43.2
Age not reported.....	160	95	65	59.4	40.6
Percent under 13 years ²	5.4	4.3	6.8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	42	16	26	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	40	15	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$302,325	\$261,050	\$41,275	86.3	13.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$298,025	\$261,050	\$36,975	87.6	12.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,300	-----	\$4,300	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$7,558	\$17,403	\$1,651	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	8	5	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,143	\$6,043	\$5,100	54.2	45.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	34	11	23	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	13	6	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	6	7	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20,676	\$12,300	\$8,376	59.5	40.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	18	27	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$35,343	\$21,637	\$13,706	61.2	38.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,569	\$9,999	\$8,570	53.8	46.2
All other salaries.....	\$2,214	\$1,150	\$1,064	51.9	48.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$295	\$225	\$70	76.3	23.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,142	\$470	\$672	41.2	58.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,410	\$8,267	\$2,143	79.4	20.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$90	\$50	\$40	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$424	\$249	\$175	58.7	41.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$304	\$173	\$131	56.9	43.1
All other purposes.....	\$1,895	\$1,054	\$841	55.6	44.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$785	\$1,202	\$508	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	18	27	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	294	135	159	45.9	54.1
Scholars.....	2,079	1,018	1,061	49.0	51.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	45	43	58	69
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	2	-15	-11	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	4, 239	4, 086	3, 751	5, 592
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	153	335	-1, 841	-----
Percent.....	3. 7	8. 9	-32. 9	-----
Average membership per church.....	94	95	65	81
Church edifices , number.....	42	43	53	71
Value—number reporting.....	40	40	53	68
Amount reported.....	\$302, 325	\$476, 269	\$205, 825	\$183, 697
Average value per church.....	\$7, 558	\$11, 907	\$3, 883	\$2, 701
Debt—number reporting.....	8	17	22	41
Amount reported.....	\$11, 143	\$21, 925	\$11, 255	\$20, 917
Parsonages , number.....	13	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	15	10	7
Amount reported.....	\$20, 676	\$44, 050	\$12, 950	\$7, 500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	43	53	-----
Amount reported.....	\$35, 343	\$99, 563	\$47, 231	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18, 569	\$88, 272	\$44, 126	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2, 214			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$295			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 142			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10, 410			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$90	\$11, 291	\$3, 105	-----
Home missions.....	\$424			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$304			-----
All other purposes.....	\$1, 895			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$785	\$2, 315	\$891	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	42	49	66
Officers and teachers.....	294	273	275	441
Scholars.....	2, 079	2, 851	2, 813	5, 266

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Union Methodist Protestant Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	45	18	27	4,239	2,384	1,855	1,597	2,642	60.4	45	294	2,079
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	2	1	164	144	20	60	104	57.7	3	17	96
New Jersey.....	9	6	3	854	450	404	313	541	57.9	9	59	470
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1	659	599	60	260	399	65.2	6	50	376
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	3	8	1,441	811	630	528	913	57.8	11	76	544
Maryland.....	15	1	14	791	50	741	276	515	53.6	15	83	493
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	330	330	-----	160	170	94.1	1	9	100

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	45	43	58	69	4,239	4,086	3,751	5,592	220	3,859	160	5.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	3	3	164	129	101	115	-----	164	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	9	10	7	12	854	1,192	498	1,575	45	649	160	6.5
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	7	9	659	430	698	1,019	26	633	-----	3.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	13	13	13	1,441	1,678	1,629	1,264	86	1,355	-----	6.0
Maryland.....	15	9	21	26	791	439	510	1,059	48	743	-----	6.1
District of Columbia.....	1	2	2	1	330	218	85	45	15	315	-----	4.5
Virginia.....	-----	-----	5	5	-----	-----	230	515	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	45	42	40	\$302,325	8	\$11,143	13	\$20,676
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	4,050	1	43	2	18,776
New Jersey.....	9	7	7	16,675	-----	1,500	1	
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6	38,000	2	1,100	2	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	11	10	8	217,100	3	4,500	4	6,400
Maryland.....	15	15	15	-----	1	4,000	4	5,500
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	26,500	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Amount for New York and New Jersey combined with figures for Pennsylvania, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Amount for Maryland combined with figures for the District of Columbia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Pay ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other pur- poses
United States	45	45	\$35,343	\$18,569	\$2,214	\$295	\$1,142	\$10,410	\$90	\$424	\$304	\$1,895
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York	3	3	1,826	931	105	-----	-----	27	-----	17	12	734
New Jersey	9	9	6,205	3,423	398	-----	28	2,192	15	52	57	40
Pennsylvania	6	6	6,353	3,463	347	25	398	1,565	20	67	55	413
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware	11	11	13,535	5,375	750	200	417	6,215	45	187	106	240
Maryland	15	15	7,424	5,377	614	70	299	411	10	101	74	468
District of Columbia	1	1										

¹ Amount for Maryland combined with the figures for the District of Columbia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

This body is a union of two distinct organizations, the African Union Church and the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church. The former had its origin in the movement started in Wilmington, Del., in 1813, when the Union Church of Africans was incorporated. In 1850 there was a division in the church over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of that arose, on the one hand, the African Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.² In 1865 a movement was started for uniting the African Union Church, which then comprised 9 congregations, with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church, comprising 14 congregations, an outgrowth of the Methodist Protestant Church. The union was effected in August 1866, and the name adopted was "The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere," ordinarily known as the African Union Methodist Protestant Church.

In general, the doctrine is identical with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the polity differs considerably, agreeing rather with that of the Methodist Protestant Church. It accords equal rights to ministers and laymen, has lay delegates in the annual conferences and the General Conference, no bishops, and no higher office than that of elder. The itinerancy is observed, and ministers are paid such salaries as are agreed upon by the members of the church they serve. The conference is divided into three districts, and each district is divided into circuits and home missionary stations.

The church carries on no foreign missionary work, and its home missionary work is conducted by the pastors, aided by a body of women known as the Grand Body. Each church has a local body which makes its report to the Grand Body, which, in turn, reports to the Annual Conference. The report for 1937 shows 40 local bodies employed and \$500 contributed for this work.

There is also a body of women known as the Daughters of Conference, which is composed of local bodies. They reported \$300 to the Annual Conference in 1937. The ministers and Daughters Club also reported \$200. These bodies have a total membership of 700.

There is a Board of Education, under the management of the general board, with a general president, secretary, and treasurer. This board holds an annual meeting, and a General Conference every 4 years.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. N. Walker, president, African Union Methodist Protestant Church, Towson, Md., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 123.

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 063	632	1, 431	30.6	69.4
Members , number.....	269, 915	114, 970	154, 945	42.6	57.4
Average membership per church.....	131	182	108		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	73, 508	31, 715	41, 793	43.1	56.9
Female.....	129, 541	59, 826	69, 715	46.2	53.8
Sex not reported.....	66, 866	23, 429	43, 437	35.0	65.0
Males per 100 females.....	56.7	53.0	59.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	36, 201	14, 189	22, 012	39.2	60.8
13 years and over.....	160, 836	74, 538	86, 298	46.3	53.7
Age not reported.....	72, 878	26, 243	46, 635	36.0	64.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	18.4	16.0	20.3		
Church edifices , number.....	1, 988	600	1, 388	30.2	69.8
Value—number reporting.....	1, 979	594	1, 385	30.0	70.0
Amount reported.....	\$6, 148, 826	\$4, 223, 362	\$1, 925, 464	68.7	31.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5, 756, 834	\$3, 938, 046	\$1, 818, 788	68.4	31.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$391, 992	\$285, 316	\$106, 676	72.8	27.2
Average value per church.....	\$3, 107	\$7, 110	\$1, 390		
Debt—number reporting.....	435	232	203	53.3	46.7
Amount reported.....	\$672, 939	\$617, 663	\$55, 276	91.8	8.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	673	180	493	26.7	73.3
Parsonages , number.....	517	268	249	51.8	48.2
Value—number reporting.....	503	263	240	52.3	47.7
Amount reported.....	\$593, 611	\$452, 495	\$141, 116	76.2	23.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 886	583	1, 303	30.9	69.1
Amount reported.....	\$1, 378, 746	\$786, 906	\$591, 840	57.1	42.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$638, 879	\$314, 447	\$324, 432	49.2	50.8
All other salaries.....	\$146, 901	\$74, 833	\$72, 068	50.9	49.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$122, 047	\$79, 763	\$42, 284	65.4	34.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$137, 223	\$110, 638	\$26, 585	80.6	19.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$96, 542	\$71, 926	\$24, 616	74.5	25.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$32, 678	\$22, 256	\$10, 422	68.1	31.9
Home missions.....	\$47, 597	\$26, 563	\$21, 034	55.8	44.2
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 640	\$1, 029	\$611	62.7	37.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$101, 438	\$50, 719	\$50, 719	50.0	50.0
All other purposes.....	\$53, 801	\$34, 732	\$19, 069	64.6	35.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$731	\$1, 350	\$454		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 976	605	1, 371	30.6	69.4
Officers and teachers.....	17, 136	6, 391	10, 745	37.3	62.7
Scholars.....	94, 668	39, 356	55, 312	41.6	58.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	75	59	16	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	641	509	132	79.4	20.6
Scholars.....	4,920	4,206	714	85.5	14.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	30	26	4	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	241	208	33	86.3	13.7
Scholars.....	1,435	1,299	136	90.5	9.5

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,063	2,518	2,621	2,365
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—455	—103	256	-----
Percent.....	—18.1	—3.9	10.8	-----
Members, number.....	269,915	202,713	245,749	172,996
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	67,202	—43,036	72,753	-----
Percent.....	33.2	—17.5	42.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	131	81	94	73
Church edifices, number.....	1,988	2,346	2,490	2,327
Value—number reporting.....	1,979	2,341	2,490	2,264
Amount reported.....	\$6,148,826	\$9,211,437	\$5,619,862	\$3,017,849
Average value per church.....	\$3,107	\$3,935	\$2,257	\$1,333
Debt—number reporting.....	435	591	828	692
Amount reported.....	\$672,939	\$960,124	\$311,066	\$215,111
Parsonages, number.....	517	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	503	530	525	421
Amount reported.....	\$593,611	\$984,660	\$552,106	\$237,547
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,886	2,477	2,613	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,378,746	\$2,428,234	\$1,736,692	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$638,879	\$1,934,540	\$1,357,413	-----
All other salaries.....	\$146,901			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$122,047			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$137,223			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$96,542	\$417,033	\$379,279	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$32,678			
Home missions.....	\$47,597			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,640			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$101,438	\$76,656	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$53,801			
Not classified.....	-----	\$980	\$665	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$731	-----	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,976	2,351	2,541	2,207
Officers and teachers.....	17,136	15,666	18,890	12,375
Scholars.....	94,668	103,523	167,880	92,457

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for

1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	2,063	632	1,431	269,915	114,970	154,945	73,508	129,541	66,866	56.7	1,978	17,136	94,668
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts	1	1	—	31	31	—	17	14	—	(1)	1	4	20
Connecticut	2	2	—	114	114	—	27	87	—	(1)	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York	5	5	—	1,307	1,307	—	430	877	—	49.0	4	60	375
New Jersey	9	6	3	646	501	145	212	434	—	48.8	6	42	169
Pennsylvania	10	9	1	2,537	2,487	50	865	1,672	—	51.7	9	109	900
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio	19	17	2	3,247	3,122	125	1,197	1,910	140	62.7	18	232	1,589
Indiana	7	7	—	1,836	1,836	—	642	1,169	25	54.9	7	80	587
Illinois	7	6	1	404	380	24	159	245	—	64.9	7	67	223
Michigan	9	9	—	1,977	1,977	—	769	1,208	—	63.7	9	124	1,014
Wisconsin	1	1	—	250	250	—	100	150	—	66.7	1	13	105
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa	1	1	—	20	20	—	—	—	20	—	1	8	33
Missouri	18	11	7	2,537	2,125	412	32	74	2,431	(1)	17	189	1,805
Nebraska	1	1	—	380	380	—	—	—	380	(1)	1	23	160
Kansas	18	11	7	2,546	2,432	114	85	175	2,286	48.6	18	228	1,022
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	2	2	—	69	69	—	25	44	—	(1)	2	13	22
Maryland	4	1	3	218	79	139	92	126	—	73.0	4	31	116
District of Columbia	4	4	—	1,225	1,225	—	398	827	—	48.1	4	104	641
Virginia	28	10	18	3,610	1,483	2,127	1,523	2,087	—	73.0	26	281	1,812
West Virginia	2	1	1	202	160	42	88	114	—	77.2	2	11	91
North Carolina	34	13	21	4,725	3,046	1,679	1,708	3,017	—	56.6	34	340	1,893
South Carolina	54	11	43	5,065	2,203	2,862	2,137	2,928	—	73.0	52	506	1,775
Georgia	276	69	207	36,832	14,845	21,987	4,109	7,872	24,851	52.2	265	1,729	12,833
Florida	7	3	4	736	165	571	298	438	—	68.0	7	84	277
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	57	22	35	4,522	3,068	1,454	1,514	2,833	175	53.4	50	426	1,861
Tennessee	169	40	129	30,659	13,487	17,172	10,245	19,531	883	52.5	165	1,330	7,417
Alabama	225	53	172	54,115	14,365	39,750	19,815	34,300	—	57.8	213	2,706	16,359
Mississippi	331	57	274	27,524	3,803	23,721	5,075	8,252	14,197	61.5	317	2,584	11,719
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	266	51	215	18,265	5,729	12,536	6,607	11,658	—	56.7	257	2,147	8,099
Louisiana	112	26	86	23,140	8,354	14,786	738	1,238	21,164	59.6	103	797	6,574
Oklahoma	74	32	42	6,484	4,342	2,142	2,219	4,265	—	52.0	73	541	2,559
Texas	282	126	156	31,925	18,890	13,035	11,645	20,180	100	57.7	276	2,116	11,561
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado	2	2	—	214	214	—	—	—	214	—	1	8	68
New Mexico	9	7	2	181	129	52	72	109	—	66.1	9	58	210
Arizona	7	6	1	250	238	12	90	160	—	56.3	7	49	178
PACIFIC:													
California	10	9	1	2,122	2,114	8	575	1,547	—	37.2	10	96	603

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,063	2,518	2,621	2,365	269,915	202,713	245,749	172,996	36,201	160,836	72,878	18.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	5	3	-----	-----	1,307	920	-----	-----	20	105	1,182	16.0
New Jersey.....	9	8	5	-----	646	433	126	-----	24	390	232	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	10	15	6	5	2,537	1,510	634	466	525	2,012	-----	20.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	19	26	5	4	3,247	2,789	441	211	457	2,760	30	14.2
Indiana.....	7	11	3	1	1,836	1,505	258	40	251	985	600	20.3
Illinois.....	7	26	15	11	404	6,395	1,865	603	84	320	-----	20.8
Michigan.....	9	9	1	-----	1,977	1,946	110	-----	411	1,566	-----	20.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	18	33	28	24	2,537	5,520	3,282	1,980	22	84	2,431	20.8
Kansas.....	18	15	21	19	2,546	1,166	1,511	917	49	189	2,308	20.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	4	5	4	5	218	363	348	240	45	173	-----	20.6
District of Colum- bia.....	4	4	4	5	1,225	1,012	840	1,110	291	934	-----	23.8
Virginia.....	28	32	26	34	3,610	2,175	2,717	1,514	796	2,490	324	24.2
West Virginia.....	2	5	1	3	202	134	37	72	60	142	-----	29.7
North Carolina.....	34	37	46	39	4,725	4,867	3,274	2,209	757	3,963	5	16.0
South Carolina.....	54	78	81	72	5,065	4,778	7,342	4,850	399	4,666	-----	7.9
Georgia.....	276	366	456	397	36,832	31,292	49,976	34,501	1,684	9,624	25,524	14.9
Florida.....	7	68	65	48	736	5,111	2,832	1,858	66	637	33	9.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	57	97	96	98	4,522	7,715	8,911	8,137	510	3,198	814	13.8
Tennessee.....	169	211	209	209	30,659	25,198	30,106	20,634	4,708	25,068	883	15.8
Alabama.....	225	300	335	290	54,115	20,983	34,587	23,112	11,793	41,519	803	22.1
Mississippi.....	331	370	367	346	27,524	25,659	33,070	25,814	2,422	10,905	14,197	18.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	266	220	216	206	18,265	10,887	15,269	11,506	3,533	13,540	1,192	20.7
Louisiana.....	112	154	177	169	23,140	11,374	13,762	11,728	153	1,745	21,242	8.1
Oklahoma.....	74	85	99	86	6,484	3,834	5,541	2,853	792	5,692	-----	12.2
Texas.....	282	312	341	288	31,925	22,737	28,449	18,428	6,104	25,721	100	19.2
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	9	3	6	3	181	64	79	82	24	157	-----	13.3
Arizona.....	7	5	2	3	250	245	88	126	11	239	-----	4.4
PACIFIC:												
California.....	10	12	5	-----	2,122	1,434	252	-----	207	1,915	-----	9.8
Other States.....	² 10	8	1	-----	1,078	667	42	-----	3	97	978	3.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Delaware, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	2,063	1,988	1,979	\$6,148,826	435	\$672,939	503	\$593,611
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	6	4	4	70,000	3	33,300	3	12,500
New Jersey.....	9	6	6	22,500	3	10,495		
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	9	259,300	6	47,500	5	17,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	19	17	17	252,900	9	35,796	5	16,600
Indiana.....	7	5	5	117,000	4	18,826	1	(1)
Illinois.....	7	7	7	18,700	3	827	2	(1)
Michigan.....	9	9	9	58,300	7	14,719	3	11,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	18	17	17	98,250	6	28,500	8	12,700
Kansas.....	18	18	18	79,750	6	5,256	13	19,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	4	4	4	7,400	1	600		
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	204,000	3	17,350	2	(1)
Virginia.....	28	28	25	142,300	9	20,969	7	24,500
North Carolina.....	34	29	28	191,700	11	21,150	12	22,950
South Carolina.....	54	51	51	204,900	2	18,500	15	9,150
Georgia.....	276	273	273	785,875	25	21,848	25	36,500
Florida.....	7	7	7	21,900	2	582	5	4,650
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	57	57	57	250,895	25	30,723	38	57,650
Tennessee.....	169	165	164	747,310	60	83,540	21	55,300
Alabama.....	225	221	221	523,376	72	71,216	67	76,790
Mississippi.....	331	325	322	360,475	44	22,581	45	25,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	266	252	252	422,139	38	28,723	68	38,296
Louisiana.....	112	108	108	218,850	27	11,239	27	17,975
Oklahoma.....	74	62	62	199,450	14	7,642	30	23,850
Texas.....	282	275	275	672,551	39	87,257	72	66,700
MOUNTAIN:								
New Mexico.....	9	9	8	10,900	2	1,600	7	5,500
Arizona.....	7	6	6	15,600	3	7,675	4	6,000
PACIFIC:								
California.....	10	10	10	104,605	4	10,425	5	6,000
Other States.....	12	10	10	87,900	7	14,100	3	27,000

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of West Virginia and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Delaware.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2,083	1,886	\$1,378,746	\$638,879	\$148,901	\$122,047
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	5	5	13,832	4,350	480	1,500
New Jersey.....	9	9	4,633	2,501	428	331
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	26,116	10,105	2,803	1,655
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	19	19	37,898	13,766	4,263	5,683
Indiana.....	7	7	17,060	5,660	1,600	750
Illinois.....	7	7	4,962	2,210	704	633
Michigan.....	9	9	24,714	7,098	1,886	1,894
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	18	17	22,971	10,278	3,683	1,017
Kansas.....	18	18	30,420	10,278	3,136	3,614
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	4	4	2,849	1,413	866	27
District of Columbia.....	4	4	17,284	4,903	1,761	2,093
Virginia.....	28	28	35,177	16,903	4,963	2,280
North Carolina.....	34	34	65,589	14,174	4,895	13,751
South Carolina.....	54	54	22,703	13,687	410	1,460
Georgia.....	276	102	69,089	30,383	8,090	7,561
Florida.....	7	7	8,177	3,602	1,492	1,114
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	57	57	41,679	23,768	2,840	5,655
Tennessee.....	169	169	126,656	57,848	11,315	11,967
Alabama.....	225	225	196,819	105,801	29,896	11,961
Mississippi.....	331	331	146,902	68,156	15,857	12,463
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	266	98,259	52,395	10,783	9,769
Louisiana.....	112	112	58,205	27,097	4,921	3,636
Oklahoma.....	74	73	48,431	25,995	5,283	3,249
Texas.....	282	281	211,254	108,675	20,244	14,591
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	9	9	4,862	3,400	450	100
Arizona.....	7	7	5,882	1,850	440	312
PACIFIC:						
California.....	10	10	18,183	6,323	1,991	699
Other States.....	12	12	18,140	6,260	1,421	2,282

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Delaware, West Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$137, 223	\$96, 542	\$32, 678	\$47, 597	\$1, 640	\$101, 438	\$53, 801
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	215	4, 800	50	425	-----	782	1, 230
New Jersey.....	625	232	14	108	-----	333	61
Pennsylvania.....	6, 992	2, 205	667	562	-----	1, 051	76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4, 605	5, 421	1, 103	745	50	1, 214	1, 048
Indiana.....	3, 202	4, 950	331	180	25	333	29
Illinois.....	438	301	90	46	2	414	124
Michigan.....	4, 530	3, 203	1, 052	289	11	1, 270	3, 481
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	2, 772	1, 853	255	782	-----	1, 232	1, 099
Kansas.....	3, 520	3, 836	1, 494	974	8	1, 421	2, 139
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	185	13	1	30	-----	75	239
District of Columbia.....	1, 651	2, 609	369	620	-----	863	2, 415
Virginia.....	2, 341	2, 234	1, 126	561	136	3, 478	1, 155
North Carolina.....	20, 047	4, 351	1, 212	349	15	2, 699	3, 496
South Carolina.....	3, 300	148	364	59	22	3, 028	225
Georgia.....	8, 515	4, 109	1, 213	1, 658	186	5, 452	1, 922
Florida.....	171	578	212	197	57	382	372
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	4, 730	2, 499	481	620	5	629	452
Tennessee.....	8, 918	7, 183	4, 788	5, 513	-----	13, 861	5, 263
Alabama.....	20, 511	8, 279	2, 188	2, 647	182	8, 278	7, 076
Mississippi.....	8, 029	7, 559	3, 700	4, 170	291	17, 053	9, 624
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	7, 223	4, 940	2, 304	3, 595	66	5, 582	1, 602
Louisiana.....	3, 150	3, 718	2, 208	4, 603	120	6, 705	2, 047
Oklahoma.....	3, 443	3, 057	1, 511	1, 213	15	2, 788	1, 877
Texas.....	11, 923	10, 676	4, 474	15, 859	389	20, 378	4, 045
MOUNTAIN:							
New Mexico.....	400	190	-----	177	-----	77	68
Arizona.....	1, 846	1, 001	25	283	-----	90	35
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1, 971	3, 357	671	310	50	1, 187	1, 624
Other States.....	1, 970	3, 240	775	422	10	783	977

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2,063	269,915	1,979	\$3,149,826	435	\$672,939	1,856	\$1,378,746	1,976	94,668
First District:										
California.....	28	2,610	26	138,105	9	19,700	28	30,612	28	1,055
Ohio.....	30	5,083	26	407,000	16	81,796	30	57,140	28	2,271
Kentucky.....	22	2,286	22	108,000	8	11,545	22	21,883	21	1,025
West Kentucky.....	35	2,295	35	154,395	18	24,504	35	19,731	30	942
Second District:										
Northwest Texas.....	21	1,472	21	64,251	6	6,658	20	18,658	20	489
Dallas-Fort Worth.....	40	5,082	40	216,450	14	61,136	40	48,900	39	1,827
East Texas.....	101	10,110	98	167,550	5	2,937	101	66,476	98	3,717
Central Texas.....	59	7,499	58	83,450	8	5,835	59	36,194	59	2,878
Texas.....	59	7,705	56	133,850	6	10,691	59	39,341	58	2,586
Third District:										
New Orleans.....	14	643	12	19,900	3	3,015	14	6,348	9	294
Florida.....	3	493	3	7,000			3	3,472	3	172
East Florida.....	4	243	4	14,900	2	582	4	4,705	4	105
Fourth District:										
Kansas-Missouri.....	32	5,320	31	219,850	13	38,900	31	58,396	30	2,857
Tennessee.....	25	2,284	22	122,000	7	6,682	25	18,602	23	952
Louisiana.....	98	22,497	96	198,950	24	8,224	98	51,857	94	6,280
Jackson-Memphis.....	83	16,467	81	299,150	27	55,274	83	55,391	82	3,996
West Tennessee.....	60	11,708	60	325,160	26	21,584	60	52,313	59	2,427
Fifth District:										
Muskogee.....	46	3,986	42	100,800	7	4,756	45	31,882	46	1,539
Oklahoma.....	32	2,758	24	107,150	9	3,442	32	20,389	31	1,179
Sixth District:										
East Alabama.....	44	9,271	44	99,075	8	6,640	44	28,109	43	4,699
North Alabama.....	74	12,178	70	150,519	32	36,811	74	48,833	68	2,247
Central Alabama.....	56	14,528	56	115,302	27	12,537	56	40,391	55	2,779
Alabama.....	51	18,138	51	158,480	5	15,228	51	79,486	47	6,634
Seventh District:										
Southeast Missouri and Illinois.....	19	3,526	18	115,000	11	19,546	19	40,279	19	1,637
Southwest Arkansas.....	104	8,389	98	169,559	11	7,745	104	41,707	103	3,524
Little Rock.....	62	4,547	61	134,200	14	16,127	62	24,523	59	1,963
Arkansas.....	104	5,446	97	120,800	13	4,851	104	32,556	99	2,682
Eighth District:										
South Mississippi.....	74	5,593	73	94,875	30	16,217	74	56,155	73	3,686
Mississippi.....	90	6,070	83	76,050	7	2,064	90	30,246	86	2,740
East Mississippi.....	87	4,158	86	70,300	7	4,300	87	27,171	78	2,267
North Mississippi.....	81	11,903	81	120,250			81	33,680	81	3,068
Ninth District:										
South Georgia.....	60	5,048	58	116,600	13	6,240	58	25,989	57	1,909
Southwest Georgia.....	42	5,906	42	173,075	6	12,248	27	18,442	38	2,075
Central Georgia.....	128	16,126	128	234,700	4	310	8	6,281	125	5,701
Georgia.....	46	9,752	45	261,500	2	3,050	9	18,377	45	3,148
Tenth District:										
South Carolina.....	54	5,065	51	204,900	2	18,509	54	22,703	52	1,775
North Carolina.....	34	4,725	28	191,700	11	21,150	34	65,589	34	1,893
Virginia.....	28	3,610	25	142,300	9	20,969	28	35,177	26	1,812
Washington-Philadelphia.....	16	2,777	14	300,200	7	32,450	16	30,751	13	1,034
Middle Atlantic-Eastern.....	17	2,618	13	211,500	8	48,695	17	30,011	13	804

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The history of Negroes as an integral and inseparable element of the Methodist Church in the South dates from the earliest appearance of the Methodist Church in that section. From the very beginning, the promoters of the Methodist Church showed interest in the slaves and accordingly evangelistic campaigns were conducted among the slaves who then were very numerous on the large and small

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

southern plantations. Even prior to the break between the northern and southern wings of the then united Methodist Church, in 1844, the Methodist Church had so-called "mixed" congregations composed of white and Negro members.

There were instances when and where the two races—one the landowners and the other Negro slaves—used the same churches for both races for worship. In some cases different hours were used, while in still rarer instances white people and Negro slaves met in the same building at the same time, certain places being assigned slaves. The slaves in some sections had their own small and unpretentious churches, where occasionally a white minister of the Methodist Church did the preaching and exhorting.

In a few instances Negroes who showed sufficient aptitude, talent, intelligence, and effectiveness were permitted to exhort and preach to the people of their own race. This was permitted, however, only under supervision of the plantation owner.

It might be cited for illustration that several of the Southern States of the slaveholding area took drastic actions to restrict the religious freedom of the Negro slaves following the insurrection movements for freedom on the part of such historic Negro leaders as Denmark Vesey, Gabriel Prosser, and Nat Turner near the middle of the nineteenth century.

Particularly did the South react to restrain and restrict the Negro's religious freedom following the Nat Turner insurrection. Southern plantation owners were particularly incensed against Negro preachers, and legal measures were enacted in the Southern States making it a serious offense for Negro preachers to minister to the religious and spiritual needs of Negroes in the absence of white people.

This was a supposed safeguard against stirring up the slaves and a prevention against a recurrence of the Vesey, Prosser, and Nat Turner flare-ups mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Virginia enacted a law in 1832 which had as its purpose to silence Negro preachers and to make it impossible for them to function as preachers, except as they complied with rigid regulations designed for the protection of the Southern slave-owning people. Even when permitted to preach Negro ministers were to do so in the presence of certain "discreet white men."

In 1833, Alabama made it unlawful "* * * for slaves or free Negroes to preach unless before five respectable slaveholders and when authorized by some neighboring religious society."

In 1834, Georgia followed with a law which stipulated that "neither free Negroes nor slaves might preach or exhort an assembly of more than seven" except when they were licensed by justices on the certificates of three ordained ministers.

Several other Southern States followed Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama with even more drastic proscriptions, some of which made it unlawful for the Negroes to assemble "after the early hours of the night, and providing for expulsion of all free Negroes from such Commonwealths, so as to reduce the danger of mischief from the spread of information by this more enlightened class."

These regulations made it almost impossible for Negro slaves to obtain any type of religious instruction and information other than that which had been approved and sanctioned by the ruling white landlords who owned both the plantation and the slaves.

Reference has already been made to the split within the Methodist Church, North and South, which came over the slave issue in 1844-45.

The southern delegates of the Methodist Church resented the effort to discipline Bishop James O. Andrew, who was charged with "holding slaves." Accordingly they withdrew and formed a church of their own and took the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Because of the deep feeling of resentment on the part of the southern white plantation owners toward Negro ministers, and since white ministers for a time were not over much enamored with the idea of improving the Negro's status, there were years of religious neglect and abandonment almost in its entirety. This could be termed the period of religious forgetfulness of the Negro, as the South broadcast the rumor that Nat Turner was a preacher. Thus, Negro preachers in all the Southern States wore the stigma of "using preaching as a means to incite their race to servile insurrection."

When the division over the slave issue came in 1844, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, naturally had a huge following in its membership among the slaves. Estimate on a conservative scale claims there were 158,000 Negro slaves members of the Southern Methodist Church. Within the short span of 15 years, 1860, by the same conservative estimate, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had a slave membership of between 225,000 and 250,000.

With the Emancipation Proclamation, the Civil War, the Reconstruction period and the general devastating demoralization which followed, all of the slave membership of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, except approximately 80,000, joined the two independent Negro Methodist bodies which had seceded from the Methodist Church, while a few cast their lot with the northern branch of the Methodist Church, which welcomed them into its Negro congregations which sprang up in various sections of the South almost overnight.

On this matter, the words of the late Bishop Robert Williams, for 40 years a powerful figure in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, are very comprehensive, concise, pertinent, and pointed. He wrote:

The Emancipation Proclamation produced at once a crisis in the affairs of the colored church members. Before the war, so far as the Methodist churches were concerned, the slaves worshiped with their owners, the gallery or some other section of the building being set apart for them. If a special "meetinghouse" was provided, the colored congregation was treated as an appendage to the white, being served once a month, usually on the Sabbath afternoon, or if in cities, every Sabbath afternoon; separate official meetings were held, also, and separate financial and statistical reports were made at the annual conference.

Under the new order this method of ministering to the growing needs of the colored members grew very unsatisfactory to them and they sent a special commission to meet with the mother church in General Conference assembled in New Orleans in 1866, this commission to represent their expressed needs and desires for separation and organization into a distinct colored church of their own. A committee was appointed to consider the religious interests of the colored people and submitted two reports, one of which was as follows:

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following in reference to the education of the colored people:

Whereas the condition of the colored people of the South is now essentially changed; and

Whereas the interests of the white and colored people are materially dependent upon the intelligence and virtue of this race, that we have had and must continue to have among us; and

Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has always claimed to be the friend of that people, a claim vindicated by the conscious and successful exertions made in their behalf, in instructing and evangelizing them; and it is important that we continue to evince our interest for them in this regard; and as our hearts prompt us to this philanthropy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to our people the establishment of day schools, under proper regulations and trustworthy teachers, for the education of colored children.

The other report presented the following answers to the question, "What shall be done to promote the religious interest of colored people?"

1. Let our colored members be organized as separate pastoral charges, wherever they prefer it, and their numbers justify it.

2. Let each pastoral charge of colored members have its own quarterly conference composed of official members, as provided for in the discipline.

3. Let colored persons be licensed to preach, and ordained deacons and elders, according to the discipline, where in the judgment of the conference having jurisdiction in the case, they are deemed suitable persons for said office and order in the ministry.

4. The bishop may form a district of colored charges and appoint to it a colored presiding elder, when in his judgment the religious interests of the colored people require it.

5. When it is judged advisable by the college of bishops, annual conferences of colored preachers may be organized, to be presided over by our bishops.

6. When two or more annual conferences shall be formed, let our bishops advise and assist them in organizing a separate General Conference, jurisdiction for themselves, if they so desire, and the bishops deem it expedient, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of our church, and bearing the same relation to the General Conference as the annual conferences bear to each other.

7. Let special attention be given to Sunday schools among the people.

Thus, it is obvious that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is the legitimate offspring of regular Methodist stock; that it originated not out of schism

and secession but was rather set-up and apart as a distinct Methodist body by mutual agreement between the Negro and white membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Through the intervening years the members of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church have maintained a very intimate, unique, and helpful relationship to the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church to which the constituency of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church affectionately refers as "the mother church." On the other hand the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church has welcomed the appellation and from time to time has made substantial missionary and educational contributions to the schools and churches of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

DOCTRINE

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is in complete harmony with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In theology the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is strictly Arminian and its doctrinal tenets are specifically set forth in the Article of Religion and the New Testament. In the body of doctrines is that of the Holy Trinity; virgin birth; man's fall; necessity for repentance and restitution from sin; the freedom of the will; sanctification; punishment for unrighteous living and just rewards for righteous living; and the all sufficiency of the Scriptures for human salvation.

The two paramount sacraments are baptism and the Lord's Supper. The baptism sacrament is administered to infants as well as to adults.

The form of baptism, while sprinkling and pouring are preferable, there may be immersion if the applicant for membership so desires. It is optional with the "adult convert" as to whether his choice shall be sprinkling, pouring, or immersion.

The sole condition which is a prerequisite for admission to membership in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins."

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is likewise essentially identical in polity and practice with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there being slight variations in keeping with what conditions may require.

There are five types of conferences in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church: The General Conference which meets quadrennially the first Wednesday in May is the legislative and highest tribunal of the General Church; the annual conference, next highest in order; the district conference; the quarterly conference; and the local church conference.

The bishops preside alternately in keeping with their seniority in office from day to day during the General Conference. They have the right of debate permitted by special rule of the General Conference to speak on an issue in question, but never have a vote in determining an issue in the General Conference. However, the college of bishops by custom serves as the supreme court or judiciary of the church and renders decisions as to the constitutionality of legislation enacted.

The General Conference is composed of lay and clerical delegates, equal in number and rights, elected by the annual conference of the church at the session immediately prior to the sitting of the General Conference.

The bishops also preside over the annual conferences, the annual conferences being assigned to certain episcopal districts over which one of the bishops presides. In these conferences the presiding elders and pastors make reports of their activities during the current annual conference year.

The annual conferences are composed of the presiding elders, pastors, and four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district within the boundary of the annual conference.

The presiding elder is the chief executive officer in the district conferences and presides during the district conference sessions in which reports are made by the pastors as to the status spiritually, financially, and numerically of the churches within the district. The district conference is made up of all the pastors within the presiding elder's district, local pastors, and delegates elected by the quarterly conference as representatives of the several churches in the district.

Throughout its entire history the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has been exceptionally fortunate in the character and type of episcopal supervision which it has enjoyed. The bishops of the church have had unusual success and have so achieved that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, frequently called the youngest daughter of Methodism, has an incomparable and enviable record of outstanding achievement to its credit. Viewed from any angle the leadership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church does not suffer by comparison with any group of religious leaders of this day and time.

Altogether there have been 21 bishops who have been elevated to the highest office within the gift of the church since its organization. The following persons have been elevated to the episcopacy in the year, place, and order stipulated:

William Henry Milew, Richard H. Vanderhost, Jackson, Tenn., 1870; Joseph A. Beebe, Lucius H. Holsey, Isaac Lane, Augusta, Ga., 1873; Robert Simeon Williams, Elias Cottrell, Memphis, Tenn., 1894; Charles Henry Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., 1902; Millard F. Jamison, George W. Stewart, Augusta, Ga., 1910; Randall A. Carter, Nelson Caldwell Cleaves, St. Louis, Mo., 1914; Robert Turner Brown, Joseph C. Martin, J. Arthur Hamlett, John W. McKinney, St. Louis, Mo., 1922; Henry P. Porter, James A. Bray, John H. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., 1934; William Yancey Bell, Charles Lee Russell, Hot Springs, Ark., 1938.

Of these, 10 survive. They are named in the order of their seniority, Phillips, Carter, Martin, Hamlett, McKinney, Porter, Bray, Moore, Bell, and Russell.

The late Bishop Isaac Lane (retired in 1914) died December 5, 1937, after having been a bishop since March 23, 1873. He was almost 104 years old at the time of his death.

Incidentally Bishop Lane's tenure of office as a bishop in a Methodist church is the longest in Episcopal Methodism. He instituted the movement which culminated in establishing and maintaining Lane College, one of the outstanding institutions of learning of the Southland. He also was a glowing success in missionary and evangelistic achievements. Some of the largest Negro congregations of America were established by him, two of which bear his name: Lane Tabernacle, St. Louis, Mo., and Lane Metropolitan Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bishop C. H. Phillips, present senior bishop of the church, is revered as "the last link in the old order," being the sole remaining minister now in active service who was born in and with the church in its organization. At Memphis, Tenn., May 1894, when he failed of election to the bishopric by a mere three votes when some thought he would withdraw from the church, he said, "I wish it understood that I was born in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and that I had rather die on a mission in this church than a bishop in any other denomination."

The quarterly conference is held in each pastoral charge every 3 months, thus the origin of the name, quarterly conference, signifying one-quarter of the annual conference year, or 3 months. The chief executive of the quarterly conference is the presiding elder, who is the subbishop and chief representative of the general church afield in his district. He inquires into the status of the churches quarterly and collects from the churches the fund that is used for the general upkeep of the church at large, the fund being called general funds.

The other conference is the local church conference over which the pastor presides. Thus, there are five conferences in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church: The General Conference, the annual conference, the district conference, the quarterly conference, and the local church conference—each with its specific function, duty, membership, and presiding officers.

The general fund already alluded to is allocated to each of the annual conferences of the church on a basis of the lay membership of the several annual conferences. The law stipulates, however, that no member of the church shall be required to pay more than 1 dollar as general funds in 1 year. In addition to the general funds, which are allocated for several purposes—bishops' salaries, salaries of general officers, departmental, missionary, and educational purposes, many of the annual conferences have a special assessment levied by the annual conferences' joint boards of finance for special missionary and educational interests within the particular annual conferences and frequently for such purposes without the conferences concerned. Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and one or two other States are especially active in raising huge sums for special missionary and educational purposes. These "extra" levies are known generally as "budget money."

ORGANIZATION

The recommendations previously quoted were adopted as indicated on the part of the white and Negro membership of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church and at the General Conference of the mother church at Memphis, Tenn., May 1870, the stipulation having been carried out as per the outlined plan by the previous General Conference; that there were five annual conferences which had been organized among the colored members of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and that "it was the unanimous desire" of the Negro members as well as of the white members, "to be set aside as a distinct ecclesiastical body."

The proposition was approved by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the delegates of the General Conference then in session. Following the approval of the measure, specific steps were immediately taken for the organization of the General Conference for the colored members.

In brief, the history proper of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America dates from December 15-16, 1870, at Jackson, Tenn., where delegates of the colored conferences assembled in their first General Conference as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

Among some of the Negro leaders in the first general conference were: Richard Samuels, Solon Graham, Anderson Jackson, Robert T. Theirgood, Lucius H. Holsey, I. H. Anderson, R. H. Vanderhost, William Henry Miles, W. P. Churchill, Isaac Lane, Job Crouch, F. Ambrose, and William Jones. Among the representatives of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church sent as representatives of the General Conference were Bishop Robert Paine and Bishop H. W. McTyeire; and the following ministers: A. L. P. Green, Samuel Watson, Thomas Taylor, Edmund W. Sehon, Thomas Whitehead, and B. J. Morgan.

Bishops Paine and McTyeire presided over the sessions of the General Conference. Two Negro bishops were elected at this conference: William Henry Miles, of Louisville, Ky., was elected on the first ballot and thus became the first bishop of the newly organized Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Subsequent balloting brought the election of Richard H. Vanderhost, of Charleston, S. C. Bishops Paine and McTyeire consecrated the two bishops elect to the office of bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Incidentally the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is not only unique in its origin, but also in that of being the only Methodist body which has had all of its bishops consecrated to office by and at the hands of bishops.

L. H. Holsey and Isaac Lane who attended the first General Conference in 1870 were later elected bishops of the church by a subsequently called session of the General Conference in Augusta, Ga., March 23, 1875, along with Joseph A. Beebe, Bishop Vanderhost having died shortly after his election leaving the church with but one bishop, W. H. Miles.

WORK

The general supervision of various types of religious work in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is under the direction of general officers who are elected to administer the departments in deference to their peculiar fitness, aptitude, training, and qualification for the particular work that is to be done:

The following departmental boards are set up to carry forward the work of the church: Missions and church extension; religious education (a merger of the Sunday school and Epworth League work); evangelism; education (which has general supervision over the educational institutions of the church); publishing interests; superannuated preachers; widows and orphans; finance; leadership training; the connectional hospital; three editors of church organs—the Christian, Western and Eastern Indexes; and the recently set up Department of Public Relations, designed to publicize and set forth the church, its constituency, utterances, and achievements in the proper light before the general reading public. It also specializes in research and statistics.

Each departmental board is presided over by a bishop who is designated as chairman by the college of bishops. The general secretaries of the departmental boards, as already indicated, are the chief administrative and executive officers of the respective departmental boards and are elected by the General Conference and serve for 4 years. The editors of the three church papers are also elected by the General Conference and serve 4 years. The achievements of the religious education, missions and church extension, education, publishing, and finance boards have been especially notable. Literature put out by the Board of Religious Education is universally recognized as the peer of any religious literature that is published. The report of Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, present general secretary of education, shows remarkable strides in the colleges of the church along many lines. The following are the institutions under supervision and ownership of the church: Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; and Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

REFORMED ZION UNION APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who are enrolled in some one of the local churches or missions, upon the evidence of Christian conduct.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	9	45		
Members , number.....	5,035	870	4,165	17.3	82.7
Average membership per church.....	93	97	93		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,025	350	1,675	17.3	82.7
Female.....	3,010	520	2,490	17.3	82.7
Males per 100 females.....	67.3	67.3	67.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	937	140	797	14.9	85.1
13 years and over.....	4,098	730	3,368	17.8	82.2
Percent under 13 years.....	18.6	16.1	19.1		
Church edifices , number.....	53	9	44		
Value—number reporting.....	53	9	44		
Amount reported.....	\$283,100	\$66,000	\$217,100	23.3	76.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$283,100	\$66,000	\$217,100	23.3	76.7
Average value per church.....	\$5,342	\$7,333	\$4,934		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	4	2		
Amount reported.....	\$13,025	\$12,000	\$1,025	92.1	7.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	44	4	40		
Parsonages , number.....	4	4			
Value—number reporting.....	4	4			
Amount reported.....	\$7,000	\$7,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	9	45		
Amount reported.....	\$18,460	\$7,256	\$11,204	39.3	60.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,260	\$3,450	\$5,810	37.3	62.7
All other salaries.....	\$2,035	\$920	\$1,115	45.2	54.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$605		\$605		100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,830	\$1,600	\$230	87.4	12.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,056	\$444	\$612	42.0	58.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,085	\$205	\$880	18.9	81.1
Home missions.....	\$673	\$155	\$518	23.0	77.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,779	\$370	\$1,409	20.8	79.2
All other purposes.....	\$137	\$112	\$25	81.8	18.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$342	\$806	\$249		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	9	45		
Officers and teachers.....	472	74	398	15.7	84.3
Scholars.....	3,715	570	3,145	15.3	84.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	48	47	45
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	1	2	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	5, 035	4, 538	3, 977	3, 059
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	497	561	918	-----
Percent.....	11. 0	14. 1	30. 0	-----
Average membership per church.....	93	95	85	68
Church edifices , number.....	53	46	49	43
Value—number reporting.....	53	45	47	41
Amount reported.....	\$283, 100	\$184, 075	\$79, 325	\$37, 875
Average value per church.....	\$5, 342	\$4, 091	\$1, 688	\$924
Debt—number reporting.....	6	17	11	7
Amount reported.....	\$13, 025	\$11, 681	\$1, 384	\$825
Parsonages , number.....	4	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7, 000	\$500	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	54	44	41	-----
Amount reported.....	\$18, 460	\$37, 601	\$13, 156	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9, 260	\$24, 267	\$9, 802	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2, 035			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$605			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 830			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 056			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 085	\$13, 334	\$3, 354	-----
Home missions.....	\$673			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 779			
All other purposes.....	\$137	\$855	\$321	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$342			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	54	42	42	35
Officers and teachers.....	472	325	276	212
Scholars.....	3, 715	2, 882	2, 505	1, 508

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	54	9	45	5,035	870	4,165	2,025	3,010	67.3	54	472	3,715
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	51	8	43	4,855	815	4,040	1,955	2,900	67.4	51	445	3,575
North Carolina.....	3	1	2	180	55	125	70	110	63.6	3	27	140

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per- cent under 13
United States.....	54	48	47	45	5,035	4,538	3,977	3,059	937	4,098	18.6
Virginia.....	51	45	42	39	4,855	4,304	3,821	2,929	902	3,953	18.6
North Carolina.....	3	3	5	6	180	234	156	130	35	145	19.4

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	54	53	53	\$283,100	6	\$13,025	4	\$7,000
Virginia.....	51	50	50	276,000	6	13,025	4	7,000
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	7,100				

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States.....	54	54	\$18,480	\$9,280	\$2,035	\$805	\$1,830	\$1,056	\$1,085	\$673	\$1,779	\$137
Virginia.....	51	51	17,938	8,950	1,980	605	1,830	1,020	1,050	647	1,719	137
North Carolina.....	3	3	522	310	55	-----	-----	36	35	26	60	-----

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the close of the Civil War the Negro Methodists in southeastern Virginia, especially in the counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Lunenburg, found themselves in a peculiar situation. They were no longer permitted to gather for worship in the churches for white people, had no educated ministry, and were not in sympathy with the ecclesiasticism of the Negro Methodist denominations. For several years the more influential men, mostly former slaves, had endeavored to form some sort of organization to meet their own immediate needs. In April 1869, Elder James R. Howell, from New York, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, met with them at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, and the result was the organization of the Zion Union Apostolic Church. At a meeting in October a constitution was adopted and Elder Howell was elected president. Five years later he was elected bishop for life, under a change of constitution; but dissensions, largely personal in character, soon arose, and for 2 years the church was completely disorganized.

In 1881 Elder John M. Bishop, one of the most prominent of the founders, gathered together the scattered members, effected a union, and in 1882 the church was reorganized under the name of "Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church." Elder Bishop was elected bishop, and since then the church has prospered.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church are, in general, accepted, including the episcopate and a series of conferences. Under the earliest organization the episcopate was limited to a presidency of 4 years, but subsequently a change was made and the bishop has now a life tenure. There is but one ordination required for eldership, and a circuit system is in force. The annual conference meets in August. The General Conference meets in October every 4 years. In 1922 a general or connectional council was constituted, which passes upon matters of doctrine and discipline during the intervals between meetings of the General Conference.

¹ No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

REFORMED METHODIST UNION EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons accepted into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	8	17	-----	-----
Members , number.....	1,836	476	1,360	25.9	74.1
Average membership per church.....	73	60	80	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	590	117	473	19.8	80.2
Female.....	1,246	359	887	28.8	71.2
Males per 100 females.....	47.4	32.6	53.3	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	71	10	61	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	761	164	597	21.6	78.4
Age not reported.....	1,004	302	702	30.1	69.9
Percent under 13 years ²	8.6	5.7	9.3	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	23	8	15	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	23	8	15	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$49,229	\$14,050	\$35,179	28.5	71.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$45,408	\$12,050	\$33,358	26.5	73.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,821	\$2,000	\$1,821	52.3	47.7
Average value per church.....	\$2,140	\$1,756	\$2,345	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,901	\$756	\$1,145	39.8	60.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	4	8	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	7	1	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,450	\$900	\$10,550	7.9	92.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	25	8	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,359	\$3,141	\$5,218	37.6	62.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,020	\$1,311	\$1,709	43.4	56.6
All other salaries.....	\$1,201	\$261	\$940	21.7	78.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,944	\$438	\$1,506	22.5	77.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$411	\$166	\$245	40.4	59.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$651	\$400	\$251	61.4	38.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$296	\$155	\$141	52.4	47.6
Home missions.....	\$272	\$106	\$166	39.0	61.0
Foreign missions.....	\$36	\$27	\$9	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$522	\$271	\$251	51.9	48.1
All other purposes.....	\$6	\$6	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$334	\$393	\$307	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	8	14	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	149	43	106	28.9	71.1
Scholars.....	700	171	529	24.4	75.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	27	4	23	-----	-----
Scholars.....	59	1	58	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churchs reporting, number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	45	28	17	-----	-----
Scholars.....	55	14	41	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	25	27	57
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....		-2	-30	-----
Percent ¹				-----
Members , number.....	1,836	2,265	2,196	4,397
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-429	69	-2,201	-----
Percent.....	-18.9	3.1	-50.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	73	91	81	77
Church edifices , number.....	23	28	27	59
Value—number reporting.....	23	21	27	57
Amount reported.....	\$49,229	\$74,800	\$35,500	\$36,965
Average value per church.....	\$2,140	\$3,562	\$1,315	\$649
Debt—number reporting.....	4	5	6	27
Amount reported.....	\$1,901	\$3,710	\$2,740	\$4,254
Parsonages , number.....	7			
Value—number reporting.....	5	6	4	8
Amount reported.....	\$11,450	\$7,500	\$1,150	\$2,275
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	25	24	26	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,359	\$17,282	\$3,420	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,020			
All other salaries.....	\$1,201			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,944	\$14,744	\$3,335	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$411			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$651			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$296			
Home missions.....	\$272			
Foreign missions.....	\$36	\$2,538	\$85	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$522			
All other purposes.....	\$6			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$334	\$720	\$132	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	22	19	25	54
Officers and teachers.....	149	107	117	204
Scholars.....	700	673	699	1,792

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	25	8	17	1,838	476	1,360	590	1,248	47.4	22	149	700
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
South Carolina.....	23	6	17	1,731	371	1,360	559	1,172	47.7	20	142	658
Georgia.....	2	2	-----	105	105	-----	31	74	(¹)	2	7	42

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States..	25	25	27	57	1,838	2,265	2,196	4,397	71	781	1,004	8.5
South Carolina.....	23	23	25	55	1,731	2,176	2,116	4,235	65	662	1,004	8.9
Georgia.....	2	2	2	2	105	89	80	162	6	99	-----	5.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1884 in a meeting at Georgetown, S. C., a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from that body on account of differences in regard to the election of ministerial delegates to the General Conference. In January 1885 a convention of delegates representing churches in South Carolina and Georgia was held at Charleston, S. C., and the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church was organized. Rev. William E. Johnson was unanimously elected president, emphasizing the nonepiscopal character of the denomination. Later, however, in 1896, it was decided to make a change in this respect and create an episcopacy, on the ground that the body would thus acquire more permanent force and recognition among Methodist Episcopal churches. In 1899, after the death of Reverend Johnson, Rev. E. Russell Middleton was elected bishop by the General Conference, and in December 1899 he was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Peter F. Stevens (white) of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Reverend Middleton held the office of bishop until his death in December 1931. An

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. F. W. Washington, financial secretary, Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church, Savannah, Ga., and approved by him in its present form.

extra session was called January 1932 to elect a successor and Rev. Jacob Prioleau was chosen. He was consecrated to the office in March 1932 by the laying on of hands by seven elders of the church.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrines of the church are those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In its polity also it accords with that church very fully, retaining the class meetings, love feasts, and the different conferences—quarterly, district, church, annual, and general. At first there were no presiding elders, each pastor being empowered (within his own charge) with the business that was defined as belonging to the distinctive office of presiding elder. The General Conference of 1916, however, took under consideration the question of adopting the full polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, after being satisfied as to the consensus of opinion of the members of the church, established the office of presiding elder.

No report of the work of the denomination was received for 1936.

INDEPENDENT AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this denomination includes those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	29	12	17	-----	-----
Members , number.....	1,064	552	512	51.9	48.1
Average membership per church.....	37	46	30	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	400	193	207	48.3	51.7
Female.....	664	359	305	54.1	45.9
Males per 100 females.....	60.2	53.8	67.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	84	36	48	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	802	357	445	44.5	55.5
Age not reported.....	178	159	19	89.3	10.7
Percent under 13 years ²	9.5	9.2	9.7	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	21	9	12	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	18	8	10	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$16,789	\$11,125	\$5,664	66.3	33.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$16,289	\$10,925	\$5,364	67.1	32.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	\$200	\$300	40.0	60.0
Average value per church.....	\$933	\$1,391	\$566	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$838	\$838	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	4	11	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$1,500	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	11	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,259	\$3,780	\$3,479	52.1	47.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,468	\$1,546	\$922	62.6	37.4
All other salaries.....	\$657	\$447	\$210	68.0	32.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$506	\$266	\$240	52.6	47.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$632	\$507	\$125	80.2	19.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,761	\$220	\$1,541	12.5	87.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$177	\$59	\$118	33.3	66.7
Home missions.....	\$258	\$158	\$100	61.2	38.8
Foreign missions.....	\$13	\$13	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$398	\$276	\$122	69.3	30.7
All other purposes.....	\$389	\$288	\$101	74.0	26.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$344	\$290	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	7	10		
Officers and teachers.....	126	49	77	38.9	61.1
Scholars.....	409	183	226	44.7	55.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	25	12	13		
Scholars.....	40	25	15		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	10	9	1		
Scholars.....	145	137	8	94.5	5.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	29	29	Expenditures—Continued.		
Members, number.....	1,064	1,003	Amount reported.....	\$7,259	\$11,704
Increase over preceding census:			Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,468	
Number.....	61		All other salaries.....	\$657	
Percent.....	6.1		Repairs and improvements.....	\$506	
Average membership per church.....	37	35	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$632	\$9,958
Church edifices, number.....	21	29	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,761	
Value—number reporting.....	18	28	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$177	
Amount reported.....	\$16,789	\$98,050	Home missions.....	\$258	
Average value per church.....	\$933	\$3,502	Foreign missions.....	\$13	\$1,746
Debt—number reporting.....	4	14	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$398	
Amount reported.....	\$838	\$35,619	All other purposes.....	\$389	
Parsonages, number.....	2		Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$433
Value—number reporting.....	2	3	Sunday schools:		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$7,500	Churches reporting, number.....	17	26
Expenditures:			Officers and teachers.....	126	141
Churches reporting, number.....	23	27	Scholars.....	409	663

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	29	12	17	1,064	552	512	400	664	80.2	17	128	409
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....	2	1	1	33	14	19	15	18	-----	1	5	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	3	3	-----	97	97	-----	35	62	-----	1	6	10
South Carolina.....	3	2	1	220	171	49	82	138	59.4	3	21	83
Georgia.....	3	1	2	193	150	43	64	129	49.6	3	21	97
Florida.....	18	5	13	521	120	401	204	317	64.4	9	73	207

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	29	29	1,064	1,003	84	802	178	9.5
New Jersey.....	2	4	33	95	-----	14	19	-----
Virginia.....	3	1	97	61	12	70	15	-----
South Carolina.....	3	3	220	77	10	66	144	-----
Georgia.....	3	3	193	174	18	175	-----	9.3
Florida.....	18	15	521	459	44	477	-----	8.4
Other States.....	-----	3	-----	137	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; percent not shown where base is less than 100.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	29	21	18	\$16,789	4	\$838	2	\$1,500
South Carolina.....	3	3	3	3,064	1	540	1	(¹)
Florida.....	18	13	11	9,525	2	111	-----	-----
Other States.....	8	5	4	4,200	1	187	1	1,500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Jersey, 1; Virginia, 1; and Georgia, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	29	23	\$7,259	\$2,468	\$657	\$506	\$632	\$1,761	\$177	\$258	\$13	\$398	\$389
South Carolina.....	3	3	1,090	442	188	60	50	165	15	107	-----	58	5
Georgia.....	3	3	1,115	537	100	-----	200	50	40	13	-----	175	-----
Florida.....	18	14	3,969	1,050	334	371	275	1,495	115	115	1	97	116
Other States.....	5	13	1,085	439	35	75	107	51	7	23	12	68	268

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 1, and Virginia, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1897 at Jacksonville, Fla. Its organization was the outcome of a meeting of eight Negro ministers to discuss the disagreements between themselves as pastors of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the presiding elders of that denomination. This church was organized with a doctrine and laws somewhat similar to those of the parent church, but with its own Book of Discipline by which its ministers and members are governed. The Book of Discipline is revised every 4 years but the Twenty-five Articles of Religion which the body adopted remain unchanged.

This body holds quarterly, annual, and general conferences. The annual conference ordains ministers to the office of deacon. The General Conference convenes every 4 years, ordains elders and bishops, and makes any necessary revisions in the Discipline.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by the Right Reverend John McDonald, D. D., senior bishop of the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church, Climax, Ga.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 26

MORAVIAN BODIES STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate figures are given for each of the three denominations comprising this group, as follows:

Moravian Church in America

Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren
in North America

Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

MORAVIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under the head of "Moravian Bodies," there were included in the reports for 1916 and 1906 the churches in the United States connected with the *Unitas Fratrum*, commonly known as the "Moravian Church," whose headquarters are at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany, together with the Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, a still older body, some of the members of which are lineal descendants of the founders of the *Unitas Fratrum*. A small group of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren churches in the State of Texas, which had never been reported as a separate religious body, united with the Evangelical Union on February 9, 1920, under the name Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America. There are also a few churches of the same origin in Iowa, which are closely affiliated, but they are presented as a distinct body.

In view of their common origin, while they are not connected ecclesiastically, the three bodies are again presented in this report as a group. The principal historical facts common to all are given in the statement of the Moravian Church, the largest and the most widely known of the three denominations.

The denominations grouped under the name "Moravian" for the last four censuses are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for each period. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE MORAVIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total.....	176	36,519	151	\$3,500,774	170	\$480,830	156	21,793
Moravian Church in America.....	132	30,904	127	3,402,524	129	467,087	126	19,904
Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	41	5,330	21	86,250	38	10,083	27	1,689
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	285	3	12,000	3	3,460	3	200
1926								
Total.....	164	37,243	146	4,130,250	163	753,463	149	21,858
Moravian Church in America.....	127	31,699	125	4,071,550	126	738,814	122	19,832
Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	34	5,241	18	76,700	34	12,023	24	1,708
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	303	3	12,000	3	2,626	3	318
1916								
Total.....	136	28,407	122	1,396,940	135	316,526	127	15,867
Moravian Church (<i>Unitas Fratrum</i>).....	110	26,373	106	1,368,220	109	309,180	104	14,954
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	23	1,714	13	19,720	23	5,499	20	565
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	320	3	9,000	3	1,847	3	348
1906								
Total.....	132	17,926	121	936,650			109	12,998
Moravian Church (<i>Unitas Fratrum</i>).....	117	17,155	113	922,900			107	12,901
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	771	8	13,750			2	97

MORAVIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Moravian Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons, including infants, on the church registers.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	132	66	66	50.0	50.0
Members , number.....	30,904	20,640	10,264	66.8	33.2
Average membership per church.....	234	313	156		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,351	8,763	4,588	65.6	34.4
Female.....	17,494	11,877	5,617	67.9	32.1
Sex not reported.....	59		59		(1)
Males per 100 females.....	76.3	73.8	81.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,276	3,534	1,742	67.0	33.0
13 years and over.....	24,986	16,955	8,031	67.9	32.1
Age not reported.....	642	151	491	23.5	76.5
Percent under 13 years ²	17.4	17.2	17.8		
Church edifices , number.....	136	70	66	51.5	48.5
Value—number reporting.....	127	64	63	50.4	49.6
Amount reported.....	\$3,402,524	\$2,865,074	\$537,450	84.2	15.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,264,224	\$2,732,074	\$532,150	83.7	16.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$138,300	\$133,000	\$5,300	96.2	3.8
Average value per church.....	\$26,792	\$44,767	\$8,531		
Debt—number reporting.....	28	22	6	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$281,140	\$277,120	\$4,020	98.6	1.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	71	34	37	(1)	(1)
Parsonages , number.....	91	44	47	(1)	(1)
Value—number reporting.....	87	42	45	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$476,900	\$306,500	\$170,400	64.3	35.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	129	66	63	51.2	48.8
Amount reported.....	\$467,087	\$350,662	\$116,425	75.1	24.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$161,112	\$104,089	\$57,023	64.6	35.4
All other salaries.....	\$47,559	\$41,771	\$5,788	87.8	12.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,990	\$29,918	\$11,072	73.0	27.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$23,058	\$22,344	\$714	96.9	3.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,851	\$64,442	\$14,409	81.7	18.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,465	\$7,363	\$2,102	77.8	22.2
Home missions.....	\$23,448	\$15,892	\$4,556	80.6	19.4
Foreign missions.....	\$41,660	\$32,725	\$8,935	78.6	21.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,459	\$16,335	\$6,124	72.7	27.3
All other purposes.....	\$18,485	\$12,783	\$5,702	69.2	30.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,621	\$5,313	\$1,848		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	126	63	63	50.0	50.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,295	1,442	853	62.8	37.2
Scholars.....	19,904	12,168	7,736	61.1	38.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	19	15	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	364	221	143	60.7	39.3
Scholars.....	2,847	1,691	1,156	59.4	40.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	9	7	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	45	27	18	(1)	(1)
Scholars.....	452	309	143	68.4	31.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1		(1)	
Officers and teachers.....	21	21		(1)	
Scholars.....	170	170		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Moravian Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	132	127	110	117
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	5	17	—7	-----
Percent.....	3.9	15.5	—6.0	-----
Members , number.....	30,904	31,699	26,373	17,155
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—795	5,326	9,218	-----
Percent.....	—2.5	20.2	53.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	234	250	240	147
Church edifices , number.....	136	156	117	129
Value—number reporting.....	127	125	106	113
Amount reported.....	\$3,402,524	\$4,071,550	\$1,368,220	\$922,900
Average value per church.....	\$26,792	\$32,572	\$12,908	\$8,167
Debt—number reporting.....	28	23	21	12
Amount reported.....	\$281,140	\$155,456	\$68,996	\$31,635
Parsonages , number.....	91	90	80	77
Value—number reporting.....	87	90	80	77
Amount reported.....	\$476,900	\$712,000	\$306,100	\$206,625
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	129	126	109	-----
Amount reported.....	\$467,087	\$738,814	\$309,180	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$161,112	\$511,862	\$217,171	-----
All other salaries.....	\$47,559			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,990			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$23,068			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,851	\$226,952	\$92,009	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,465			
Home missions.....	\$23,448			
Foreign missions.....	\$41,660			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,459			
All other purposes.....	\$18,485	\$5,864	\$2,837	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,621			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	126	122	104	107
Officers and teachers.....	2,295	1,846	1,494	1,413
Scholars.....	19,904	19,832	14,954	12,901

¹A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Moravian Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for the northern and southern provinces in the Moravian Church in America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	132	66	66	30,904	20,640	10,264	13,351	17,494	59	76.3	126	2,295	19,904
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	14	14		3,880	3,880		1,486	2,394		62.1	12	221	1,628
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	1,019	455	564	437	582		75.1	4	78	545
Pennsylvania.....	21	16	5	7,394	6,949	445	3,194	4,200		76.0	21	530	4,291
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	7	4	3	1,337	823	514	556	781		71.2	7	137	1,228
Indiana.....	3	2	1	420	181	239	164	256		64.1	3	59	517
Illinois.....	1		1	202		202	89	113		78.8	1	25	270
Michigan.....	2		2	269		269	130	139		93.5	2	28	206
Wisconsin.....	22	9	13	4,442	2,231	2,211	2,071	2,371		87.3	20	265	1,792
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	10	1	9	1,099	133	966	538	561		95.9	9	76	580
Iowa.....	1	1		65	65		31	34			1	8	48
North Dakota.....	7		7	802		802	380	422		90.0	7	61	465
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1		1	126		126	54	72			1	14	143
Virginia.....	3		3	318		318	134	184		72.8	3	48	330
North Carolina.....	34	17	17	9,439	5,923	3,516	4,044	5,336	59	75.8	34	743	7,845
PACIFIC:													
California.....	2		2	92		92	43	49			1	2	16

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	132	127	110	117	30,904	31,699	26,373	17,155	5,276	24,986	642	17.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	14	14	11	9	3,880	4,005	2,882	1,427	860	3,020		22.2
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	4	1,019	1,003	704	375	277	742		27.2
Pennsylvania.....	21	20	23	19	7,394	7,768	8,248	5,322	1,701	5,693		23.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	7	6	6	6	1,337	1,892	1,640	1,154	231	1,106		17.3
Indiana.....	3	3	3	3	420	557	440	368	1	419		.2
Wisconsin.....	22	20	20	20	4,442	4,648	4,294	2,713	911	3,531		20.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	10	9	11	11	1,099	1,162	1,361	830	248	851		22.6
Missouri.....				5				78				
North Dakota.....	7	7	9	6	802	1,012	1,071	481	221	581		27.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	3	3		2	318	329		184		318		
North Carolina.....	34	33	14	22	9,439	8,211	4,528	3,478	672	8,125	642	7.6
PACIFIC:												
California.....	2	3	3	3	92	181	172	101	34	58		
Other States.....	5	5	6	7	662	931	1,033	644	120	542		18.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; and Maryland, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edi- fices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	132	136	127	\$3,402,524	28	\$281,140	87	\$476,900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	14	14	14	631,000	4	92,129	11	115,500
New Jersey.....	4	6	4	107,000	1	7,500	4	21,000
Pennsylvania.....	21	22	21	1,357,274	7	134,540	16	124,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	7	7	7	79,500	1	225	6	15,500
Indiana.....	3	3	3	90,000	1	8,056	3	16,000
Wisconsin.....	22	22	22	268,850	5	8,170	13	49,800
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	10	10	10	52,500	1	200	9	33,000
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	51,000	2	1,250	5	17,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	3	3	3	14,300	—	—	2	(1)
North Carolina.....	34	35	29	710,100	6	29,070	11	52,600
Other States.....	7	7	27	41,000	—	—	7	32,000

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; Maryland, 1; and California, 2.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	132	129	\$467,087	\$161,112	\$47,559	\$40,990
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	14	14	65,731	23,916	8,668	6,827
New Jersey.....	4	4	15,536	6,473	1,582	2,759
Pennsylvania.....	21	21	140,664	38,476	17,900	13,547
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	7	7	16,434	6,208	1,329	752
Indiana.....	3	3	8,004	3,400	773	300
Wisconsin.....	22	21	59,376	20,580	3,466	7,174
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	10	10	16,582	8,630	506	1,510
North Dakota.....	7	7	9,113	4,557	338	738
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	34	33	116,849	38,246	12,552	4,924
Other States.....	10	19	18,798	10,626	445	2,459

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 2; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$23, 058	\$78, 851	\$9, 465	\$23, 448	\$41, 660	\$22, 459	\$18, 485
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	400	13, 990	1, 066	674	2, 635	6, 303	1, 252
New Jersey.....	1, 045	2, 069	126	404	565	220	293
Pennsylvania.....	5, 388	23, 640	4, 070	9, 634	15, 971	7, 072	4, 966
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	758	3, 094	172	363	2, 508	1, 043	207
Indiana.....	1, 550	1, 244	103			589	45
Wisconsin.....	913	8, 629	1, 323	1, 924	5, 470	3, 720	6, 177
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	118	1, 894	122	713	1, 972	546	571
North Dakota.....		1, 280	184	657	1, 045	285	29
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
North Carolina.....	12, 856	20, 798	1, 581	8, 619	10, 956	1, 887	4, 430
Other States.....	30	2, 213	718	460	538	794	515

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES, 1936

PROVINCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDI- FICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	132	30, 904	127	\$3, 402, 524	28	\$281, 140	129	\$467, 087	126	19, 904
Northern.....	95	21, 147	95	2, 678, 124	22	252, 070	94	344, 814	89	11, 729
Southern.....	37	9, 757	32	724, 400	6	29, 070	35	122, 273	37	8, 175

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

From the time of the first propagation of the Gospel among them by Cyril and Methodius, the Bohemians and Moravians have stood for freedom in religious as in national life, and under the leadership of John Hus and Jerome of Prague they offered a firm resistance to the rule of both the Austrian Empire and the Roman Catholic Church. For several years after the martyrdom of Hus in 1415, and of Jerome in 1416, their followers had no special organization, but in 1457, near Kunwald in Bohemia, an association was formed to foster pure Scriptural teaching and apostolic discipline.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rt. Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D. D., Episcopus Fratrum, i. e. bishop of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

In spite of continued persecution the union grew steadily, so that, taking the lowest estimate, it appears that at the beginning of the Reformation the Brethren had, in Bohemia and Moravia, more than 400 churches and a membership of at least 150,000, and probably 200,000 souls. Most cordial relations were maintained with Luther and Calvin, though no formal union with the German and Swiss churches was ever reached, and the Moravian Confession of Faith, published in 1535, had the cordial assent of Luther. In its organization the church was episcopal, having a supreme judge to preside in the assembly and a synod to decide matters of faith and discipline. Priests, living at first in celibacy, were ordained after the apostolic example, and pursued trades for their support. The administration of the congregation was in the hands of elected elders who had supervision over the church members, the promotion of the religious life of the women being in care of matrons.

The union proved to be strongest in the fields of education and literature. In nearly every large town they had schools and a printing house. Their greatest achievement, however, was the translation of the Bible into both the Bohemian and Moravian languages (completed in 1593), which work was followed by that of Calvin's "Institutes" and the preparation of a rhymed version of the Psalms for use in the churches.

Meanwhile, the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church had increased, and the Thirty Years' War devastated the country. At its close in 1648 the evangelical churches of Bohemia and Moravia had been practically destroyed. Of the 200,000 members in those countries, large numbers had been put to the sword and others had fled into Hungary, Saxony, Holland, and Poland, in which countries, as well as in Bohemia and Moravia, they continued in scattered communities. The last bishop of the United Church, the famous John Amos Comenius, died at Amsterdam in 1670.

In 1722 a small company from Moravia, followed later by others who cherished the traditions of their ancestral church, were permitted to settle on an estate of Nicholas Louis, Count of Zinzendorf, in Saxony, where the village of Herrnhut arose. Colonists came from Germany also, and an association was formed in which the religious plans of Zinzendorf and those of the Moravians were combined. The Protestant confession of the realm was accepted, and a distinct order and discipline, perpetuating elements of the old Moravian Church, was established under royal concessions. In 1735 the historic Moravian episcopate was transferred to the association by two surviving bishops of the old line who were filling state church positions in Germany, and the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Church of the Brethren, known at the present time in England and America as the Moravian Church, was established.

The chief purpose of the church was to carry on evangelistic work in Christian and heathen lands. In accordance with this purpose, the first Moravian missionary came to Pennsylvania in 1734, and in the same year an attempt was made at colonization and missionary work in Georgia. David Nitschmann, the first Moravian bishop in America, who in 1732 had helped to found the first Moravian mission among the heathen in the West Indies, came to Georgia in 1736. Political disturbances ruined the work in Georgia, and in 1740 the colony moved to Pennsylvania. In 1741 Bishop Nitschmann and his associates founded the town of Bethlehem, and a little later the neighboring domain belonging to the evangelist, George Whitefield, which he had named Nazareth, was purchased. A cooperative union to develop the settlements and support missionary work was formed by the colonists and was maintained until 1762. All labored for a common cause and received sustenance from a common stock, but there was no surrender of private property or of personal liberty, nor any individual claim on the common estate. Missionary work was begun among the Indians and also among the white settlers.

In 1749 an act of Parliament recognized the Moravian Church as "an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church." This gave it standing and privileges in all British dominions; but its policy of doing undenominational leavening work, with the hope of furthering evangelical alliance, caused it to remain a comparatively small body. In subsequent years it was mainly active in cooperating with the European branches of the church in the conduct of missions among the heathen.

Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz, in Pennsylvania, and Salem, in North Carolina, were organized in colonial times as exclusive Moravian villages, after the model of the Moravian communities in Germany, England, and Holland. During the years between 1844 and 1856 this exclusive system was abolished, and the

organization of the church was remodeled to suit modern conditions. At the same time home missionary work was revived, and since then the membership of the church in the United States has steadily increased.

DOCTRINE

The Moravian Church has no doctrine peculiar to itself. It is simply and broadly evangelical, in harmony with Protestants generally on the essentials of Christian teaching, and is bound by no articles on the points of difference between the historic Protestant creeds. The Moravian principle is "in essentials unity, in nonessentials liberty, in all things charity." It holds that the Holy Scriptures, giving man the inspired word of God, make sufficiently clear all that is essential to salvation and are an adequate rule of faith and practice. It accepts the Apostles' Creed as formulating the prime articles of faith found in the Scriptures and emphasizes the personal mediatorship of Jesus Christ as very God and very man, in His life, sufferings, death, and resurrection.

The service for Easter morning contains a compendious statement of the doctrines held and taught in the Moravian Church, and official doctrinal statements are also contained in the digest of the general synod and in the Moravian manual.

Infant baptism is practiced, by which children become incorporated into the visible church and are regarded as noncommunicant members until confirmation, unless by misconduct in riper years they forfeit these privileges. On arriving at adult age, baptized members, after receiving detailed religious instruction, are confirmed on application and nonbaptized members are received by baptism, the usual method being by sprinkling. Admission to the church is by vote of the board of elders of the congregation concerned, who have full power to grant or refuse applications. The holy communion is open to communicant members of other churches and is celebrated at least six times in every year.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Moravian Church is a modified episcopacy. Every congregation has a council composed of communicant members who have attained the age of 21 years and have subscribed to the rules and regulations of the congregation. At meetings of this council the pastor presides. Each congregation has also a board of elders, composed of the pastor and of elected communicant brethren. This board has full power to grant or refuse applications for admission to the church, and its particular province is the spiritual and moral well-being of the congregation. The financial and other secular affairs are in the hands of a board of trustees composed of elected communicant members. These two boards are sometimes combined, since large liberty in details of organization is left to the congregations.

The general supervision of the congregation rests with the General, Provincial, and District synods. The American branch of the church, composed of a northern and a southern province, and the European branches are federated in a "Unity," with a general synod, which is an international representative body meeting at least once in a decade. There is a general constitution of the Unity and a separate constitution for each province. The General Synod deals with matters of faith and discipline that are the common concern of the Unity and controls various joint enterprises of all the provinces, particularly the foreign missions. The executive boards of the several provinces together constitute the directing board of the Unity.

The highest authority in each province is the Provincial Synod, in which clergy and laity are about equally represented. The meetings of the synod in the northern province of America usually take place twice in a decade, and more frequently in the southern province. The synod directs the missions, educational work, and publications in the province; and it elects an executive board, called in the American provinces, the Provincial Elders' Conference, to administer the government of the province between the meetings of the synod.

There are three orders of the ministry—bishops, presbyters, and deacons. Deacons are authorized to preach and administer the sacraments. They are ordained to the second order of presbyters after they have served a certain length of time and have been entrusted either with the care of a congregation or with the direction of some branch of church work. The bishops are elected by the General and Provincial synods and have the exclusive right to ordain the ministers of the church. They are as such represented in the membership of general synods

and are ex-officio members of the Provincial and District synods of the province and district in which they reside but do not exercise personal superintendence of the work of the church, either general or diocesan, and always have boards of conferences associated with them. In such boards they officiate, not by episcopal right but by synodical election, and it is not uncommon for bishops, when not occupying executive positions, to serve in pastorates like the presbyters.

The church has an established liturgy, with a litany for Sunday morning and a variety of services for different church seasons, the general order of the ancient church year being observed.

WORK

The work of the Moravian Church is, first missionary, then evangelistic, then educational. All the other normal activities—literary, philanthropic, sociological, and cultural—incident to church life also find their place. The missionary part has reference especially to the foreign missionary work of the church, which has been for more than 200 years its largest and best-known enterprise. Since the World War the administration of the various fields has been assigned to the Provincial Mission Boards, with offices in Bethlehem, Pa., London, England, and Herrnhut, Saxony.

The missionary work is carried on in 13 fields, including North, Central, and South America; 10 of the West Indian Islands; South Africa; East Central Africa; the borders of Tibet; and among the lepers in Jerusalem; in Surinam, South America; and in Tanganyika Territory, Equatorial Africa. The report for 1936 shows 140 stations occupied, with 671 outstations; 33 American and 172 European missionaries, with 2,646 native missionaries and helpers; and 136 organized churches, with 50,315 communicant members; total membership, 146,061. There were 526 day schools, with 51,926 pupils, in charge of 1,443 teachers; 9 teachers' training schools and theological seminaries, with 270 students; 6 hospitals and dispensaries; and 188 Sunday schools, with 1,178 teachers and 23,180 pupils. The amount contributed by the American Moravians, in 1936, for all purposes in the foreign field, not including the work among the Indians and Eskimos, was \$62,021. As a consequence of the World War several fields were lost permanently, so that there has been a marked decrease in the number of missionaries since that time; but taking into consideration the entire Moravian Church, there is a foreign missionary worker for every 185 communicant members at home.

The evangelistic, or home missionary work, of the Moravian Church was until recent years rather an effort for a deeper spiritual life everywhere than an attempt at church extension. This aim is not forgotten. In later years, however, much of the work has taken the form of home missions, carried on in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, in 11 States in the United States and in western Canada. The supervision of the work is in the hands of the executive board of the three districts of the church, in conjunction with various home mission societies, although the funds and general collections are administered by the Provincial Church Extension Board. In 1936, \$21,995 was contributed by the congregations of the northern province for expenditures in this branch of missions, and 27 agents were employed, who cared for 45 churches.

Though classed by this church with foreign missions, the work among the Indians of California and the Eskimos of Alaska is in close connection with the home mission work and is so included in this statement. For the Indian work, \$1,652 was contributed in 1936, and for work among the Eskimos, \$17,726. Thus, the total sum contributed by the Moravians of the United States for home mission work was \$41,373. To this latter sum should be added the returns, the figures for which are not available but amounting in some years to several thousands of dollars, which are derived from various industries carried on by the Eskimos under the general direction of the church, in behalf of missions.

The Moravian Church has given special attention to educational institutions. In the United States there are six schools for higher education, the oldest of which, the Moravian Seminary and College for Women at Bethlehem, Pa., was the second girl's boarding school in the United States, founded in 1749. Others are at Lititz, Pa., founded in 1794, and at Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1802. The Moravian College and Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pa., were founded in 1807. These schools are under the control of boards of trustees elected by the Provincial synods and accountable to them. They are philanthropic in purpose and do much charitable work.

The philanthropic institutions under Moravian auspices include, in the northern province, a home for the widows of Moravian ministers and a home for aged women, at Bethlehem, Pa., the Ephrata Home for furloughed or retired missionaries, at Nazareth, Pa., the home for aged women at Lititz, Pa., and the Lake Auburn Home for the aged at Excelsior, Minn. In the southern province there are four benevolent institutions.

The official publications of the Moravian Church in America, besides hymnals, catechisms, etc., include two weekly, three monthly, and two annual journals. The headquarters for publications is the Moravian Book Store, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Moravian Church, as a historic church, maintains several valuable historical collections. At Bethlehem, Pa., are found the "Archives" of the church, including valuable manuscripts and rare printed volumes, the Malin Library of Moravian Literature, in which are gathered over 1,350 books dealing with the history and interests of the church, and the collection in the Harvey Memorial Library. The Moravian Historical Society, organized in 1857, has its library and museum in the historic Whitefield house, at Nazareth, Pa.

EVANGELICAL UNITY OF BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN IN NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given represent 41 active organizations, all reported as being in the State of Texas.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons, including infants, on the church register.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	41	14	27	(1)	(1)
Members , number.....	5,330	1,137	4,193	21.3	78.7
Average membership per church.....	130	81	155		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,622	547	2,075	20.9	79.1
Female.....	2,708	590	2,118	21.8	78.2
Males per 100 females.....	96.8	92.7	98.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,620	320	1,300	19.8	80.2
13 years and over.....	3,576	782	2,794	21.9	78.1
Age not reported.....	134	35	99	26.1	73.9
Percent under 13 years ²	31.2	29.0	31.8		
Church edifices , number.....	22	2	20	(1)	(1)
Value—number reporting.....	21	2	19	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$86,250	\$11,700	\$74,550	13.6	86.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$82,850	\$11,700	\$71,150	14.1	85.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,400		\$3,400		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$4,107	\$5,850	\$3,924		
Debt—number reporting.....	7	1	6	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$5,601	\$250	\$5,351	4.5	95.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	1		1		(1)
Parsonages , number.....	6		6		(1)
Value—number reporting.....	5		5		(1)
Amount reported.....	\$11,800		\$11,800		100.0
Expenditures :					
Churches reporting, number.....	38	11	27	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$10,083	\$1,911	\$8,172	19.0	81.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,551	\$1,172	\$5,379	17.9	82.1
All other salaries.....	\$33		\$33		(1)
Repairs and improvements.....	\$450	\$115	\$335	25.6	74.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$827	\$127	\$700	15.4	84.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,340	\$232	\$1,108	17.3	82.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$509	\$193	\$316	37.9	62.1
Home missions.....	\$78	\$18	\$60	(1)	(1)
Foreign missions.....	\$80	\$18	\$62	(1)	(1)
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$185	\$36	\$149	19.5	80.5
All other purposes.....	\$30		\$30		(1)
Average expenditure per church.....	\$265	\$174	\$303		
Sunday schools :					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	7	20	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	325	77	248	23.7	76.3
Scholars.....	1,689	343	1,346	20.3	79.7
Summer vacation Bible schools :					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	13	5	8	(1)	(1)
Scholars.....	123	58	65	47.2	52.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. A number of Bohemian and Moravian churches organized in 1915 but not shown as a separate body in 1916, united with this denomination prior to the census of 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	41	34	23	15
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	7	11	8	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	5,330	5,241	1,714	771
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	89	3,527	943	-----
Percent.....	1.7	205.8	122.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	130	154	75	51
Church edifices , number.....	22	18	13	8
Value—number reporting.....	21	18	13	8
Amount reported.....	\$86,250	\$76,700	\$19,720	\$13,750
Average value per church.....	\$4,107	\$4,261	\$1,517	\$1,719
Debt—number reporting.....	7	2	1	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,601	\$3,900	\$250	-----
Parsonages , number.....	6	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	4	3	2
Amount reported.....	\$11,800	\$12,000	\$3,950	\$700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	38	34	23	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,083	\$12,023	\$5,499	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,551	\$10,517	\$4,669	-----
All other salaries.....	\$33			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$450			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$827			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,340	\$1,506	\$830	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$509			
Home missions.....	\$78			
Foreign missions.....	\$80			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$185	\$354	\$239	-----
All other purposes.....	\$30			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$265			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	27	24	15	2
Officers and teachers.....	325	160	62	6
Scholars.....	1,689	1,708	565	97

¹Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

This denomination traces its origin to the Unity of Brethren (Unitas Fratrum) which was organized in 1457 at Kunwald, Bohemia, by the spiritual followers of the Czech martyr and reformer, Jan Hus. This Unity brought the Reformation to Bohemia and Moravia in which 90 percent became Protestant.

During the antireformation the Unity was prohibited in Bohemia and Moravia. In 1628 there were 36,000 families led into exile by their bishop, John Amos Comenius. Their descendants organized the first branch of the Renewed Unity in 1722 at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany. They were known best as the Moravian Church.

Many members remained in Bohemia awaiting, as the hidden seed, the day of freedom. They suffered many persecutions and were preserved only through God's grace. The freedom came through the Toleration Patent, but only to the Lutherans and Reformed; 90,000 joined these two churches, but they differed only in name; the spirit remained the same.

After 1850 the members of these churches emigrated to Texas. There they organized the second branch of the Renewed Unity, December 29, 1903, under the leadership of Rev. A. Chlumský and Rev. H. Juren—the Evangelical Union

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Jos. Barton, president, Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America, Granger, Tex.

of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America, Granger, Tex. The third branch is the Evangelical Czech-Brethren Church organized in Czechoslovakia in 1918. The fourth branch is composed of the three independent churches in Iowa organized by Rev. F. Kun. The fifth branch is composed of members of the different Protestant churches whose ancestors were members of the ancient Unity and who consider the old Unity their spiritual mother. Representatives of all five branches met for the first time at Watertown, Wis., for a friendly conference, August 5-7, 1938.

The progress of the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America is shown through organizations as follows: Mutual Aid Society organized, 1905; the Sunday School Union was formed, 1910; the Hus Memorial School, for the education of Sunday school teachers, was established in 1914 by Rev. J. Hegar and Rev. J. Barton and now has over 400 graduates; an Independent Unity, organized in Texas by Rev. A. Motýčka, joined the Union in 1919 and the name of the church was changed to its present name; the Hus Memorial Home was founded in 1924 in Temple, Tex., and became the home of the Hus School.

DOCTRINE

This church believes in the Holy Trinity. Jesus Christ is the Master and we are brethren. Matt. 23: 8. The Holy Bible is the only rule of faith and life. The confession of the old Unity of Brethren as expressed in their catechism published in 1608 is our confession, and also the confessions of the Lutheran and Reformed churches. This church abides by the rule: In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty. It has infant and adult baptism. Only those who are confirmed and confess Jesus Christ as their personal Savior are accepted as members and may take part at the Lord's Supper. There is open communion with all Christians. The ministers are ordained only after graduation from a recognized theological seminary. The ministers must be members of the Unity.

ORGANIZATION

The Unity has a representative form of government. The synod is the highest authority, except in matters of faith in which the teachings of the Bible rule. The synod consists of delegates (1 for every 50 members), ministers, and members of the Synod Committee. Only delegates vote. All important decisions become law, only if approved by the congregations within 30 days. [Referendum.] The Synod meets every 2 years on July 6, the anniversary of the death of Jan Hus, the spiritual founder of the Unity. The Synod Committee, consisting of five members, is in charge of the affairs of the church between the synod meetings.

The congregations own and take care of their churches and other property, and also elect their ministers, whom they support. Usually six elders are elected in the annual meeting to look after the needs of the congregation.

WORK

The preaching is done as often as circumstances will permit, as every congregation is self-supporting. In the smaller congregations read services supplement the preaching. The teaching of religion begins at home. Sunday schools are established in every congregation. Most of the teachers are graduates of the Hus School. The confirmation is preceded by a special training in the Bible and catechism, the one published by the old Unity in 1608. The Hus School meets for 8 weeks once or twice a year. The theological students may study in approved schools.

The Unity publishes a monthly paper, the Brethren Journal. The Sunday School Union publishes the Sunday School as a part of the Brethren Journal. The Hus School former students publish the Czech-Moravian Youth. The church has published the catechism, the stories of the Bible, and the church constitution. The Hus Union published a prayer book and a collection of poems for Mother's Day.

Benevolences are taken care of by freewill offerings, by the Ladies Aid Society, and the Mutual Aid Society. The mission work is supported by the churches and the Sunday schools. The different funds are increased by freewill offerings which take care of different needs of the church as follows: Brethren fund; students' fund; pension fund; mission fund; Hus School fund; building fund of the Hus Home; and church building fund.

There are 6,000 members in 41 congregations and missions, 24 churches, and 5 ministers; 350 Ladies Aid Society members; 939 Mutual Aid Society members; and 400 graduates of the Hus School.

BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN CHURCHES

STATISTICS

The three churches of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren reported in 1936 were all rural churches, in the State of Iowa. The total membership was 285, comprising 145 males and 140 females, all of whom were over 13 years of age. No debt was reported on any of the church edifices. One parsonage was reported which was owned in common by the three churches reporting.

The membership of this denomination comprises all communicants on the church registers.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The table following presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	3	3
Members , number.....	285	303	320
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-18	-17	-----
Percent.....	-5.9	-5.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	95	101	107
Church edifices , number.....	3	3	3
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	3
Amount reported.....	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$9,000
Average value per church.....	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	3
Amount reported.....	\$3,460	\$2,626	\$1,847
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,678	\$2,148	\$1,532
All other salaries.....	\$127		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,191		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$237		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$91	\$478	\$315
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$56		
Home missions.....	\$40		
Foreign missions.....	\$40		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,153	\$875	\$616
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	3
Officers and teachers.....	15	17	14
Scholars.....	200	318	348

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1858 a group of six families, formerly members of the Reformed Church of Bohemia, under the leadership of Rev. Francis Kun, organized the First Bohemian and Moravian Church, in College Township, Linn County, Iowa. After some years, in 1892, another church of the same antecedents was formed in Monroe Township, Johnson County, and 3 years later still another in Putnam Township, Linn County; the three churches are served by one pastor and the parsonage is held by them as common property.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. Francis Pokorny, D. D., pastor, Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

While claiming the same origin as the Moravian Church in America and the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, these churches are not ecclesiastically connected with either of these bodies. They hold friendly relations with the Presbyterian and the Reformed Bohemian churches of the North-west and East, and enter into accord with them in movements for education and missionary work, in these respects affiliating especially with the Central West (Bohemian) Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The independent Bohemian and Moravian churches recognize the Helvetic and Westminster confessions of faith and use the Heidelberg and Westminster catechisms. They administer baptism to the children of believers, and to adults on profession of faith. The Lord's Supper is celebrated four times a year, according to the usage of the Reformed Church of Bohemia. Ministers are required to be sound in the faith and to have a college and seminary education.

The general polity is presbyterian. A board of six elders, with the pastor, has oversight in spiritual things, while temporal matters are in the hands of six trustees. They have Sunday schools and there is a Christian Endeavor Society whose membership consists of the young people of all three churches.





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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 10

PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH

(FORMERLY INTERNATIONAL APOSTOLIC HOLINESS CHURCH)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pilgrim Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Members are enrolled by this denomination upon evidence of regeneration and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification. The mode of baptism is left wholly to individual option.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	510	211	299	41.4	58.6
Members, number.....	20,124	12,125	7,999	60.3	39.7
Average membership per church.....	39	57	27		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,945	4,192	2,753	60.4	39.6
Female.....	12,546	7,467	5,079	59.5	40.5
Sex not reported.....	633	466	167	73.6	26.4
Males per 100 females.....	55.4	56.1	54.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	544	347	197	63.8	36.2
13 years and over.....	17,735	10,733	7,002	60.5	39.5
Age not reported.....	1,845	1,045	800	56.6	43.4
Percent under 13 years ²	3.0	3.1	2.7		
Church edifices, number.....	416	170	246	40.9	59.1
Value—number reporting.....	396	161	235	40.7	59.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,493,756	\$1,012,339	\$481,417	67.8	32.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,433,895	\$984,839	\$449,056	68.7	31.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$59,861	\$27,500	\$32,361	45.9	54.1
Average value per church.....	\$3,772	\$6,288	\$2,049		
Debt—number reporting.....	181	118	63	65.2	34.8
Amount reported.....	\$238,353	\$186,651	\$51,702	78.3	21.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	144	36	108	25.0	75.0
Parsonages, number.....	186	89	97	47.8	52.2
Value—number reporting.....	152	91	61	59.9	40.1
Amount reported.....	\$292,725	\$185,425	\$107,300	63.3	36.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	508	211	297	41.5	58.5
Amount reported.....	\$604,727	\$383,748	\$220,979	63.5	36.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$253,841	\$151,594	\$102,247	59.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$23,594	\$15,612	\$7,982	66.2	33.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$36,291	\$21,299	\$14,992	58.7	41.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,366	\$35,158	\$15,208	69.8	30.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$95,609	\$65,273	\$30,336	68.3	31.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,848	\$2,935	\$1,913	60.5	39.5
Home missions.....	\$10,773	\$6,241	\$4,532	57.9	42.1
Foreign missions.....	\$33,144	\$20,983	\$12,161	63.3	36.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,015	\$19,106	\$8,909	68.2	31.8
All other purposes.....	\$68,246	\$45,547	\$22,699	66.7	33.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,190	\$1,819	\$744		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	476	205	271	43.1	56.9
Officers and teachers.....	4,718	2,409	2,309	51.1	48.9
Scholars.....	58,493	37,866	20,627	64.7	35.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	3	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	39	18	21	-----	-----
Scholars.....	401	241	160	60.1	39.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	16	15	1	-----	-----
Scholars.....	200	193	7	96.5	3.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	57	34	23	-----	-----
Scholars.....	210	106	104	50.5	49.5

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Pilgrim Holiness Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Several small groups of churches, not reported at any preceding census of religious bodies, had been consolidated with this denomination at various dates between 1916 and 1926. This fact probably accounts, in part, for the considerable increase in all items reported in 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	510	441	169	74
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	69	272	95	-----
Percent.....	15.6	160.9	(1)	-----
Members, number.....	20,124	15,040	5,276	2,774
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	5,084	9,764	2,502	-----
Percent.....	33.8	185.1	90.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	39	34	31	37
Church edifices, number.....	416	380	116	44
Value—number reporting.....	396	356	116	44
Amount reported.....	\$1,493,756	\$1,416,519	\$200,468	\$80,150
Average value per church.....	\$3,772	\$3,979	\$1,728	\$1,822
Debt—number reporting.....	181	161	43	23
Amount reported.....	\$238,353	\$266,215	\$33,463	\$13,246
Parsonages, number.....	186	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	152	108	10	10
Amount reported.....	\$292,725	\$301,128	\$9,900	\$7,125
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	508	415	156	-----
Amount reported.....	\$604,727	\$572,164	\$73,639	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$253,841	\$415,368	\$55,165	-----
All other salaries.....	\$23,594			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$36,291			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,366			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$95,609			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,848	\$132,351	\$17,899	-----
Home missions.....	\$10,773			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$33,144			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,015			-----
All other purposes.....	\$68,246			-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$24,445	\$575	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,190	\$1,379	\$472	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	476	383	145	66
Officers and teachers.....	4,718	2,964	1,052	503
Scholars.....	58,493	23,467	7,923	3,276

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pilgrim Holiness Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the total membership classified by sex, and Sunday school data. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over". Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages, and the amount of debt on church edifices, for 1936. Table 6 presents for 1936 the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district of the Pilgrim Holiness Church, a summary of the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of and debt on church edifices, expenditures and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	510	211	299	20,124	12,125	7,999	8,945	12,546	633	55.4	476	4,718	58,493
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	24	24	---	4	20	---	---	1	8	28
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	27	18	9	911	688	223	338	573	---	59.0	27	232	1,500
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	152	105	47	53	99	---	---	6	53	223
Pennsylvania.....	49	20	29	1,977	1,115	862	716	1,261	---	56.8	46	495	3,666
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	59	24	35	2,950	2,113	837	1,029	1,752	169	58.7	57	656	4,467
Indiana.....	89	41	48	3,670	2,310	1,360	1,251	2,209	210	56.6	79	792	15,214
Illinois.....	10	5	5	357	199	158	106	251	---	42.2	10	105	670
Michigan.....	39	22	17	1,922	1,483	439	713	1,208	1	59.0	38	452	4,077
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	---	1	19	---	19	12	7	---	---	1	8	30
Missouri.....	5	5	---	316	316	---	103	213	---	48.4	5	52	417
Nebraska.....	8	1	7	151	34	117	48	103	---	46.6	6	40	223
Kansas.....	23	7	16	905	406	499	339	565	---	59.9	21	204	1,157
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	7	1	6	401	100	301	154	247	---	62.3	7	88	803
Maryland.....	19	4	15	681	181	500	241	425	15	56.7	18	168	1,408
Virginia.....	27	12	15	722	393	329	149	366	207	40.7	24	177	1,393
West Virginia.....	16	4	12	599	222	377	173	426	---	40.6	15	131	1,444
North Carolina.....	44	13	31	1,968	1,137	831	663	1,305	---	50.8	41	391	15,099
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	33	10	23	831	322	509	222	578	31	38.4	31	261	2,142
Tennessee.....	7	1	6	137	11	126	57	80	---	---	5	44	2,171
Alabama.....	1	---	1	19	---	19	10	9	---	---	1	8	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	---	1	32	---	32	15	17	---	---	1	8	75
Louisiana.....	1	1	---	15	15	---	1	14	---	---	1	5	25
Oklahoma.....	3	---	3	127	---	127	52	75	---	---	3	32	240
Texas.....	2	2	---	48	48	---	13	35	---	---	2	16	71
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	6	1	5	142	56	86	46	96	---	---	6	62	294
Colorado.....	10	3	7	370	230	140	143	227	---	63.0	9	72	439
Arizona.....	1	1	---	68	68	---	33	35	---	---	1	11	134
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	51	35	16	23	28	---	---	3	21	101
Oregon.....	2	1	1	38	25	13	17	21	---	---	2	15	83
California.....	10	8	2	521	489	32	221	300	---	73.7	9	111	849

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	510	441	169	74	20,124	15,040	5,278	2,774	544	17,735	1,845	3.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	27	19	1	---	911	486	35	---	7	870	34	.8
New Jersey.....	6	3	---	1	152	68	---	20	3	149	---	2.0
Pennsylvania.....	49	32	13	3	1,977	907	385	164	62	1,899	16	3.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	59	56	21	8	2,950	1,941	750	412	28	2,779	143	1.0
Indiana.....	89	91	21	11	3,670	3,653	539	370	157	2,968	545	5.0
Illinois.....	10	16	---	---	357	348	---	---	3	319	35	.9
Michigan.....	39	32	16	16	1,922	1,265	619	518	19	1,722	181	1.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	---	---	3	19	---	---	55	---	19	---	---
Missouri.....	5	5	---	---	316	139	---	---	70	246	---	22.2
Nebraska.....	8	11	---	---	151	252	---	---	8	132	11	5.7
Kansas.....	23	20	6	2	905	602	105	51	34	783	88	4.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	7	5	1	1	401	308	30	168	6	339	56	1.7
Maryland.....	19	14	11	10	681	455	440	406	3	633	45	.5
Virginia.....	27	16	9	---	722	459	301	---	22	643	57	3.3
West Virginia.....	16	10	8	3	599	422	363	82	23	505	71	4.4
North Carolina.....	44	41	36	9	1,968	1,570	1,010	339	33	1,768	167	1.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	33	31	15	5	831	954	463	142	19	717	95	2.6
Tennessee.....	7	---	---	---	137	---	---	---	1	136	---	.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	3	4	3	1	127	103	63	7	4	123	---	3.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	6	5	5	---	142	93	100	---	7	135	---	4.9
Colorado.....	10	18	---	---	370	384	---	---	3	347	20	.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	---	---	---	51	---	---	---	6	45	---	---
California.....	10	8	---	---	521	569	---	---	13	227	281	5.4
Other States.....	29	4	3	1	244	62	63	40	13	231	---	5.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; Oregon, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	510	416	396	\$1,493,756	181	\$238,353	152	\$292,725
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	27	24	23	123,800	16	27,435	9	33,500
New Jersey.....	6	3	3	15,400	3	7,566	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	49	38	36	137,200	18	26,070	16	42,750
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	59	40	36	239,050	17	42,370	4	6,000
Indiana.....	89	80	76	169,205	28	36,869	25	36,350
Illinois.....	10	8	7	10,885	4	862	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	39	35	34	167,895	21	27,227	18	45,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	5	3	3	12,000	1	400	—	—
Nebraska.....	8	6	6	12,600	3	945	9	3,700
Kansas.....	23	18	18	39,400	7	4,154	9	14,900
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	7	5	5	21,677	2	3,775	2	(¹)
Maryland.....	19	17	15	39,500	7	2,329	6	12,500
Virginia.....	27	19	19	65,875	11	19,220	7	19,000
West Virginia.....	16	13	13	68,944	3	3,058	4	11,000
North Carolina.....	44	44	44	166,400	15	11,915	18	34,900
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	26	24	65,400	12	14,288	3	3,500
Tennessee.....	7	6	6	10,500	—	—	4	2,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	6	6	7,925	1	300	2	(¹)
Colorado.....	10	9	8	85,950	5	2,728	5	2,900
PACIFIC:								
California.....	10	6	5	19,400	3	5,033	3	5,000
Other States.....	16	10	9	14,750	4	1,809	6	18,475

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Texas, 2; Arizona, 1; Washington, 1; and Oregon, 1.

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES, 1936

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	510	508	\$804,727	\$253,841	\$23,594	\$36,291	\$50,366
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	27	27	46,945	17,439	1,253	2,394	5,045
New Jersey.....	6	6	7,054	2,559	-----	412	1,079
Pennsylvania.....	49	49	80,356	34,254	2,566	7,006	6,053
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	59	59	69,409	30,149	4,831	4,844	5,819
Indiana.....	89	88	94,427	40,196	4,528	5,475	4,744
Illinois.....	10	10	7,890	3,033	368	276	755
Michigan.....	39	39	77,356	29,010	2,024	3,558	8,169
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	5	5	7,165	3,696	140	27	166
Nebraska.....	8	8	3,784	2,057	71	89	183
Kansas.....	23	23	18,289	8,847	1,410	544	1,491
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	7	7	16,301	6,390	612	984	3,185
Maryland.....	19	19	17,328	9,658	408	660	1,099
Virginia.....	27	27	24,587	10,429	686	573	2,518
West Virginia.....	16	16	22,146	9,976	1,004	568	1,739
North Carolina.....	44	44	45,702	18,587	1,430	6,114	4,912
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	33	33	21,603	9,663	475	828	1,073
Tennessee.....	7	7	3,489	1,742	341	476	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	3	3	2,866	1,253	69	134	97
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	6	5	4,357	2,106	-----	121	60
Colorado.....	10	10	7,466	3,421	318	307	322
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3	3	1,137	553	28	23	50
California.....	10	10	17,653	5,780	1,023	714	833
Other States.....	10	10	7,417	3,043	9	164	974

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Iowa, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; Arizona, 1; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$95,609	\$4,848	\$10,773	\$33,144	\$28,015	\$68,246
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7,946	174	1,071	4,520	2,440	4,663
New Jersey.....	2,348	5	92	63	352	144
Pennsylvania.....	10,643	342	1,627	5,380	2,955	9,530
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11,871	391	948	3,456	3,228	3,872
Indiana.....	12,485	538	928	4,882	6,756	13,895
Illinois.....	1,449	47	56	420	479	1,007
Michigan.....	18,348	354	1,122	3,444	3,467	7,860
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	1,232	7	137	116	70	1,574
Nebraska.....	532	13	61	95	150	533
Kansas.....	2,276	591	449	866	462	1,353
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1,869	96	566	498	526	1,575
Maryland.....	1,752	184	254	874	354	2,075
Virginia.....	6,047	107	420	862	626	2,319
West Virginia.....	3,107	134	624	1,113	1,016	2,865
North Carolina.....	3,511	1,316	260	2,469	2,860	4,243
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3,307	139	526	965	1,276	3,351
Tennessee.....	332		271	69	18	240
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	391		200	129	60	533
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	947		255	180	104	584
Colorado.....	1,439	30	203	468	249	709
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	330	7	56	47	5	38
California.....	1,443	373	475	1,891	481	4,640
Other States.....	2,004		172	337	71	643

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Number of scholars
Total.....	510	20,124	396	\$1,493,756	181	\$238,353	508	\$904,727	476	58,493
California.....	13	627	7	24,550	4	5,119	13	20,946	12	1,066
Eastern.....	31	1,208	24	75,477	11	10,436	31	35,776	30	2,503
Idaho-Washington.....	9	193	7	9,525	2	823	8	5,494	9	395
Illinois.....	10	357	7	10,885	4	862	10	7,890	10	670
Indiana.....	89	3,670	76	169,205	28	36,869	88	94,427	79	15,214
Iowa-Missouri.....	7	367	4	13,500	2	900	7	8,564	7	522
Kansas.....	23	921	19	40,400	7	4,154	23	18,461	21	1,174
Kentucky.....	33	831	24	65,400	12	14,288	33	21,603	31	2,142
Michigan.....	39	1,922	34	167,895	21	27,227	39	77,356	38	4,077
New York.....	31	1,011	26	129,500	17	27,835	31	51,139	31	1,658
Ohio.....	59	2,950	36	239,050	17	42,370	59	69,409	57	4,467
Pennsylvania-New Jersey.....	52	2,053	36	146,900	20	33,236	52	84,939	49	3,759
Southern.....	44	1,968	44	166,400	15	11,915	44	45,702	41	15,099
Tennessee-Alabama.....	8	156	6	10,500	---	---	8	3,681	6	2,221
Virginia.....	23	611	16	53,575	10	15,588	23	22,699	20	1,126
West Virginia.....	16	599	13	68,944	3	3,058	16	22,146	15	1,444
Oklahoma-Texas.....	4	144	3	3,500	---	---	4	3,117	4	278
Rocky Mountain.....	19	536	14	98,550	8	3,673	19	11,378	16	678

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The International Apostolic Holiness Union was organized in 1897, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the home of the Rev. Martin Wells Knapp. The Rev. Seth Cook Rees was the first general superintendent, and the Rev. M. W. Knapp was the associate superintendent. Rev. Mr. Knapp had previously been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but withdrew from that denomination because of his belief that there was need for more earnest efforts than that church was making for the spread of a "full gospel" throughout the world. The Methodist Church, in his view, was no longer completely Wesleyan in teaching or practice, and the Holiness movement in America was becoming theoretical and manifesting a growing tendency to rule out of camp meetings, conventions, and work generally, such doctrines as the healing of the sick, the premillennial coming of Christ, and the evangelization of the world.

While not more than a dozen persons were identified with Mr. Knapp and Mr. Rees (the founders) in the initial organization, many were waiting for some such definite action, and the membership of the union increased rapidly. The word "apostolic" as used by them simply implies a desire to approach as nearly as possible to apostolic practices, methods, power, and success. Between 1906 and 1916 the form of organization was changed considerably, and the term "church" was substituted for "union"; and since 1916, several smaller bodies with similar views have been admitted, without, however, affecting the general type or purpose of the denomination.

In 1919 the Holiness Christian Church united with the International Holiness Church, and the name was changed to International Holiness Church. The Pentecostal Rescue Mission, consisting of congregations located chiefly in the State of New York, united with the International Holiness Church in 1922, becoming the New York District.

At the general assembly of the International Holiness Church in 1922, the Pilgrim Church, with churches located largely in California, united with the International Holiness Church, and the name Pilgrim Holiness Church was

¹ This statement, which is, in part, the same as that published in vol. II, Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was revised by Rev. R. W. Ives, and approved by him in its present form.

chosen for the combined bodies. In 1924 a small group of congregations known as the Pentecostal Brethren in Christ united with the Pilgrim Holiness Church and became a part of the Ohio District. The Peoples Mission Church, with churches and missions in Colorado and other adjacent States, united with the Pilgrim Holiness Church in 1924, becoming known as the Rocky Mountain District.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the church is Arminian and Methodistic. Emphasis is placed on the new birth; entire sanctification as a second work of grace, subsequent to regeneration, instantaneously received by faith, which is interpreted as a cleansing of the believer's heart from inbred sin; the healing of the sick through faith in Christ; the premillennial return of Christ; and the evangelization of the world as a step in hastening the second coming of the Lord. All persons desiring to become members are first brought before the advisory board of the local church to ascertain whether they are in full harmony with the church manual as regards doctrine and practice. On acceptance by the board, the applicant is questioned in the presence of the church in a public meeting as to renunciation of all worldliness; the possession of a clear witness of the Spirit to the experience of regeneration; and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification as obtainable in this life, as an instantaneous work of grace, subsequent to the experience of regeneration. The church covenant is then read and entered into and the candidate given the right hand of fellowship.

The articles of faith emphasize also belief in the Trinity and the Holy Scriptures as divinely and supernaturally inspired, infallibly true as originally given, and as the only divinely authorized rule of faith and practice.

The Lord's Supper, to which admission is general, is observed as often as the local congregation deems proper. The mode of baptism is left wholly to individual option.

ORGANIZATION

The form of organization included, at first, both unions and churches, the former being local bands where the number of members did not seem to warrant the organization of a regular church. With the growth of the denomination this was changed, and by vote of the general assembly in 1913 it was decided to organize churches only. The unions were accordingly notified, and they accepted the action and changed their form of organization. The government is a combination of the Episcopal and Congregational forms. The local church elects a secretary, a treasurer, and not more than five elders and five deacons. If there is not a sufficient number of men competent to hold the office of deacon, women may be elected thereto and are known as deaconesses. The above officers, with the pastor, assistant pastor, and Sunday-school superintendent, are the governing officers of the local church and constitute the advisory board.

There are district organizations which meet annually, whose membership is composed of lay delegates from the local churches and all the ordained or licensed ministers and deaconesses. These organizations elect district councils of not less than seven persons, which consist of the district superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a district secretary, a district treasurer, and three additional members. These councils have oversight of the churches and ministers within their districts.

There is also a general assembly composed of all the general officers, members of the general board, district superintendents, assistant district superintendents, district secretaries, district treasurers, presidents of the church theological schools and superintendents of general church institutions, a ministerial delegation and a lay delegation selected at the district assemblies. The general assembly meets quadrennially and elects a general superintendent; two assistant general superintendents; a general secretary; a general treasurer; a secretary of foreign missions; a secretary of home missions; a publication committee; a foreign missions committee; a home missions committee and an education committee, each of which has five members. These officers and committee members constitute the general board, to which all disputed questions of government and discipline can be referred for settlement. However, from its decisions appeals may be made to the general assembly.

Ministers are ordained by a council of five or more ministers called for that purpose. Each candidate must have been licensed at least 2 years and must be recommended by some local church. The churches choose their own pastors, calling them by vote of their membership upon nomination of their advisory

boards, and the pastor continues to serve the church so long as the relation is mutually agreeable. Pastors are supported by free-will offerings or are given a stipulated amount as decided by the church. The elders have special care for the spiritual interests of the church. The deacons receive the offerings, prepare the sacraments, and care for the poor. Deaconesses may be ordained for special missionary work, and women are admitted to the ministry on equality with men.

Camp meetings under the charge of the district and local organizations are held annually during the summer season. The church extension work is also carried on through means of tent meetings.

WORK

The missionary work of the church is carried on through the missionary committees, subject to the approval of the general board. The foreign missionary work is under the direction of the secretary of foreign missions and the department committee on foreign missions, who are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the policies and program of the general board with reference to foreign missions. The denomination employs 40 missionaries and 117 native workers, who are assisted by 76 volunteer workers. Extensive mission work is carried on in many lands and the society has stations in Africa (6 districts)—Cape Colony, Natal, Northern Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Swaziland, Transvaal; India, Mexico, Philippine Islands, South America, and Texas border (each 1 district); West Indies (4 districts); American Islands (2); British (9); Cuban (1); Netherlands (1). There are 135 organized churches, 222 unorganized preaching places reported in these fields, 5,596 members (excluding probationers); 104 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 13,753 pupils; and 26 day schools are also maintained. Returns show that \$50,000 was given for foreign missions during the fiscal year.

Home-mission work, under the direction of the secretary of home missions and the department committee on home missions, is carried on in Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas, and also in the mountains of Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and among the Indians of Ontario, Canada, in connection with the regularly organized districts.

The educational work in this country includes 5 theological institutions and several schools of lesser grade.

One rescue home, and one old people's home are maintained by the church.

The international headquarters of the organization are located in Indianapolis, Ind. Here the Pilgrim Publishing House, and the general church offices are housed. The Pilgrim Holiness Advocate, a weekly periodical, is the official organ of the denomination, and the "Full Salvation Series" of Sunday-school quarterlies and papers are published to meet the needs of the work.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES 1936

BULLETIN No. 25

PRESBYTERIAN BODIES STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

Separate statistics are given for each of the 10 Presbyterian Bodies as follows:

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America
Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church
United Presbyterian Church of North America
Presbyterian Church in the United States
The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America
The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod
The Orthodox Presbyterian Church

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

UNITED STATES
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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

PRESBYTERIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—The Presbyterian Reformed churches in existence today throughout the world perpetuate those features, doctrinal and governmental, of the Protestant Reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which were emphasized by John Calvin and his associates, particularly in Switzerland, France, Holland, the Palatinate, England, Scotland, and Ireland. These churches number more than 125 distinct denominations with a total constituency of at least 60,000,000 and represent the largest Protestant church group under the same form of government. The doctrinal and ecclesiastical system developed at Geneva, modified somewhat in Holland and in France and transferred to Scotland, became solidified there largely under the influence of John Knox in 1560 and found a practical and thoroughly logical presentation in the Westminster Assembly, London, England, 1645-49. This was not a distinctively Presbyterian body. Called by act of Parliament to consider the state of the entire country in matters of religion, it represented in its membership all English-speaking Christians, although the Anglicans took no active part in its deliberations. It had no ecclesiastical authority, yet its deliverances on doctrine have furnished the basis both for Presbyterian and many non-Presbyterian bodies; and the form of ecclesiastical government it recommended has gone far beyond the country where it was formulated and has had a marked influence not only on church life, but in civil and national development. In England it fostered the development of the Independents who afterwards became the Congregationalists. In Scotland, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it resulted in the development of several Presbyterian bodies, each insisting upon some specific administrative phase; and one of its strongholds was the north of Ireland, where so many Scotch found a more congenial home for the time being, until they should cross the Atlantic.

The distinctively Presbyterian churches of the United States trace their origin chiefly to Great Britain. Whatever of English and Welsh Presbyterianism there was in the Colonies, together with the few French Protestant, or Huguenot, churches, combined at an early date with the Scotch and Scotch-Irish elements to form the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States afterwards separated. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, representing the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales, was united in 1920 with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Five Presbyterian denominations are directly connected with the Secession and Relief movements of the church in Scotland in the eighteenth century: The United Presbyterian Church of North America; the Associate Synod of North America, known also as the Associate Presbyterian Church; the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, formerly the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; the Synod and the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

In close harmony with these distinctively Presbyterian churches are the Reformed churches, traceable to the influence of immigration from the Continent of Europe: The Reformed Church in America (Dutch) and the Christian Reformed Church, both of which originated in Holland; the Reformed Church in the United

States (German) now the Evangelical and Reformed Church, whose beginnings were in Switzerland and Germany; and the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America, representing the State Reformed Church of Hungary. All of these, Presbyterian and Reformed, substantially agree in government, and all maintain similar principles of the Calvinistic system, whether expressed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, the canons of the Synod of Dort, or the Heidelberg Catechism. The Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, whose special purpose is to secure cooperation by the different denominations in general church work, has grown out of this concord, as has also the Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States, holding the Presbyterian system, organized for the same general purpose.

Doctrine and organization.—Presbyterianism as a doctrinal system has as its fundamental principles the undivided sovereignty of God in His universe, the sovereignty of Christ in salvation, the sovereignty of the Scriptures in faith and conduct, and the sovereignty of the individual conscience in the interpretation of the Word of God. As a polity, it recognizes Christ as the only head of the church and the source of all power, and the people of Christ as entitled under their Lord to participation in the government and action of the church. As polity and as doctrine, it maintains the right of private judgment in matters of religion, the membership in the Church Universal of all who profess the true religion, the validity of church organization, and the power of each association of organizations to prescribe its own terms of communion. It further holds that ministers are peers one of another, and that church authority is positively vested, not in individuals, such as bishops or presbyters, but in representative courts, including the session, the presbytery, and the synod; and in the case of some bodies, especially the larger ones, the general assembly. This principle of coordinate representative authority, by which the individual member of the church has his own share in the conduct of that church, while at the same time he recognizes not merely the headship of Christ but the fellowship in Christ, has given to the system a peculiar hold wherever there has been representative government and has exerted a strong influence modifying both individualistic and hierarchical tendencies. Its advocates call attention to the resemblance between its polity and the political constitution of the United States, in which country it has had its strongest influence, its courts corresponding closely to the local, State, and national organizations.

Statistics.—The denominations grouped as the Presbyterian bodies in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed in the summary table which follows, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

Certain changes are to be noted. The union between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, under discussion in 1906, was consummated, but a considerable number of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches refused to adopt the plan and continued the old organization. This explains the decrease in the statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which is shown for both 1916 and 1926. The body reported in 1906 as the Associate Reformed Synod of the South changed its name in 1913 to Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The single organization reported in 1906 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada later joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod; the single organization reported in 1906 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted) was listed in 1916 with the Independent churches. In 1920 the five synods of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church were absorbed into the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. In 1934 the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America united to form the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

In 1936 it will be noted that the two bodies reported previously as the Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church) and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church are now known as The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America and The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, respectively. The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, a new body reported for the first time in 1936, was formed by a group which withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916,
AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total	12, 685	1 2,513,653	11, 509	\$352, 755, 598	12, 015	\$48, 210, 639	11, 685	1, 686, 105
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7, 789	1, 797, 927	7, 022	270, 464, 345	7, 272	34, 316, 610	7, 378	1, 154, 985
Cumberland Presbyterian Church Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	699	49, 975	617	2, 160, 676	651	376, 524	569	35, 206
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	145	10, 668	126	359, 125	142	48, 317	139	5, 341
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	778	170, 967	737	23, 076, 774	775	3, 711, 043	758	133, 226
The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America.....	2, 967	449, 045	2, 762	53, 197, 115	2, 895	9, 123, 628	2, 576	331, 833
The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	9	308	8	17, 800	9	9, 465	5	182
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	141	21, 981	137	2, 044, 350	141	320, 209	132	15, 043
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	83	6, 386	77	1, 002, 903	83	218, 901	82	6, 241
The Orthodox Presbyterian Church.....	11	1, 686	10	229, 800	11	25, 940	11	1, 265
	63	4, 710	13	202, 700	36	60, 052	35	2, 783
1926								
Total	14, 848	2, 625, 284	13, 852	443, 572, 158	14, 259	87, 535, 390	13, 222	2, 001, 928
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	8, 947	1, 894, 030	8, 437	338, 152, 743	8, 656	63, 230, 663	8, 237	1, 407, 298
Cumberland Presbyterian Church Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1, 097	67, 938	986	3, 321, 287	961	759, 021	765	48, 052
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	178	10, 868	162	353, 825	167	80, 304	152	5, 223
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	901	171, 571	879	29, 714, 845	890	6, 642, 820	871	148, 658
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	3, 469	451, 043	3, 148	67, 798, 658	3, 330	15, 612, 028	2, 959	367, 795
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	11	329	10	28, 800	11	8, 841	6	150
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	143	20, 410	139	2, 428, 100	142	809, 883	137	15, 998
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	89	7, 166	79	1, 427, 100	89	351, 179	83	7, 495
	13	1, 929	12	346, 800	13	40, 651	12	1, 259
1916								
Total	15, 840	2, 255, 626	14, 328	192, 989, 599	14, 681	40, 058, 907	13, 978	1, 947, 421
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	9, 639	1, 611, 251	8, 677	150, 239, 123	9, 059	30, 166, 158	8, 848	1, 381, 682
Cumberland Presbyterian Church Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1, 313	72, 052	1, 150	1, 935, 072	1, 009	330, 905	903	53, 431
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	136	13, 077	130	230, 426	127	39, 497	133	7, 471
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	134	14, 566	126	1, 012, 000	129	173, 977	127	10, 789
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	991	160, 726	952	13, 543, 213	974	3, 094, 945	976	156, 072
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	3, 365	357, 769	3, 041	23, 924, 915	3, 101	5, 809, 909	2, 744	313, 165
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	12	490	12	26, 400	12	8, 114	5	137
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	133	15, 124	128	667, 650	133	178, 138	128	13, 411
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	103	8, 185	98	1, 131, 600	103	225, 263	100	9, 498
	14	2, 386	14	279, 200	14	32, 001	14	1, 765

¹ Exclusive of 11,545 members of the Presbyterian faith who are reported with the membership of the Federated churches.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916,
AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1906								
Total.....	15,471	1,830,555	14,160	\$150,189,448	-----	-----	13,048	1,511,175
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,927	1,179,566	7,405	114,882,781	-----	-----	7,393	1,045,056
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	2,846	195,770	2,451	5,803,960	-----	-----	1,817	120,311
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	18,066	192	203,778	-----	-----	192	6,952
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	13,280	145	761,350	-----	-----	136	11,347
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	964	130,342	943	10,760,208	-----	-----	948	115,963
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,086	266,345	2,734	15,488,489	-----	-----	2,301	189,767
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	786	19	28,825	-----	-----	9	289
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	13,201	134	436,550	-----	-----	126	9,732
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	113	9,122	110	1,258,105	-----	-----	103	9,613
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	3,620	26	365,400	-----	-----	22	2,013
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).....	1	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada..	1	440	1	200,000	-----	-----	1	132

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The reported membership of this denomination consists of those persons only who have been baptized, are in full communion, and in good standing in the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7,789	3,193	4,596	41.0	59.0
Members , number.....	1,797,927	1,337,163	460,764	74.4	25.6
Average membership per church.....	231	419	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	656,711	482,401	174,310	73.5	26.5
Female.....	949,746	703,447	246,299	74.1	25.9
Sex not reported.....	191,470	151,315	40,155	79.0	21.0
Males per 100 females.....	69.1	68.6	70.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	58,458	41,676	16,782	71.3	28.7
13 years and over.....	1,494,053	1,108,188	385,865	74.2	25.8
Age not reported.....	245,416	187,299	58,117	76.3	23.7
Percent under 13 years ¹	3.8	3.6	4.2		
Church edifices , number.....	7,228	3,011	4,217	41.7	58.3
Value—number reporting.....	7,022	2,929	4,093	41.7	58.3
Amount reported.....	\$270,464,345	\$227,995,895	\$42,468,450	84.3	15.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$266,807,019	\$224,899,819	\$41,907,200	84.3	15.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,657,326	\$3,096,076	\$561,250	84.7	15.3
Average value per church.....	\$38,517	\$77,841	\$10,376		
Debt—number reporting.....	2,427	1,424	1,003	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$28,125,616	\$25,583,096	\$2,542,520	91.0	9.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,460	1,193	2,267	34.5	65.5
Parsonages , number.....	4,525	1,948	2,577	43.0	57.0
Value—number reporting.....	4,290	1,853	2,437	43.2	56.8
Amount reported.....	\$20,293,104	\$12,770,125	\$7,522,979	62.9	37.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7,272	3,033	4,239	41.7	58.3
Amount reported.....	\$34,316,610	\$27,813,635	\$6,502,975	81.1	18.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,712,797	\$6,795,364	\$2,917,433	70.0	30.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,822,078	\$4,349,233	\$472,845	90.2	9.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,413,400	\$1,775,173	\$638,227	73.6	26.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,076,327	\$1,835,229	\$241,098	88.4	11.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,428,445	\$7,182,593	\$1,245,852	85.2	14.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,146,533	\$1,007,921	\$138,612	87.9	12.1
Home missions.....	\$1,493,519	\$1,284,712	\$208,807	86.0	14.0
Foreign missions.....	\$1,324,861	\$1,152,582	\$172,279	87.0	13.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,469,090	\$1,203,941	\$265,149	82.0	18.0
All other purposes.....	\$1,429,560	\$1,226,887	\$202,673	85.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,719	\$9,170	\$1,534		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7,378	3,138	4,240	42.5	57.5
Officers and teachers.....	133,421	82,742	50,679	62.0	38.0
Scholars.....	1,154,985	780,120	374,865	67.5	32.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,394	1,065	1,329	44.5	55.5
Officers and teachers.....	20,074	11,150	8,924	55.5	44.5
Scholars.....	164,880	97,867	67,013	59.4	40.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	504	281	223	55.8	44.2
Officers and teachers.....	2,092	1,389	703	66.4	33.6
Scholars.....	37,954	26,600	11,354	70.1	29.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	27	56	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	695	354	341	50.9	49.1
Scholars.....	6,697	2,541	4,156	37.9	62.1

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1916 and 1906 the figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church are included in the comparative data.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7,789	8,947	9,773	8,074
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,158	-826	1,699	-----
Percent.....	-12.9	-8.5	21.0	-----
Members , number.....	1,797,927	1,894,030	1,625,817	1,192,846
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-96,103	268,213	432,971	-----
Percent.....	-5.1	16.5	36.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	231	212	166	148
Church edifices , number.....	7,228	9,438	9,199	8,341
Value—number reporting.....	7,022	8,437	8,803	7,550
Amount reported.....	\$270,464,345	\$338,152,743	\$151,251,123	\$115,644,131
Average value per church.....	\$38,517	\$40,080	\$17,182	\$15,317
Debt—number reporting.....	2,427	2,392	2,144	1,501
Amount reported.....	\$28,125,616	\$21,404,060	\$7,549,076	\$5,144,324
Parsonages , number.....	4,525	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4,290	5,228	4,569	3,499
Amount reported.....	\$20,293,104	\$35,308,613	\$17,129,994	\$11,570,376
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	7,272	8,656	9,188	-----
Amount reported.....	\$34,316,610	\$63,230,663	\$30,340,135	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,712,797	\$47,791,827	\$21,489,568	-----
All other salaries.....	\$4,822,078			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,413,400			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,076,327			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,428,445	\$15,299,496	\$8,087,770	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,146,533			
Home missions.....	\$1,493,519			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,324,861			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,469,090			
All other purposes.....	\$1,429,560			
Not classified.....	-----	\$139,340	\$762,797	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,719	\$7,305	\$3,302	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	7,378	8,237	8,975	7,529
Officers and teachers.....	133,421	141,338	142,202	120,283
Scholars.....	1,154,985	1,407,298	1,392,471	1,056,403

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, which has united since 1916 with this denomination.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for

Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	7,789	3,193	4,596	1,797,927	1,337,163	460,764
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	1	1	—	250	250	—
New Hampshire.....	8	2	6	751	251	500
Vermont.....	7	—	7	927	—	927
Massachusetts.....	24	23	1	7,013	6,588	425
Rhode Island.....	5	4	1	1,306	1,207	99
Connecticut.....	10	7	3	4,782	4,108	674
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	766	375	391	233,961	182,991	50,970
New Jersey.....	383	224	159	128,020	100,208	27,812
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	499	594	343,512	251,079	92,433
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	588	245	343	156,908	117,782	39,126
Indiana.....	295	130	165	67,694	52,992	14,702
Illinois.....	515	234	281	133,523	102,943	30,580
Michigan.....	231	118	113	67,286	57,003	10,283
Wisconsin.....	183	63	120	34,900	24,715	10,185
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	230	77	153	41,272	29,431	11,841
Iowa.....	297	80	217	57,695	32,719	24,976
Missouri.....	229	80	149	45,603	35,343	10,260
North Dakota.....	106	6	100	8,583	3,885	4,698
South Dakota.....	102	9	93	10,933	3,596	7,337
Nebraska.....	156	45	111	32,350	19,265	13,085
Kansas.....	219	68	151	46,449	30,775	15,674
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	20	10	10	6,387	4,994	1,393
Maryland.....	83	38	45	20,327	13,988	6,339
District of Columbia.....	20	20	—	9,832	9,832	—
Virginia.....	48	13	35	3,233	1,201	2,032
West Virginia.....	65	24	41	12,586	9,863	2,723
North Carolina.....	155	52	103	11,192	5,178	6,014
South Carolina.....	59	15	44	5,112	1,868	3,244
Georgia.....	21	13	8	1,790	1,297	493
Florida.....	47	20	27	6,558	4,570	1,988
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	132	42	90	15,916	10,159	5,757
Tennessee.....	178	42	136	17,261	10,172	7,089
Alabama.....	56	18	38	6,837	5,130	1,707
Mississippi.....	49	9	40	2,466	666	1,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	75	20	55	5,846	3,249	2,597
Louisiana.....	10	5	5	769	546	223
Oklahoma.....	138	60	78	28,720	24,769	3,951
Texas.....	237	78	159	28,440	19,724	8,716
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	56	13	43	6,880	4,836	2,044
Idaho.....	51	16	35	6,101	4,047	2,054
Wyoming.....	35	7	28	4,549	2,363	2,186
Colorado.....	94	40	54	19,550	13,845	5,705
New Mexico.....	61	15	46	5,623	3,337	2,286
Arizona.....	53	14	39	6,746	3,457	3,289
Utah.....	15	8	7	2,219	1,894	325
Nevada.....	7	1	6	353	185	168
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	174	86	88	33,983	27,817	6,166
Oregon.....	119	44	75	19,933	15,505	4,428
California.....	283	180	103	85,000	75,540	9,460

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	656, 711	949, 746	191, 470	69. 1	7, 378	133, 421	1, 154, 995
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....			250		1	27	227
New Hampshire.....	299	452		66. 2	8	99	550
Vermont.....	280	400	247	70. 0	6	62	366
Massachusetts.....	2, 627	3, 812	574	68. 9	23	487	3, 795
Rhode Island.....	530	776		68. 3	5	87	609
Connecticut.....	1, 958	2, 611	213	75. 0	10	237	1, 951
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	83, 923	127, 460	22, 578	65. 8	737	13, 904	111, 431
New Jersey.....	47, 254	69, 074	11, 692	68. 4	377	9, 621	71, 407
Pennsylvania.....	132, 993	184, 043	26, 476	72. 3	1, 044	24, 447	222, 667
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	53, 186	75, 293	28, 429	70. 6	571	10, 133	101, 510
Indiana.....	26, 178	35, 984	5, 532	72. 7	278	5, 100	43, 028
Illinois.....	42, 987	61, 987	28, 549	69. 3	490	9, 157	87, 815
Michigan.....	21, 759	32, 618	12, 909	66. 7	219	4, 869	46, 509
Wisconsin.....	14, 152	19, 924	824	71. 0	174	2, 556	18, 275
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	15, 549	22, 803	2, 920	68. 2	218	3, 588	25, 610
Iowa.....	22, 560	31, 828	3, 307	70. 9	277	4, 953	39, 082
Missouri.....	18, 173	26, 883	547	67. 6	209	3, 916	32, 120
North Dakota.....	3, 347	4, 783	453	70. 0	93	980	6, 842
South Dakota.....	4, 371	6, 258	304	69. 8	95	1, 108	8, 600
Nebraska.....	12, 846	17, 964	1, 540	71. 5	147	2, 632	21, 135
Kansas.....	18, 258	25, 917	2, 274	70. 4	213	4, 064	32, 809
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	2, 540	2, 808	1, 039	90. 5	20	487	4, 044
Maryland.....	7, 434	11, 096	1, 797	67. 0	83	1, 563	12, 797
District of Columbia.....	3, 134	5, 389	1, 309	58. 2	20	665	6, 241
Virginia.....	1, 164	1, 653	416	70. 4	44	374	2, 695
West Virginia.....	4, 937	6, 316	1, 333	78. 2	63	977	9, 727
North Carolina.....	2, 822	4, 610	3, 760	61. 2	143	1, 285	9, 654
South Carolina.....	1, 914	2, 879	319	66. 5	57	537	3, 063
Georgia.....	702	1, 088		64. 5	21	253	1, 238
Florida.....	2, 435	3, 719	404	65. 5	47	609	5, 446
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5, 641	7, 583	2, 692	74. 4	122	1, 254	11, 401
Tennessee.....	6, 796	9, 352	1, 113	72. 7	164	1, 924	15, 567
Alabama.....	2, 759	3, 658	420	75. 4	53	688	4, 216
Mississippi.....	783	972	711	80. 6	37	251	1, 995
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	2, 138	2, 976	732	71. 8	67	696	4, 850
Louisiana.....	304	465		65. 4	10	100	523
Oklahoma.....	10, 558	14, 477	3, 685	72. 9	125	2, 030	18, 451
Texas.....	11, 449	16, 111	880	71. 1	196	2, 407	18, 862
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2, 811	4, 044	25	69. 5	46	560	4, 956
Idaho.....	1, 972	3, 425	704	57. 6	49	687	5, 063
Wyoming.....	1, 753	2, 790	6	62. 8	32	464	3, 804
Colorado.....	7, 301	10, 646	1, 603	68. 6	93	1, 698	14, 290
New Mexico.....	2, 260	3, 300	63	68. 5	57	616	4, 639
Arizona.....	2, 148	3, 322	1, 276	64. 7	50	568	6, 447
Utah.....	856	1, 300	63	65. 8	14	208	1, 569
Nevada.....	95	238	20	39. 9	7	64	539
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	7, 732	12, 407	13, 844	62. 3	169	2, 511	27, 910
Oregon.....	7, 086	11, 279	1, 568	62. 8	115	1, 701	15, 026
California.....	31, 957	50, 973	2, 070	62. 7	279	6, 217	63, 633

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States.....	7,789	8,947	9,773	8,074	1,797,927	1,894,030	1,625,817	1,192,846	58,458	1,494,053	245,416	3.8
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	1	2	2	2	250	291	320	364	—	—	250	—
New Hampshire.....	8	8	9	8	751	714	908	842	4	660	87	.6
Vermont.....	7	9	10	9	927	1,116	1,166	1,084	13	914	—	1.4
Massachusetts.....	24	25	24	23	7,013	8,437	7,326	5,678	76	5,585	1,352	1.3
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	5	1,306	1,459	1,169	1,071	21	1,285	—	1.6
Connecticut.....	10	7	8	8	4,782	4,642	3,143	2,252	71	4,498	213	1.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	766	813	858	850	233,961	243,845	224,843	188,115	4,159	204,113	25,689	2.0
New Jersey.....	383	403	389	346	128,020	123,726	102,290	78,490	2,493	107,735	17,792	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	1,177	1,196	1,099	343,512	370,394	335,867	251,485	7,425	294,635	41,452	2.5
E. NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	588	635	678	680	156,908	162,797	141,138	116,995	5,460	121,660	29,788	4.3
Indiana.....	295	318	351	329	67,694	66,574	59,209	49,050	3,109	59,564	5,021	5.0
Illinois.....	515	543	590	473	133,523	130,278	115,676	86,753	5,144	96,811	31,568	5.0
Michigan.....	231	241	256	269	67,286	65,435	48,989	36,710	1,184	52,609	13,493	2.2
Wisconsin.....	183	225	240	232	34,900	34,932	26,002	20,656	1,135	30,109	3,656	3.6
W. NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	230	277	309	309	41,272	41,279	33,649	27,475	989	36,161	4,122	2.7
Iowa.....	290	372	419	434	57,695	68,445	59,783	48,865	2,265	50,697	4,733	4.3
Missouri.....	229	348	431	227	45,603	56,590	50,222	26,064	2,423	40,170	3,010	5.7
North Dakota.....	106	139	173	180	8,583	12,125	9,295	6,727	199	7,633	751	2.5
South Dakota.....	102	156	163	124	10,933	12,800	10,077	6,954	323	8,781	1,829	3.5
Nebraska.....	156	188	232	226	32,350	33,343	26,498	20,926	1,285	29,019	2,046	4.2
Kansas.....	219	267	313	306	46,449	50,459	45,327	33,555	2,629	40,613	3,207	6.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	20	31	34	37	6,387	6,840	6,197	5,086	82	5,005	1,300	1.6
Maryland.....	83	99	99	95	20,327	22,169	19,603	15,927	589	16,962	2,776	3.4
District of Col.....	20	21	21	17	9,832	9,808	9,338	8,182	212	7,620	2,000	2.7
Virginia.....	48	45	42	43	3,233	2,911	2,449	2,615	319	2,408	506	11.7
West Virginia.....	65	71	69	71	12,586	14,862	11,644	8,514	439	10,772	1,375	3.9
North Carolina.....	155	151	156	149	11,192	10,975	12,062	10,696	941	6,481	3,770	12.7
South Carolina.....	59	99	108	111	5,112	6,994	8,320	8,026	469	3,286	1,357	12.5
Georgia.....	21	32	35	29	1,790	2,158	2,223	2,243	215	1,539	36	12.3
Florida.....	47	51	36	31	6,558	5,850	2,471	1,307	511	5,595	452	8.4
E. SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	132	139	137	82	15,916	15,976	14,354	8,543	656	12,136	3,124	5.1
Tennessee.....	178	200	212	92	17,261	18,960	17,584	6,786	1,909	13,864	1,488	12.1
Alabama.....	56	64	72	7	6,837	6,813	4,675	303	656	5,695	486	10.3
Mississippi.....	49	53	65	6	2,466	2,646	2,738	192	142	1,605	719	8.1
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	75	111	127	23	5,846	7,223	7,451	809	248	4,672	926	5.0
Louisiana.....	10	9	24	—	769	1,381	1,599	—	85	684	—	11.1
Oklahoma.....	138	182	258	179	28,720	29,198	20,222	9,667	1,716	23,665	3,339	6.8
Texas.....	237	310	383	58	28,440	33,318	30,329	4,118	1,842	24,832	1,766	6.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	56	89	91	62	6,880	8,710	6,888	4,096	237	6,345	298	3.6
Idaho.....	51	68	82	59	6,101	7,046	6,943	3,698	153	5,406	542	2.8
Wyoming.....	35	38	41	15	4,549	6,687	2,514	984	182	3,731	636	4.7
Colorado.....	94	132	148	129	19,550	27,090	23,091	16,186	1,135	16,752	1,663	6.3
New Mexico.....	61	61	62	53	5,623	4,937	3,892	2,864	416	4,958	249	7.7
Arizona.....	53	49	43	25	6,746	6,163	4,353	2,834	187	4,948	1,611	3.6
Utah.....	15	21	27	29	2,219	2,218	2,254	1,902	148	1,972	99	7.0
Nevada.....	7	9	16	14	353	417	501	520	7	315	31	2.2
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	174	171	222	139	33,983	34,425	28,542	14,437	799	19,622	13,562	3.9
Oregon.....	119	133	150	121	19,933	21,545	16,672	9,701	692	16,517	2,724	4.0
California.....	283	350	357	259	85,000	87,029	54,011	32,449	3,064	73,414	8,522	4.0

¹ Includes figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	7, 789	7, 228	7, 022	\$270,464,345	2, 427	\$28,125,616	4, 290	\$20,293,104
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	1	1						
New Hampshire.....	8	8	6	91, 500			5	23, 000
Vermont.....	7	7	7	51, 000	3	2, 900	5	17, 000
Massachusetts.....	24	22	22	1, 211, 642	13	180, 993	9	68, 500
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	258, 000			3	22, 000
Connecticut.....	10	9	8	836, 950	5	94, 258	5	44, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	766	760	719	54, 397, 389	229	5, 809, 819	511	3, 424, 852
New Jersey.....	383	380	360	23, 082, 055	162	2, 102, 213	257	1, 956, 882
Pennsylvania.....	1, 093	1, 075	1, 018	59, 460, 219	367	5, 752, 918	655	4, 285, 462
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Ohio.....	588	498	487	19, 167, 006	139	1, 685, 144	289	1, 517, 525
Indiana.....	295	289	286	8, 018, 451	82	708, 384	167	684, 040
Illinois.....	515	437	432	17, 527, 078	118	1, 884, 866	297	1, 276, 150
Michigan.....	231	191	187	9, 457, 655	81	1, 122, 032	117	583, 600
Wisconsin.....	183	179	176	4, 129, 500	74	452, 641	106	468, 200
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Minnesota.....	230	227	226	4, 891, 535	96	303, 379	121	405, 900
Iowa.....	297	293	291	5, 679, 160	78	317, 047	232	728, 390
Missouri.....	229	221	220	6, 063, 250	66	800, 744	98	350, 650
North Dakota.....	106	101	101	785, 703	43	164, 676	57	118, 750
South Dakota.....	102	96	91	1, 007, 000	35	152, 210	63	154, 850
Nebraska.....	156	152	149	2, 872, 555	64	304, 085	116	341, 281
Kansas.....	219	216	210	5, 303, 281	70	514, 053	155	443, 698
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	20	19	19	1, 219, 660	6	73, 050	15	90, 000
Maryland.....	83	80	80	3, 826, 500	25	505, 949	49	359, 300
District of Co- lumbia.....	20	20	20	3, 052, 690	12	457, 761	8	98, 700
Virginia.....	48	37	37	407, 100	13	55, 366	14	50, 200
West Virginia.....	65	61	59	1, 189, 700	16	32, 000	28	148, 200
North Carolina.....	155	97	94	641, 720	25	19, 063	24	53, 300
South Carolina.....	59	55	52	258, 350	16	10, 510	22	37, 700
Georgia.....	21	19	19	154, 250	4	6, 950	6	20, 100
Florida.....	47	39	38	2, 101, 650	19	147, 274	25	149, 200
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Kentucky.....	132	90	82	1, 861, 265	21	150, 548	38	136, 300
Tennessee.....	178	169	165	1, 720, 750	41	189, 261	74	217, 650
Alabama.....	56	52	51	1, 011, 055	5	109, 050	23	55, 825
Mississippi.....	49	37	36	163, 900	5	3, 590	13	25, 700
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Arkansas.....	75	59	59	565, 550	21	92, 264	29	72, 000
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	124, 300	2	80, 025	5	14, 000
Oklahoma.....	138	128	125	2, 929, 630	46	437, 789	70	211, 031
Texas.....	237	221	217	2, 968, 477	66	293, 236	135	333, 288
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	56	52	52	754, 200	23	112, 167	27	74, 470
Idaho.....	51	49	48	560, 800	11	46, 030	34	85, 675
Wyoming.....	35	27	27	563, 000	11	44, 810	17	41, 700
Colorado.....	94	89	88	1, 724, 600	46	199, 587	51	142, 650
New Mexico.....	61	56	56	428, 850	10	24, 585	27	82, 500
Arizona.....	53	40	40	647, 190	10	184, 755	23	56, 050
Utah.....	15	14	13	348, 700	7	20, 390	8	22, 500
Nevada.....	7	7	7	55, 000	1	500	5	9, 500
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	174	146	145	3, 144, 468	74	470, 705	68	170, 300
Oregon.....	119	115	111	2, 021, 361	40	174, 430	47	127, 250
California.....	283	274	271	11, 728, 755	126	1, 831, 609	137	493, 285

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	7,789	7,272	\$34,316,610	\$9,712,797	\$4,822,078	\$2,413,400
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	1					
New Hampshire.....	8	8	16,965	10,770	1,353	2,108
Vermont.....	7	6	4,468	2,261	665	233
Massachusetts.....	24	23	159,139	52,264	18,379	10,354
Rhode Island.....	5	5	23,477	9,402	3,898	1,472
Connecticut.....	10	9	103,461	26,901	16,529	3,727
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	766	765	5,739,665	1,544,291	1,044,953	359,394
New Jersey.....	383	381	3,195,734	777,740	472,597	210,972
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	1,066	7,087,068	1,757,163	995,259	496,069
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	588	501	2,554,885	702,586	342,408	245,391
Indiana.....	295	289	1,092,831	347,043	135,839	108,745
Illinois.....	515	443	2,258,354	656,237	296,438	132,315
Michigan.....	231	191	1,303,332	321,056	182,706	84,446
Wisconsin.....	183	180	611,927	203,111	66,154	64,232
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	230	227	733,799	242,237	90,584	51,252
Iowa.....	297	294	841,835	326,656	93,065	80,601
Missouri.....	229	214	870,663	230,690	128,250	51,373
North Dakota.....	106	103	109,858	48,501	10,567	7,031
South Dakota.....	102	97	129,120	63,690	8,245	9,879
Nebraska.....	156	152	447,463	168,102	52,840	33,518
Kansas.....	219	217	657,486	224,432	69,782	36,484
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	20	20	167,775	42,420	23,583	17,596
Maryland.....	83	82	492,491	145,101	60,286	26,613
District of Columbia.....	20	20	331,544	62,740	48,656	10,521
Virginia.....	48	39	41,808	16,857	2,100	3,807
West Virginia.....	65	64	239,565	70,614	24,716	19,781
North Carolina.....	155	101	74,194	35,010	5,395	10,747
South Carolina.....	59	58	41,503	18,307	3,452	7,694
Georgia.....	21	21	25,991	14,069	1,765	1,250
Florida.....	47	44	145,003	55,130	13,145	17,169
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	132	110	229,025	80,515	30,066	18,177
Tennessee.....	178	168	248,503	89,011	22,803	25,076
Alabama.....	56	49	94,856	28,424	14,627	6,768
Mississippi.....	49	36	16,122	9,228	364	1,421
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	75	60	62,617	30,861	3,694	6,363
Louisiana.....	10	10	8,078	3,834	928	377
Oklahoma.....	138	132	481,745	126,487	57,920	29,842
Texas.....	237	222	414,492	172,166	42,674	24,284
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	56	50	107,650	42,172	8,744	9,789
Idaho.....	51	48	87,602	39,462	9,028	8,903
Wyoming.....	35	32	61,860	28,808	4,389	6,634
Colorado.....	94	89	260,064	95,018	26,392	14,004
New Mexico.....	61	57	94,449	37,410	3,957	17,373
Arizona.....	53	43	87,134	29,338	12,691	4,064
Utah.....	15	14	31,059	10,989	7,289	1,254
Nevada.....	7	7	7,718	4,349	313	159
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	174	148	496,219	134,505	60,568	42,056
Oregon.....	119	101	246,295	92,688	34,774	13,890
California.....	283	276	1,779,718	482,151	267,248	78,192

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2, 076, 327	\$8, 428, 445	\$1, 146, 533	\$1, 493, 519	\$1, 324, 861	\$1, 469, 090	\$1, 429, 560
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....							
New Hampshire.....		1, 517	210	83	147	654	123
Vermont.....	216	949		27	10	64	43
Massachusetts.....	13, 168	45, 148	4, 253	1, 295	2, 660	8, 392	3, 226
Rhode Island.....		4, 448	957	1, 015	864	1, 085	336
Connecticut.....	7, 058	27, 144	8, 922	4, 546	4, 193	1, 816	2, 625
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	218, 085	1, 466, 809	244, 353	233, 264	216, 469	193, 550	218, 497
New Jersey.....	134, 800	934, 504	125, 071	157, 344	146, 497	77, 657	158, 552
Pennsylvania.....	364, 781	1, 775, 512	218, 205	412, 511	347, 861	325, 899	393, 808
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	191, 787	587, 824	76, 830	99, 529	97, 526	111, 866	99, 138
Indiana.....	73, 208	226, 827	39, 238	43, 822	35, 551	43, 713	38, 845
Illinois.....	103, 391	581, 177	133, 166	91, 862	68, 311	128, 161	67, 296
Michigan.....	122, 736	315, 926	37, 151	50, 456	45, 067	45, 650	98, 138
Wisconsin.....	69, 479	125, 639	9, 993	17, 943	12, 499	28, 734	14, 143
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	39, 585	168, 715	11, 273	41, 549	32, 112	38, 285	18, 207
Iowa.....	39, 406	175, 839	11, 160	33, 018	26, 434	31, 518	24, 138
Missouri.....	52, 676	227, 154	26, 896	45, 025	38, 567	33, 909	36, 123
North Dakota.....	3, 404	27, 214	1, 048	2, 801	3, 222	3, 170	2, 900
South Dakota.....	4, 071	29, 307	2, 649	4, 145	2, 988	2, 341	1, 805
Nebraska.....	19, 658	102, 242	8, 839	14, 342	13, 993	18, 646	15, 283
Kansas.....	36, 645	161, 578	11, 931	32, 572	33, 769	21, 837	28, 456
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	12, 750	37, 445	2, 515	3, 306	1, 892	21, 637	4, 631
Maryland.....	38, 485	113, 961	21, 305	21, 509	21, 005	28, 891	15, 335
District of Columbia.....	73, 706	68, 797	16, 887	11, 145	13, 018	8, 153	17, 921
Virginia.....	2, 554	11, 168	1, 069	491	433	1, 895	1, 434
West Virginia.....	30, 817	56, 402	2, 944	4, 204	3, 641	18, 535	7, 911
North Carolina.....	2, 803	7, 386	1, 561	1, 929	1, 151	3, 129	5, 083
South Carolina.....	535	4, 600	944	788	399	1, 416	3, 368
Georgia.....	1, 520	4, 053	580	327	90	1, 630	707
Florida.....	7, 082	26, 546	5, 210	5, 038	4, 960	6, 189	4, 534
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	4, 980	43, 154	13, 425	5, 769	5, 971	20, 021	6, 947
Tennessee.....	11, 173	56, 906	5, 949	8, 707	7, 460	15, 490	5, 928
Alabama.....	4, 025	21, 825	5, 589	882	602	7, 900	4, 214
Mississippi.....	15	2, 129	365	516	379	682	1, 023
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	3, 776	10, 855	1, 110	1, 336	1, 039	1, 398	2, 185
Louisiana.....	150	1, 153	575	62	58	782	159
Oklahoma.....	85, 072	110, 867	7, 703	14, 655	13, 881	19, 961	15, 357
Texas.....	35, 249	80, 811	11, 838	7, 587	7, 434	14, 884	17, 565
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	11, 177	21, 249	1, 523	4, 137	3, 045	4, 013	1, 801
Idaho.....	2, 594	14, 276	2, 351	2, 719	2, 558	2, 078	3, 633
Wyoming.....	4, 810	12, 906	1, 184	854	757	936	582
Colorado.....	18, 957	59, 461	10, 395	6, 840	7, 274	12, 330	9, 393
New Mexico.....	1, 977	22, 463	1, 840	3, 151	1, 822	3, 133	1, 323
Arizona.....	6, 940	20, 963	5, 316	2, 350	1, 433	2, 473	1, 566
Utah.....	2, 176	4, 007	670	1, 448	1, 333	348	1, 545
Nevada.....	39	2, 240	55	194	165	90	114
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	59, 237	107, 767	11, 791	19, 539	15, 514	28, 096	17, 146
Oregon.....	11, 672	56, 885	4, 357	6, 776	7, 024	9, 874	8, 355
California.....	147, 902	462, 697	35, 337	70, 111	71, 783	116, 179	48, 118

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	7, 789	1,797,927	7, 022	\$270,464,345	2, 427	\$28,125,616	7, 272	\$34,316,610	7, 378	1,154,985
Synod of Alabama:										
Birmingham "A".....	11	3,705	10	804,100	2	102,000	9	64,928	10	1,620
Huntsville.....	27	1,807	26	161,400	2	4,800	25	18,703	25	1,368
Leeds.....	13	956	10	29,900	1	2,250	10	7,475	13	902
Synod of Arizona:										
Northern Arizona.....	9	795	8	44,100			8	10,185	8	1,047
Phoenix.....	32	5,060	25	492,840	8	179,125	27	62,654	30	4,477
Southern Arizona.....	13	908	8	111,050	1	5,630	9	14,375	13	964
Synod of Arkansas:										
Arkansas.....	24	2,296	15	179,000	6	14,950	16	20,071	22	1,869
Fort Smith.....	19	2,301	18	276,300	9	62,950	18	29,556	18	1,608
Little Rock.....	28	1,054	22	88,250	5	14,264	22	10,665	23	1,226
Synod of Atlantic:										
Atlantic.....	15	1,811	14	71,850	2	1,275	14	13,368	15	902
Fairfield.....	29	2,755	26	136,500	12	8,335	29	20,277	27	1,528
Hodge.....	9	669	9	26,100	2	850	9	7,669	9	478
Knox.....	14	851	12	77,650	2	1,403	14	10,732	14	664
McClelland.....	15	546	12	50,000	2	900	15	7,858	15	633
Synod of Baltimore:										
Baltimore.....	59	15,700	56	3,167,000	22	489,066	58	394,955	55	9,358
New Castle.....	33	8,309	32	1,597,100	6	73,050	33	207,810	33	5,305
Washington City.....	39	13,238	39	3,429,690	19	510,215	39	409,524	39	9,217
Synod of Blue Ridge:										
Birmingham.....	18	737	14	29,550	5	2,635	14	6,750	18	772
Le Vere.....	11	825	7	49,500	4	13,115	6	4,447	9	551
Rogersville.....	12	563	9	89,150	2	1,010	10	5,029	9	312
Synod of California:										
Los Angeles.....	91	42,313	87	6,507,480	49	1,284,593	90	919,308	90	31,880
Nevada.....	8	428	8	55,800	1		8	7,783	8	732
Redwoods, The.....	26	3,548	24	343,400	8	36,910	22	65,489	24	2,575
Riverside.....	16	4,267	15	298,688	5	6,765	16	77,671	15	3,161
Sacramento.....	21	4,662	21	900,900	13	154,321	20	108,594	21	3,672
San Francisco.....	52	14,431	50	2,015,267	24	198,325	52	318,152	52	9,342
San Joaquin.....	45	8,068	42	861,200	14	68,945	44	138,697	45	7,337
San Jose.....	12	4,195	12	295,420	4	11,250	12	68,239	12	2,683
Santa Barbara.....	17	3,395	17	502,300	9	70,500	17	82,938	17	2,643
Synod of Canadian:										
Kiamichi.....	7	183	6	5,159	1	500	7	1,601	7	208
Rendall.....	13	327	10	15,500	2	2,900	12	4,436	8	218
White River.....	6	356	6	35,000	2	2,000	6	3,998	5	197
Synod of Catawba:										
Cape Fear.....	44	2,713	28	76,420	8	5,300	29	21,920	41	2,231
Catawba.....	47	3,938	23	300,400	7	8,635	24	25,631	43	3,330
Southern Virginia.....	35	1,975	25	259,500	8	19,045	26	13,762	32	1,582
Yadkin.....	43	3,249	29	149,800	9	4,728	29	19,060	39	2,194
Synod of Colorado:										
Boulder.....	19	4,191	18	289,600	11	34,550	16	50,275	19	2,564
Denver.....	32	8,521	30	846,200	18	118,412	32	120,503	32	6,861
Gunnison.....	11	1,111	11	86,200	5	4,650	11	14,702	11	1,040
Pueblo.....	32	5,727	30	503,800	12	41,975	30	74,584	31	3,825
Synod of Florida:										
North Florida.....	15	1,605	12	1,222,450	5	5,250	15	31,338	15	1,272
Southeast Florida.....	13	2,600	10	359,200	5	46,950	11	69,156	13	2,097
Southwest Florida.....	15	2,092	12	465,500	8	94,671	14	42,050	15	1,867
Synod of Idaho:										
Boise.....	10	1,683	9	158,100	2	16,825	10	22,953	10	1,340
Kendall.....	14	1,180	12	121,200	3	19,280	12	17,979	13	1,131
Northern Idaho.....	17	1,814	17	171,500	4	1,900	16	24,709	17	1,522
Twin Falls.....	10	1,424	10	110,000	2	8,025	10	21,961	9	1,070
Synod of Illinois:										
Alton.....	54	12,090	49	1,161,750	16	64,288	49	153,267	52	8,586
Bloomington.....	42	11,482	33	1,159,583	8	41,985	34	160,255	42	7,170
Cairo.....	28	3,379	20	403,150	3	2,400	21	52,049	26	2,728
Chicago.....	117	50,934	109	9,493,795	48	1,504,073	117	1,207,235	114	31,511
Ewing.....	30	3,808	24	463,900	4	35,700	24	56,482	28	2,988
Freeport.....	28	6,677	23	471,600	9	20,077	23	76,022	28	3,981
Mattoon.....	36	5,105	32	426,000	6	12,778	32	46,000	33	3,540
Ottawa.....	21	5,356	19	597,200	5	34,740	19	86,412	20	3,479
Peoria.....	32	6,946	27	778,300	4	41,725	27	125,624	32	5,317

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Illinois—Con.										
Rock River	36	7,332	28	\$815,000	8	\$49,300	28	\$87,694	34	4,576
Rushville	40	5,333	27	434,100	1	4,000	26	55,669	31	3,141
Springfield	42	13,915	34	1,264,700	6	73,800	34	130,160	42	9,850
Synod of Indiana:										
Crawfordsville	41	7,312	38	897,025	7	52,200	40	83,550	40	4,965
Fort Wayne	27	8,812	27	1,041,500	11	58,040	27	131,101	27	5,947
Indianapolis	41	16,522	40	2,272,500	10	396,528	40	299,130	37	9,562
Logansport	49	12,387	46	1,264,710	18	79,511	49	173,129	49	8,495
Muncie	18	5,306	18	495,740	4	40,600	18	88,455	16	2,565
New Albany	46	4,588	46	527,600	8	9,250	45	93,110	43	3,035
Vincennes	45	7,447	44	853,576	8	38,905	42	112,588	41	5,179
White Water	28	5,320	27	665,800	7	33,350	28	111,768	25	3,275
Synod of Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids	27	5,323	27	604,600	10	29,590	27	83,080	26	3,934
Cent. West (Bohemian)	15	1,597	14	144,200	4	8,200	15	13,847	15	1,071
Corning	20	3,033	20	238,600	3	7,000	19	38,003	20	2,263
Council Bluffs	23	3,902	22	303,100	9	42,730	22	50,156	21	2,451
Des Moines	30	7,677	30	907,500	14	65,575	30	104,214	28	5,174
Dubuque	21	3,883	21	383,850	5	5,950	21	57,564	21	2,421
Fort Dodge	38	6,562	36	421,310	12	20,500	38	94,272	33	4,411
Iowa	27	5,209	26	851,400	6	68,000	27	85,799	23	3,106
Iowa City	29	5,475	29	544,400	5	21,900	28	83,784	29	4,069
Sioux City	29	7,230	28	636,100	5	42,580	29	91,545	27	4,135
Waterloo	26	5,893	26	598,000	5	8,327	26	94,626	25	3,681
Synod of Kansas:										
Highland	17	2,847	17	286,800	7	24,700	17	31,801	17	2,197
Larned	25	5,316	23	814,500	13	62,728	24	84,780	24	3,866
Neosho	40	8,469	39	1,211,125	11	110,405	40	112,499	40	5,094
Osborne	15	1,994	14	261,500	8	39,020	15	23,982	15	1,788
Solomon	34	5,372	33	489,600	4	40,150	33	66,438	34	4,057
Topeka	47	12,377	46	1,190,156	17	199,225	47	175,901	44	8,474
Wichita	37	9,904	34	1,041,600	10	37,825	37	160,309	35	7,179
Synod of Kentucky:										
Buckhorn	37	2,951	16	126,150	2	3,045	33	15,976	35	3,101
Ebenezer	21	4,581	14	494,500	4	21,500	16	73,365	20	2,800
Logan	20	1,311	17	105,900	2	1,200	18	14,209	20	1,010
Louisville	20	4,138	13	868,100	5	113,928	18	76,618	16	2,375
Princeton	19	1,811	14	151,325	6	8,075	16	27,849	19	1,433
Transylvania	17	1,250	10	117,790	2	2,800	11	21,847	14	823
Synod of Michigan:										
Detroit	67	32,892	49	4,887,955	25	553,085	53	757,545	67	23,720
Flint	34	6,459	32	1,133,050	22	122,753	30	105,219	31	5,405
Grand Rapids	13	2,621	12	250,500	6	36,775	12	31,761	13	1,847
Kalamazoo	17	5,764	15	1,109,000	4	156,690	15	117,066	17	3,456
Lake Superior	31	4,205	22	407,550	6	18,791	22	67,472	28	2,894
Lansing	27	6,528	20	839,000	8	207,456	22	91,362	27	4,692
Petoskey	12	1,413	10	162,000	2	5,082	10	20,432	11	1,058
Saginaw	26	7,012	23	589,800	7	20,490	23	106,681	21	3,225
Synod of Minnesota:										
Adams	19	1,622	18	148,300	3	8,500	18	28,426	18	1,448
Blue Earth	10	917	10	36,500	1	1,000	10	13,163	8	592
Duluth	36	7,212	34	723,370	17	43,600	35	159,184	35	4,907
Mankato	43	6,359	43	362,650	15	11,175	43	79,436	42	3,902
Minneapolis	27	9,026	27	1,663,750	13	106,425	27	191,572	25	5,207
Red River	18	1,382	17	95,600	6	8,690	17	18,182	17	1,239
St. Cloud	22	2,238	21	174,300	15	20,342	21	25,332	20	1,755
St. Paul	24	9,234	24	1,249,465	9	46,127	24	154,127	21	4,283
Winona	23	2,551	24	371,850	11	42,220	24	55,728	22	1,804
Synod of Mississippi:										
Bell	19	873	17	72,000	3	2,491	19	7,566	13	677
Meridian	12	822	12	70,000	1	---	11	5,778	10	750
Oxford	18	943	10	33,000	2	2,500	10	4,581	14	638
Synod of Missouri:										
Carthage	24	3,677	23	347,400	6	20,384	24	46,615	23	2,803
Hannibal	30	3,251	30	213,000	4	5,310	27	29,425	24	2,232
Iron Mountain	11	902	10	97,100	4	10,200	10	12,288	10	895
Kansas City	28	10,202	27	1,285,650	7	223,000	23	198,745	25	6,359
Kirksville	27	2,584	26	246,200	5	11,800	22	25,104	24	1,617
Ozark	23	3,714	20	230,500	6	88,550	23	63,649	22	2,458
St. Joseph	17	1,554	16	111,200	5	2,700	16	13,753	16	1,385
St. Louis	44	16,842	43	3,168,100	24	408,400	44	436,975	42	12,419
Sedalia	18	2,424	18	339,100	4	28,500	18	39,017	17	1,658

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Montana:										
Butte	7	1,337	6	\$137,500	2	\$3,200	6	\$21,099	7	1,011
Great Falls	22	2,010	19	286,300	8	74,985	18	34,046	13	1,308
Helena	8	1,289	8	142,250	4	4,942	7	22,005	7	739
Kalispell	9	1,053	9	88,700	6	17,040	9	12,648	8	942
Yellowstone	9	1,277	8	94,250	3	12,000	8	17,383	9	1,024
Synod of Nebraska:										
Box Butte	11	2,011	10	122,100	5	14,725	11	24,828	11	1,606
Hastings	19	2,945	18	263,200	11	19,825	19	30,242	19	2,124
Kearney	25	5,165	25	497,700	11	47,945	24	75,212	24	3,276
Nebraska City	35	9,684	35	781,600	10	95,075	34	146,741	32	5,308
Niobrara	24	2,459	22	185,300	7	20,250	23	27,569	23	2,021
Omaha	34	9,307	31	938,435	15	97,965	33	137,500	32	6,330
Synod of New England:										
Boston	15	3,837	13	602,000	6	81,150	14	93,558	14	1,936
Connecticut Valley	12	5,661	10	966,980	7	100,608	11	114,572	12	2,345
Newburyport	17	2,903	14	276,142	5	5,240	15	46,869	16	1,975
Providence	8	2,327	8	595,000	2	90,253	8	50,795	8	1,132
Synod of New Jersey:										
Elizabeth	40	18,413	39	2,407,811	19	103,867	40	419,565	39	10,758
Jersey City	52	19,400	50	4,294,850	32	559,160	52	493,218	51	10,265
Monmouth	53	10,647	50	1,188,181	20	107,877	53	213,293	51	5,561
Morris and Orange	45	18,876	41	4,636,300	15	356,125	45	581,609	45	9,255
Newark	49	25,909	45	5,380,963	25	637,650	48	720,627	48	13,743
New Brunswick	40	13,724	37	2,336,600	15	181,666	40	298,892	40	7,205
Newton	35	6,670	34	823,800	6	19,295	34	111,214	35	3,503
West Jersey	69	14,381	64	2,013,550	30	136,573	69	357,316	68	11,117
Synod of New Mexico:										
Pecos Valley	10	1,130	9	88,200	3	12,950	9	23,572	8	881
Rio Grande	23	2,576	22	225,650	3	7,575	21	36,871	22	2,177
Santa Fe	28	1,917	25	115,000	4	4,060	27	34,006	27	1,831
Synod of New York:										
Albany	51	14,103	49	3,109,196	11	109,350	50	359,733	49	6,472
Binghamton	26	8,707	26	1,041,466	8	41,350	26	186,951	25	4,670
Brooklyn-Nassau	87	33,404	80	6,153,941	46	805,723	87	784,159	78	16,309
Buffalo-Niagara	59	23,476	58	4,701,564	26	886,417	59	516,196	56	11,933
Cayuga	17	5,111	17	863,700	4	6,050	17	106,674	17	2,467
Champlain	22	2,432	21	476,200	3	3,450	22	61,915	18	905
Genesee	16	4,033	16	420,500	4	44,030	16	66,007	16	2,370
Geneva	20	5,803	20	962,000	5	26,116	20	91,342	20	2,890
Hudson	38	7,201	35	1,411,500	10	30,650	38	140,799	38	3,509
Long Island	25	5,204	23	674,000	5	22,390	25	101,963	23	2,848
Lyons	17	3,036	16	459,500	3	6,650	17	58,534	15	1,853
New York	62	29,827	51	16,651,764	17	2,407,510	62	1,176,923	62	11,853
North River	25	5,058	22	979,900	1	16,000	25	138,098	24	2,029
Otsego	26	3,696	24	366,450	4	12,777	26	85,633	26	1,759
Rochester	54	19,436	54	3,871,772	18	286,305	54	406,639	53	9,830
St. Lawrence	32	5,947	30	1,038,000	7	85,100	32	117,911	31	3,206
Steuben-Elmira	38	9,307	36	1,320,500	9	147,620	38	157,473	38	5,845
Syracuse	32	9,772	32	1,845,925	12	107,600	32	235,219	32	5,362
Troy	36	10,103	35	2,389,050	11	73,650	36	198,509	34	3,393
Utica	52	12,303	46	2,010,087	14	133,285	52	297,246	51	5,237
Westchester	35	16,414	32	3,679,374	13	559,696	35	456,121	34	7,267
Synod of North Dakota:										
Bismarck	16	536	14	51,500	8	9,875	14	6,613	14	1,094
Fargo	13	1,778	12	272,803	8	116,634	13	25,420	13	1,233
Minnewaukan	17	1,186	17	107,500	4	3,600	17	15,333	17	911
Minot	17	1,745	16	88,900	5	9,000	16	19,575	12	1,215
Oakes	19	847	18	87,000	8	20,967	19	10,638	17	624
Pembina	25	2,537	25	179,000	11	4,900	25	33,108	21	1,810
Synod of Ohio:										
Athens	25	3,201	17	207,875	2	700	18	32,517	23	2,187
Cincinnati	73	20,898	65	3,235,800	21	506,406	66	458,816	72	13,732
Cleveland	51	22,184	38	2,435,140	18	139,941	42	362,201	50	13,196
Columbus	55	15,644	50	1,474,600	18	110,800	49	259,517	53	10,650
Dayton	41	12,339	35	2,626,000	10	192,341	37	292,073	41	8,022
Lima	26	5,643	22	464,550	4	10,500	22	65,744	26	3,572
Mahoning	41	16,849	34	1,793,859	13	236,860	36	248,887	39	10,231
Marion	34	7,317	28	845,700	9	80,400	28	92,140	31	4,456
Portsmouth	34	6,020	29	782,500	7	61,376	29	76,189	33	4,716

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Ohio—Con.										
St. Clairsville	47	9,091	35	\$1,193,200	7	\$88,000	38	\$106,431	46	6,404
Steubenville	56	11,217	51	937,000	8	34,297	53	169,146	56	7,996
Toledo	47	11,691	36	1,511,682	13	139,386	36	187,197	46	7,168
Wooster	23	6,609	22	724,500	3	58,400	22	86,663	23	4,000
Zanesville	36	7,719	25	934,600	6	25,737	26	117,419	34	5,304
Synod of Oklahoma:										
Choctaw	14	456	13	13,078	1	100	14	4,055	13	340
El Reno-Hobart	14	1,583	13	133,900	5	20,825	14	27,836	14	1,116
Enid	14	3,821	14	444,600	8	113,625	14	64,211	14	2,475
Muskogee	29	4,345	23	275,000	9	24,662	26	79,231	25	2,623
Oklahoma City	26	8,471	26	617,775	11	56,100	25	116,101	26	4,856
Tulsa	21	9,372	21	1,425,618	9	219,077	21	184,485	19	6,655
Synod of Oregon:										
Eastern Oregon	6	809	5	67,000	2	2,350	6	10,497	6	691
Grande Ronde	4	197	4	17,175					4	160
Pendleton	15	987	13	108,700	4	3,400	14	13,865	15	1,147
Portland	44	11,424	41	1,216,600	19	124,054	41	143,302	42	7,813
Southwest Oregon	23	2,897	23	249,940	9	24,616	18	34,379	23	2,561
Willamette	28	3,648	26	364,446	6	20,010	23	44,737	26	2,760
Synod of Pennsylvania:										
Beaver	24	6,936	23	1,002,200	10	336,020	24	109,888	22	4,610
Blairsville	53	16,643	50	1,672,000	19	218,112	53	240,947	53	10,572
Butler	35	8,926	32	884,400	6	220,805	35	124,370	34	6,115
Carlisle	49	11,914	47	1,965,000	19	176,533	49	271,101	45	8,178
Chester	53	19,617	51	2,818,095	27	462,300	53	395,364	51	13,752
Clarion	51	8,565	49	973,820	11	43,090	49	109,696	49	6,227
Donegal	31	11,043	30	1,370,610	7	144,960	31	191,287	31	7,393
Erie	70	19,934	49	3,599,850	14	514,847	69	401,787	61	11,786
Huntington	70	14,965	69	1,769,000	21	243,143	69	242,045	67	10,606
Kittanning	52	10,244	48	965,619	7	29,296	52	144,689	50	7,441
Lackawanna	88	23,028	86	3,880,623	37	255,436	87	449,979	77	14,311
Lehigh	38	9,440	38	2,119,750	17	174,894	38	216,069	37	5,698
Northumberland	57	11,387	53	2,128,246	15	197,182	57	228,820	51	6,340
Philadelphia	73	36,187	57	8,775,600	18	191,300	52	749,875	73	19,483
Philadelphia, North	80	35,383	78	7,410,051	40	1,034,980	80	935,849	80	25,194
Pittsburgh	130	64,309	124	13,751,229	57	938,793	129	1,692,147	128	39,819
Redstone	53	13,718	51	1,795,770	18	166,745	52	200,868	50	10,431
Shenango	28	10,088	28	1,282,000	11	217,732	28	147,369	27	5,800
Washington	46	9,376	42	1,088,356	8	174,625	46	201,744	45	7,388
Welsh	13	2,305	13	238,000	4	11,125	13	33,550	13	1,643
Synod of South Dakota:										
Aberdeen	31	3,190	29	401,100	10	113,224	29	32,785	28	2,353
Black Hills	15	1,342	12	140,100	7	14,010	14	18,852	13	1,443
Dakota (Indian)	14	675	11	16,000	1	1,645	13	4,475	13	300
Huron	16	2,578	15	176,500	7	9,351	15	29,091	15	1,419
Sioux Falls	15	1,927	13	194,500	6	7,230	15	29,058	15	1,311
Synod of Tennessee:										
Chattanooga	15	2,963	15	490,700	6	58,600	15	55,492	15	2,492
Cumberland, Mt.	25	1,266	23	91,050	2	1,720	22	6,949	23	1,545
Duck River	15	1,179	14	74,000	1	3,000	15	16,288	12	762
French-Broad	20	1,135	15	53,000	2	600	19	6,099	19	1,876
Holston	17	2,396	16	256,150	5	52,700	17	30,802	17	2,320
Nashville	22	2,208	22	263,450	4	23,330	21	34,967	20	1,815
Union	33	4,650	32	401,550	6	10,600	33	75,383	31	4,331
West Tennessee	20	1,394	19	152,400	8	27,000	20	26,564	18	1,081
Synod of Texas:										
Abilene	19	1,452	18	147,300	5	18,000	17	18,516	16	1,090
Amarillo	19	2,239	17	232,600	10	34,058	18	34,733	16	1,452
Austin	18	1,745	17	190,000	6	20,523	17	21,651	12	933
Brownwood	13	1,202	11	175,000	5	18,625	12	19,361	11	884
Dallas	55	6,838	54	670,900	13	49,436	52	89,666	46	4,442
El Paso	6	666	6	97,500	1	8,000	6	15,891	6	792
Fort Worth	25	3,688	24	282,900	5	11,050	25	52,282	22	2,564
Houston	11	2,484	10	228,150	5	69,400	10	39,683	11	1,639
New Orleans	10	870	9	145,400	2	80,025	9	14,374	9	553
Paris	29	3,268	26	354,000	6	18,169	28	43,791	25	2,053
Southwest (Bohemian)	12	578	9	40,000	3	1,275	11	3,720	9	416
Waco	22	2,430	19	289,600	3	11,700	19	37,925	15	1,475
Wichita Falls	8	1,749	7	239,427	5	33,000	8	30,977	8	1,092

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Utah:										
Ogden.....	3	799	3	\$125,000	2	\$9,700	3	\$6,892	3	541
Salt Lake.....	4	1,039	3	162,500	1	1,940	4	13,736	4	688
Southern Utah.....	8	381	7	61,200	4	8,750	7	10,431	7	340
Synod of Washington:										
Bellingham.....	16	2,324	13	117,650	3	3,390	13	31,247	16	1,943
Columbia River.....	19	1,920	17	141,300	6	23,695	16	25,687	16	1,991
Olympia.....	18	3,455	16	689,700	10	161,500	16	58,420	18	2,978
Seattle.....	55	15,751	46	1,162,368	35	183,025	47	222,601	55	12,785
Spokane.....	29	4,523	23	512,700	6	31,900	24	69,789	28	3,237
Walla Walla.....	19	4,006	17	452,000	8	62,695	17	72,717	19	2,970
Wenatchee.....	17	1,830	13	68,750	6	4,500	15	15,758	17	2,006
Synod of West (German):										
Galena.....	15	1,211	12	56,200			15	21,380	14	1,344
George.....	27	3,084	27	178,900	9	22,150	27	42,303	24	3,471
Waukon.....	17	1,975	16	110,100	5	4,595	17	34,890	14	1,685
Synod of West Virginia:										
Grafton.....	14	3,500	12	293,500	4	3,000	14	56,777	14	2,298
Parkersburg.....	30	2,662	26	300,700	7	6,800	29	59,300	29	3,331
Wheeling.....	20	6,410	19	590,500	4	22,000	20	123,433	19	4,088
Synod of Wisconsin:										
Chippewa.....	46	6,141	44	696,750	18	18,770	46	88,135	46	3,295
La Crosse.....	13	1,902	13	156,800	8	11,140	12	23,593	11	1,146
Madison.....	26	6,334	24	561,800	6	15,780	25	110,217	24	2,601
Milwaukee.....	39	9,827	38	1,199,200	24	194,076	39	197,944	39	5,672
Welsh.....	17	1,842	17	134,000	1	3,075	17	28,884	17	1,003
Winnebago.....	44	9,239	43	1,469,400	18	210,800	43	170,308	40	4,692
Synod of Wyoming:										
Casper.....	14	1,827	11	192,000	4	32,010	13	21,547	13	1,624
Laramie.....	13	1,524	11	292,500	4	9,600	12	23,034	11	1,064
Sheridan.....	8	1,198	5	78,500	3	3,200	7	17,279	8	1,116

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The earliest American Presbyterian churches were established in Virginia, New England, Maryland, and Delaware, and were chiefly of English origin, their pastors being Church of England ministers holding Presbyterian views. In Virginia, in 1611, Rev. Alexander Whitaker was installed as pastor of a church which was governed by himself and a few of the most religious men, and in 1630 Rev. Richard Denton located in Massachusetts, with a church which he had previously served in Yorkshire, England. Between 1642 and 1649 many of the Virginia Puritans were driven out of that colony and found refuge in Maryland and North Carolina; while Denton and his associates found New Amsterdam more friendly than New England. The English Presbyterian element in Maryland and the colonies to the northward was strengthened by the arrival, from 1670 to 1690, of a considerable number of Scotch colonists, the beginnings of a great immigration. There were many Presbyterians among the early settlers of New England, and the church founded at Plymouth in 1620, and other churches in that region, had ruling elders as officers. Several synods were also held, one of which, in 1649, adopted the Westminster Standards for doctrine. English-speaking Presbyterians were first found in New York City in 1643, with Rev. Francis Doughty as their minister, though no church was organized there until 1717. Presbyterian churches of English origin, however, were established earlier

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, D. D., LL. D., stated clerk, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

on Long Island, among which are to be noted Southold (1640) and Jamaica (1656). The founders of the earliest churches in New Jersey—Newark (1667), Elizabeth (1668), Woodbridge (1680), and Fairfield (1680)—were from Connecticut and Long Island. The first church in Pennsylvania was that founded by Welsh colonists at Great Valley about 1690, while the church in Philadelphia dates from 1698. In 1683 the Presbytery of Laggan, Ireland, in response to a letter from William Stevens, a member of the Council of the Colony of Maryland, sent to this country Rev. Francis Makemie, who became the apostle of American Presbyterianism. He gave himself to the work of ecclesiastical organization and at last succeeded in bringing into organic unity the scattered Presbyterian churches throughout the Colonies.

In 1706 (the first page of the original Minute Book is lost), 7 ministers, representing about 22 congregations, not including the Presbyterians of New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, met and organized a presbytery, the first ecclesiastical gathering of an intercolonial and federal character in the country. With the growth of the country and the development of immigration, particularly of Presbyterians from Scotland and the north of Ireland, the number of churches increased so that in September 1716 the presbytery constituted itself a synod with four presbyteries.

In New England, owing to local conditions, the Presbyterian congregations, of which in 1770 there were fully 85, were not connected ecclesiastically with those of the other colonies, but formed in 1775 the Synod of New England, with 3 presbyteries, Londonderry, Palmer, and Salem. In 1782, however, this synod was dissolved, and, for a century, the Presbyterian Church had comparatively few adherents in the stronghold of the Congregationalists.

The General Synod in 1729 passed what is called the "adopting act," by which it was agreed that all the ministers under its jurisdiction should declare their agreement in and approbation of the Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, "as being, in all essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words, and systems of Christian doctrine," and also "adopt the said Confession as the confession of their faith." In the same year the synod also denied to the civil magistrate power over the church and power to persecute any for their religion.

The general religious movement which characterized the early part of the eighteenth century, and manifested itself in England in Methodism, in Germany in Pietism, and in New England in the Great Awakening, found its expression in the Presbyterian Church in America through Gilbert Tennent, a pastor in Philadelphia. William Tennent, Sr., who, in 1726, had founded, near Philadelphia, an academy for the training of ministers, had aroused much opposition by his statement that the prevailing grade of ministerial quality was not creditable to the Presbyterian Church. His son, Gilbert Tennent, had become convinced of the necessity of personal conversion, and in 1728, a year before the Wesleys organized the "Holy Club" and 6 years before Jonathan Edwards's famous sermon, began a course of preaching of the most searching type. As others joined him, the movement spread; and when Whitefield came to the country in 1739 he found most congenial fellow workers in Gilbert Tennent, William Tennent, Jr., and their associates. They, however, became so severe in their denunciation of "unconverted ministers" as to arouse bitter opposition; and the result was a division, one party, the "New Side," endorsing the revival and insisting that less stress should be laid on college training, and more on the evidence that the candidate was a regenerate man, and called by the Holy Ghost to the ministry; the other, the "Old Side," largely opposing revivals and disposed to insist that none but graduates of British universities or New England colleges should be accepted as candidates for the ministry. There was also division with regard to the interpretation of the Standards, but in 1758 the bodies reunited upon the basis of the Westminster Standards pure and simple. At that date the church consisted of 98 ministers, about 200 congregations, and some 10,000 communicants.

It was during the period of this division that the "New Side" established, in 1746, the College of New Jersey, later Princeton University, for the purpose of securing an educated ministry. In 1768 the college called John Witherspoon from Scotland and installed him as president and professor of divinity. This remarkable man exercised an increasing and powerful influence not only in the Presbyterian Church but throughout the middle and southern colonies. He was one of the leading persons in the joint movement of Presbyterians and Congregationalists from 1766 to 1775 to secure religious liberty and to resist the establishment of the English Episcopal Church as the state church of the Colonies. He was also a member of the Continental Congress, and the only clerical signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Religious forces were among the powerful influences operating to secure the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, and the opening of the Revolutionary War found the Presbyterian Church on the colonial side. The General Synod called upon the churches to uphold, and by every means within their power to promote, the resolutions of Congress. At the close of the war the synod congratulated the churches on the "general and almost universal attachment of the Presbyterian body to the cause of liberty and the rights of mankind."

With the restoration of peace in 1783 the Presbyterian Church gradually recovered from the evils wrought by war, and the need of further organization was deeply felt. It had always been ecclesiastically independent, having no organic connection with European or British churches of like faith; but the independence of the United States had created new conditions for the Christian churches as well as for the American people. All denominations were no longer merely tolerated, but were entitled to full civil and religious rights in all the States. In view of these new conditions, the synod, in May 1788, adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and also a constitution consisting of a form of government, a book of discipline, and a directory for worship. Certain changes were made in the Confession, the Catechisms, and the Directory, along the lines of liberty in worship, of freedom in prayer, and above all, of liberty from control by the state. The form of government was altogether a new document and established the General Assembly as the governing body in the church. The first General Assembly met in 1789 in Philadelphia.

The first important movement in the church after the adoption of the constitution was the formulation of a Plan of Union with the Congregational associations of New England. It began with correspondence in 1792, and reached its consummation in the agreements made from 1801 to 1810 between the General Assembly and the associations of Connecticut and of other States. This plan allowed Congregational ministers to serve Presbyterian churches, and vice versa; and also allowed to churches composed of members of both denominations the right of representation in both presbytery and association.² It remained in force until 1837, and was useful to both denominations in securing the results of the great revivals of religion throughout the country, and also in furthering the causes of home and foreign missions; but the operation of the plan was attended with increasing difficulty and dissatisfaction, and it was finally abrogated.

What is known as the Cumberland separation took place during this period. The Presbytery of Cumberland ordained to the ministry persons who, in the judgment of the Synod of Kentucky, were not qualified for the office either by learning or by sound doctrine. The controversies between the two judicatories resulted in the dissolution of the presbytery by the synod in 1806, and finally, in 1810, in arrangements for the organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.²

The membership of the church during this period, 1790 to 1837, increased from 18,000 to 220,557, due mainly to a revival of religion, of which camp meetings were one of the main features in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. In this period also the first theological seminary of the church was founded at Princeton, N. J. (1812), and most of the missionary and benevolent boards were established.

About the year 1825 controversies arose respecting the Plan of Union and the establishment of denominational agencies for missionary and evangelistic work. The foreign mission work of the church had previously been carried on mainly through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, located at Boston, and much of the home mission work through the American Home Missionary Society. This was not satisfactory to all, and in 1831 the Synod of Pittsburgh founded the Western Foreign Missionary Society as a distinctively denominational agency. The party favoring these agencies and opposed to united work was known as the "Old School," and that favoring the continuance of the plan as the "New School." Questions of doctrine were also involved in the controversy, though not to so great a degree as those of denominational policy, and led to the trial of Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, for heresy. The Old School majority in the assembly of 1837 brought the matters at issue to a head by abrogating the Plan of Union, passing resolutions against the interdenominational societies, excommunicating the synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and establishing the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The excommunicated synods met at Auburn, N. Y., in August of the same year, adopted the "Auburn Declaration," setting forth the views of the New School, appointed trustees, and elected commissioners to the assembly of 1838. When

² See Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 36.

that assembly met, the New School commissioners protested against the exclusion of the delegates from the four excised synods, organized an assembly of their own in the presence of the sitting assembly, and then withdrew.

For nearly 20 years both branches of the church grew slowly but steadily, and made progress in the organization of their benevolent and missionary work. Then came the slavery discussion, and growth was checked by disruption. The New School assembly of 1853 took strong ground in opposition to slavery, with the result that a number of southern presbyteries withdrew and in 1858 organized the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. In May 1861 the Old School assembly met at Philadelphia with but 13 commissioners present from the Southern States. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, offered resolutions professing loyalty to the Federal Government, which were passed by a decided majority, although a minority, led by Dr. Charles Hodge, while in favor of the Federal Union, declared that an ecclesiastical judicatory had no right to determine questions of civil allegiance. The "Spring resolutions" were the occasion for the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, which met in general assembly at Augusta, Ga., in December 1861, was enlarged by union in 1864 with the United Synod referred to, and upon the cessation of hostilities in 1865 took the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.³ Its membership was also increased in 1869 and 1874 by the accession of the synods of Kentucky and Missouri, which had protested by "declaration and testimony" against the action of the Old School assembly, as affecting the Christian character of the ministers and members of the southern Presbyterian churches.

The first step toward the reunion of the Old School and New School was taken in 1862, by the establishment of fraternal correspondence between the two general assemblies. The second step was the organization by the New School, in 1863, of its own home mission work, hitherto carried on in connection with the Congregationalists. In 1866 committees of conference with a view to union were appointed, and on November 12, 1869, at Pittsburgh, Pa., reunion was consummated on "the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards." In connection with the movement a memorial fund was raised, which amounted to \$7,883,983. Since 1870 the church has made steady progress along all lines, and its harmony has been seriously threatened only by the controversy (1891-94) as to the sources of authority in religion and the authority and credibility of the Scriptures, a controversy which, after the trials of Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Henry P. Smith, terminated in the adoption by the General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1899, of a unanimous deliverance affirming the loyalty of the church to its historic views on these subjects. In the year 1903 a movement for the revision of the Confession of Faith came to a successful close. This year was also noteworthy for the beginnings of the movement for union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

This union was brought about in 1906 (although a minority refused to accept it and retained the old name and constitution), and was the third effected on the basis of the Standards, the others being the reunions of 1758 and 1869. In 1906 a Book of Common Worship was prepared and approved by the General Assembly for voluntary use. In 1907 the Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States holding the Presbyterian system was organized, bringing into cooperative relations seven of the churches of the Presbyterian family in the country.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church united with this denomination in 1920. This union brought an accession of 5 synods with 10 presbyteries into the church. In general, these synods preserve their identity by retention of the word "Welsh" as part of their name.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has been identified with every movement for interdenominational fellowship and church union. It was an important factor in 1905 and 1908 in the preliminary arrangements for, and the organization of, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and has been an active participant in the World Conferences on Faith and Order held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1927 and at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1937; and the World Conferences on Life and Work held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1925 and at Oxford, England, in 1937. It is now engaged in cooperation with Christian bodies all over the earth in organizing a World Council of Churches.

The following permanent agencies were established in the opening years of the twentieth century: The committee on vacancy and supply, having charge of the location of unemployed ministers and the supply of vacant churches; the ministerial sustentation fund, making provision for pensions for ministers who prefer

³ See Presbyterian Church in the United States, p. 63.

to contribute to their own support in old age, which was established in 1906 and combined in 1912 with the board of relief; and the permanent committee on evangelism organized in 1901 and now included in the organization of the Board of National Missions. Two commissions connected with the General Assembly were also established, the executive commission, in 1908 (some years later, however, its name was changed to the General Council), to carry forward comprehensive church work in the intervals between the meetings of the General Assembly; and also, in 1907, the permanent judicial commission, a body in the nature of a supreme judicial court. In 1917 the General Assembly established the general board of education, into which have been merged the board of education, located in Philadelphia, and the college board, located in New York City.

A further and more complete consolidation and organization of the executive and benevolent work of the church was effected in 1923-25, when the office of the General Assembly, under the direction of the stated clerk, was organized in five departments, as follows: (1) Administration, embracing the routine, editorial, and financial duties of the office; (2) publicity, supplying authentic Presbyterian news to the press, syndicated calendars to the churches, etc.; (3) vacancy and supply, securing information concerning vacant churches, receiving and filing names of ministers without charge, or of those desiring change; (4) church cooperation and union, to which are committed the interests of the church as they relate to other ecclesiastical bodies; (5) historical research and conservation, now renamed the Department of History, which is the Presbyterian Historical Society taken over by the General Assembly to continue the fulfillment of its mission of gathering and preserving material connected with the establishment and growth of the Presbyterian churches.

Another outcome of this reorganization was the creation of the General Council, whose duties are defined as follows: "The General Council, subject to the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume and discharge the following duties: To supervise the spiritual and material interests of the boards of the church; to correspond with and advise the General Councils of presbyteries and synods; to prepare and submit annually to the General Assembly the budget for the permanent benevolent and missionary agencies of the church including self-supporting synods and presbyteries; to consider between annual meetings of the General Assembly cases of serious embarrassment or emergency concerning the benevolent and missionary work of the church, and to provide direct methods of relief; the coordination of the missionary and benevolent programs of the church, as proposed by its boards; the promotion of Christian benevolence and stewardship throughout the church; the cultivation of sound methods of church finance and the development in all congregations as well as presbyteries and synods of the highest possible spiritual efficiency."

Still another outcome of this reorganization was the reduction of the boards of the General Assembly to four, namely, the Board of National Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Christian Education, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, now renamed the Board of Pensions.

A notable thing in the history of the church is the great advance made in contributions for all purposes. In 1789 the total contributions of the church for missionary and charitable purposes were \$852. In 1936 these contributions were \$6,423,210, and the total of these gifts and also of contributions for congregational use for the fiscal year 1936 was \$36,801,474.

The Presbyterian Church has always maintained the rights of women in the church in connection with administrative affairs. Women members have ordinarily voted for pastors and other spiritual church officers. Women's missionary societies in local churches have been active in the support of both home and foreign missions for nearly 100 years, and have been organized on a national basis since 1870. The last step taken by the church in connection with the Christian service of women was the adoption of a provision in the form of government authorizing the election of women as ruling elders and deacons and also the setting apart of deaconesses in each of the churches, these officers being under the direction of the session.

The official publications of the church are the records of the General Assembly, 1706-16, of the General Synod, 1717-88, and of the General Assembly, 1789-1936, each in printed form. They are the most complete ecclesiastical records in the United States of America. Both the minutes of the General Assembly and the reports of the boards are now issued annually.

Another notable fact in connection with the church in all its history has been its loyalty to every interest for which the word "America" stands. Its fidelity and its devoted loyalty to the Government of the United States have been stalwart

in every emergency which has arisen in connection with the life and welfare of the American Republic. In connection with the war with Germany this loyalty was made manifest in the action of the General Assembly at Dallas, Tex., in May 1917. A commission was authorized and instructed to make to the United States formal offer of the services of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. For the carrying out of the work of this commission a large fund was raised and placed at the disposal of the executive committee.

The standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are twofold—the standards of doctrine and the standards of government, discipline, and worship. These last are contained in documents known as the "Form of Government," the "Book of Discipline," and the "Directory for Worship," and taken together form the constitution of the church. They were first adopted in 1788, and amendments and additions have been made from time to time, the Book of Discipline being entirely reconstructed in 1884 and extensively revised and rearranged in 1934.

DOCTRINE

The standards of doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. These were first adopted in 1729. In 1788 certain amendments to the Confession and Larger Catechism were approved by the General Synod, giving expression to the American doctrine of the independence of the church and of religious opinion from control by the state. In 1886 the clause forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister was stricken out, and in 1903 certain alterations were again made, and there were added two chapters, "Of the Holy Spirit," and "Of the Love of God and Missions." A declaratory statement was also adopted setting forth the universality of the gospel offer of salvation, declaring that sinners are condemned only on the ground of their sin, and affirming that all persons dying in infancy are elect and therefore saved. As a whole these standards are distinctly Calvinistic. They emphasize the sovereignty of God in Christ in the salvation of the individual; affirm that each believer's salvation is a part of the eternal divine plan; that salvation is not a reward for faith, but that both faith and salvation are gifts of God; that man is utterly unable to save himself; that regeneration is an act of God and of God alone; and that God enables those whom He regenerates to attain to their eternal salvation.

Discipline is defined in the Book of Discipline as "the exercise of that authority, and the application of that system of laws, which the Lord Jesus Christ has appointed in His church." In practice it is controlled by a policy of guidance and regulation, rather than one of restriction and punishment. Christian liberty is regarded as consistent with the wise administration of Christian law.

The Directory of Worship makes no restriction as to place or form. The church insists upon the supreme importance of the spiritual element, and leaves both ministers and people at full liberty to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. The sacraments are administered by ministers only, and ordinarily only ministers and licentiates are authorized to teach officially. A book of common worship was approved by the General Assembly in 1906 for optional use by pastors and congregations, and was revised in 1931.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is set forth in the Form of Government. It has as its two principal factors the ministers as representatives of Christ and the ruling elders as representatives of the people; and these two classes constitute the four judicatories which form the administrative system. These are the session, which governs the congregation; the presbytery, which governs a number of congregations within a limited geographic district; the synod, which governs the congregations within a larger geographic district; and the General Assembly, which is the supreme judicatory. All of these courts are vested with legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Applicants for church membership are examined by the session as to their Christian life and belief, but are not required to assent to the creed of the church. The usual form of baptism is sprinkling, both for infants and unbaptized adults on confession of faith, though in the latter case the form is optional. The invitation to the Lord's Supper is always general for all evangelical Christians.

The church officers include the pastor, ruling elders, and deacons; the ruling elders constituting the session with the pastor as presiding officer. The session has charge of the reception of members, the exercise of discipline, and supervision

of all the spiritual affairs of the congregation. The deacons have the care of the poor and are responsible to the session. Both elders and deacons are elected by the congregation. The property is usually held by trustees elected by the members in corporation meeting assembled. The pastor is elected at a meeting of the church members and supporters called by the session. Their action is presented to the presbytery having jurisdiction, and, if approved, is accepted by the pastor elect, who is then installed by the presbytery.

A presbytery is composed of not less than five ministers, together with an elder from each of the congregations within its district. Every minister is a member of some presbytery by virtue of his office. The elders are chosen by the sessions. The presbytery has power to receive, ordain, install, and judge ministers; to supervise the business which is common to all its congregations; to review session records; to hear and dispose of cases coming before it on complaint or appeal; and to have oversight of general denominational matters, subject to the authority of the General Assembly. The quorum of a presbytery is three ministers; it meets at its own appointment, and elects its own moderator and clerks.

A synod is composed either of all the ministers in its district, together with an elder from each congregation; or of an equal number of ministers and elders elected by the presbyteries of the synod, in accordance with a basis of representation duly adopted. The synod has power to review the records of its presbyteries, to hear and dispose of complaints and appeals, to erect new presbyteries subject to the authority of the General Assembly, to supervise within its bounds the administration of denominational matters, and in general to care for its ministers and churches. The quorum of the synod is seven ministers, of whom not more than three are to be from any one presbytery. Its meetings are held on its own appointment, and, as a rule, but once a year, and it elects its own moderator and clerk.

The General Assembly is the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church. It is composed of equal delegations of commissioners, both ministers and ruling elders from each presbytery, in the following proportions: "Each presbytery consisting of not more than 24 ministers shall send 1 minister and 1 elder, and each presbytery consisting of more than 24 ministers shall send 1 minister and 1 elder for each additional 24 ministers or for each additional fractional number of ministers not less than 12."

Its officers are a moderator and stated clerk who is the chief executive officer of the church. The term of the clerk is limited to 5 years, reelection permitted, with retirement compulsory at the age of 70; while the moderator serves for 1 year and is the unofficial representative of the church between meetings of the assembly. The General Assembly decides all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, erects new synods, appoints the various boards and commissions, receives and issues all appeals, etc. Its decision is final, except in matters involving the amendment of the constitution of the church. It meets annually on the third, fourth, or fifth Thursday in May or the first Thursday in June.

The presbytery, synod, and General Assembly have power to appoint judicial commissions. A permanent judicial commission has been provided for in the constitution for the General Assembly. Judicial cases not affecting the doctrine or constitution of the church terminate with the synod as the final court of appeal; all others terminate with the General Assembly.

WORK

The general activities of the church are under the care of the General Assembly, which acts usually through the office of the General Assembly and the boards, although in some cases through special committees. The members of the boards and special committees are chosen by the assembly, elect their own officers, and report annually to the assembly. Special cooperating committees are appointed by synods and presbyteries for work within their own bounds. These general boards and agencies of the church, once nearly a score in number, by a process of consolidation and reorganization consummated in 1923, were reduced to the four previously mentioned, namely, the Board of National Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Christian Education, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, now the Board of Pensions.

Missionary work among the American Indians and in the new settlements was begun about the middle of the seventeenth century with the financial support of the Presbyterian churches of Great Britain. The beginning of the missionary and benevolent agencies of the denomination was in the eighteenth century. The work of National Missions (first called Domestic Missions and later Home Missions) was begun by the General Presbytery as early as 1707. The General

Synod in 1717 took steps to establish a "fund for pious uses," the intent of which was missionary. The General Assembly at its first meeting in 1789 assumed the oversight of this work. Work was carried on by committees appointed from time to time, but until the end of the century there was little systematic work done. The formal inauguration of national missions may be dated from the appointment in 1802 of the first Standing Committee of Missions, which in 1816 became the Board of Missions, later known as the Board of Domestic Missions. American Indian missions were conducted with Presbyterian support through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions organized in 1810, the United Foreign Mission Society organized in 1817, the Western Foreign Mission Society organized in 1831, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions organized in 1837. The latter agency continued to conduct some Indian work until 1893, when it was transferred to the Board of Home Missions. The general home mission work of the church was conducted in part through the United Domestic Missionary Society, organized in 1822, and its successor the American Home Missionary Society, organized in 1826; the latter continued the agency of the New School Assembly until 1861, when a Committee of Home Missions was organized. The work of Publication and Sabbath School Missions was initiated in 1838, of Church Erection in 1844, and the work for freedmen in 1864. The reunited church in 1820 organized a Board of Home Missions, a Board of the Church Erection Fund, a Board of Publication, reorganized as the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work in 1887, a Committee of Missions for Freedmen, reorganized as the Board of Missions for Freedmen in 1882. A Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, organized in 1878, became the Woman's Board of Home Missions in 1897, operating as part of the Board of Home Missions and becoming a separate corporation in 1914. The Committee on Evangelism was organized in 1901 and a Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains in 1915. The work of these various agencies, together with the work conducted by a number of independent and self-supporting synods and presbyteries was combined in the Board of National Missions, incorporated in April 1923.

The work of the board is indicated by the following figures for its operations in 1936:

Mission Enterprises

Organized churches.....	2, 835
Unorganized preaching stations.....	600
Neighborhood and community houses.....	121
Mission Sunday schools.....	3, 441
Training schools and seminaries.....	6
Boarding schools.....	27
Day schools.....	42
Public or Government schools in which a worker is maintained.....	12
Hospitals.....	18
Dispensaries and clinics.....	18
Other enterprises.....	127
Total.....	7, 247
Ministers of churches.....	1, 931
Sunday school missionaries.....	122
Colporteurs.....	33
Other itinerant missionaries.....	38
Community workers.....	253
Teachers.....	486
Chaplains.....	1
Doctors.....	19
Nurses.....	64
Evangelists.....	24
Executive and field staff (exclusive of headquarters staff)....	71
Other workers.....	226
Total.....	3, 268

The field of the Board of National Missions is continental United States, Alaska, and the West Indies. The board aids feeble churches in the support of pastors, establishes and maintains mission Sunday schools, provides missionaries and evangelists in various schools, hospitals, and community stations, for new

and destitute regions, and for the foreign population and other exceptional classes—Indians, Alaskans, Negroes, Mormons, Mexicans, Orientals in the United States, mountaineers, and the people of the West Indies; assists congregations in securing church edifices, manses, and other equipment with grants or loans of money, with architectural assistance, and with help in the conduct of financial campaigns; cooperates with churches and presbyteries in the work of evangelism, and provides technical assistance in the development of programs of church work.

The gross expenditures of the year, including the expenditures of synods and presbyteries conducting their work separate from the board, were \$2,539,278. The total receipts for current work were \$2,547,473. The board holds invested funds and other income-producing properties and assets to the total value of \$34,756,386. The board owns properties used for mission purposes valued at \$11,267,799.

Approximately one-third of all Presbyterian churches and two-fifths of all Presbyterian Sunday schools are aided or maintained from National Missions funds.

The main phases of the board's missionary work may be summarized as follows:

POPULATION	NUMBER ENTERPRISES							NUMBER MISSIONARIES						
	Churches and preaching stations	Neighborhood houses	Mission Sunday schools	Schools	Medical stations	Other	Total	Pastors	S. S. missionaries and colporteurs	Community workers	Teachers	Doctors and nurses	Other	Total
Southern Mountains.....	102	13	581	7	7	2	712	39	26	14	63	8	28	178
Inter-Mountain.....	24	3	68	1			96	19	2	4	18	1	4	48
Migrant.....	144		54				198						5	5
Indian.....	188	6	15	6	1	11	227	93	4	11	25	12	50	195
Negro.....	386	16	396	22	2	2	824	244	18	21	240	2	3	528
C. T. and I.....	131	17	4				152	120	14	30			4	168
Spanish-speaking.....	108	18	24	8	8	5	171	48	1	27	39	8	33	156
Oriental.....	42	1	17	10		3	73	25		6	26	1	7	65
Jewish Evangelical.....	1	7				3	11	1		21			2	24
Other city fields.....	605	37	9	3	3	8	665	439	9	111	8		52	619
Other territorial and city fields.....	1,400	18	1,706			6	3,130	891	99	37			36	1,063
Extra territorial:														
Alaska.....	27		16	1	1	1	46	18	1	3	9	6	21	58
West Indies.....	192	2	271	16	4		485	59	2	11	73	47	63	255
Total.....	3,350	138	3,161	74	26	41	6,790	1,996	176	296	501	85	308	3,362
Net total (eliminating duplications).....							6,692							3,326

In addition to the above, this board, cooperating with 2 other denominations through the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo, maintains 6 mission centers with a staff of 14 workers.

It also cooperates with Presbyterian chaplains in the United States Army and in the United States Navy.

Besides these projects, in special areas or for special populations, the board in cooperation with synods and presbyteries assists in the maintenance of churches and stations, largely English speaking, in approximately 2,500 city, town, or open-country communities.

Special lines of work other than the conduct of mission enterprises as above noted include the following:

Congregations are aided to secure properties with either grants or loans; churches are assisted in building-fund campaigns, raising locally, for new buildings. Architectural assistance, ranging from suggestive sketches to complete operating plans, was given on building projects, in addition to which the bureau of architecture passed on the plans of all churches applying for financial aid. The division of evangelism cooperated in the conduct of presbytery-wide evangelistic campaigns, synodical conferences on evangelism, and evangelistic services in Presbyterian colleges. A field organization was maintained with executives in practically every

synod and major presbytery. This field staff, with the assistance of the staff of Sunday school missionaries, has oversight of the work of aided churches and, in addition, cooperates with the church at large in promotion and development of programs of work.

The earliest organized foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian churches was carried on in connection with the Congregational churches, through the American Board of Foreign Missions, organized in 1810. As there grew up a desire for specific denominational work, missionaries were sent in 1833 by the Western Foreign Missionary Society, located at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Calcutta, India. After the separation between the Old School and New School, the Old School Mission Board extended its work into Siam and China, the New School continuing to act through the American Board. With the reunion of the two branches in 1870 certain missions of the American Board were handed over to the Presbyterian organization, and since then the Board of Foreign Missions of the united church has greatly developed its work. For many years seven women's organizations gave splendid service as auxiliary to the board.

In 1923 by order of the General Assembly, the Assembly's Board and the Women's Board were consolidated, absorbing the 7 women's societies in the new organization and increasing the board's membership to 43, 17 of whom are ministers, 10 ruling elders, and 16 women, placing women in official position on committees and in treasury and secretarial offices having responsibilities similar to those of the men.

In 1936 the church carried on 25 missions—7 in China, 3 in India, 2 in Brazil, and 1 each in Iran (Persia), Africa, Chosen (Korea), Japan, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, Philippines, Siam, Syria, and the United Mission in Mesopotamia.

Until recently this board had charge also of the work among the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in the United States, but in 1922 this work was transferred to the Board of National Missions.

The report for 1936 shows 156 stations and 2,584 outstations; 1,305 missionaries, including 343 ordained men, 106 medical missionaries (of whom 33 are women), and 316 single women; 8,058 native workers, including 723 ordained ministers, and 5,185 unordained men, 146 doctors, and 446 nurses; and there were 357 churches with 75,923 communicants, and 73,413 catechumens.

Great emphasis has always been placed upon education, and such colleges as Forman Christian College at Lahore, and Ewing Christian College at Allahabad, India; Bangkok Christian College, Siam; Silliman Institute, Philippines; Shantung and Nanking Universities, China; and some others are directly connected with although not all entirely under the control of the Presbyterian Missions.

In 1936 there were under the care of the board 2,132 schools of all grades, with 112,535 pupils. Included in this number are 23 higher educational institutions, colleges, and theological seminaries, with 1,303 men and 492 women students.

In close connection with the educational work is that of publication, the extent of which is illustrated by the fact that 7 printing plants issued during the year 38,033,376 pages of general literature.

Medical work has been carried on in nearly all the countries occupied, particularly in Asiatic lands, and the report shows 72 hospitals, and 126 dispensaries, in which 394,417 patients were treated during the year.

In regard to property on the foreign field, the board estimates the value of its buildings and land at \$14,211,678. The total endowment funds amount to \$14,593,143, and the amount contributed in the United States, according to the 1936 report for the foreign work, was \$1,984,021. In addition there was income, from invested funds, of \$380,023, and legacies amounting to \$484,379, making a grand total of \$2,872,474. The amount contributed on the field from native sources during the year was \$1,838,960.

The organized educational work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America had its beginning in 1726, in the now historic "Tennent's Log College," located a few miles northeast of Philadelphia. In this primitive building, 23 feet square and but 2 stories high, were laid the scholastic foundations of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University, and the Princeton Theological Seminary.

A few years later, in the year 1746, "Old Nassau Hall" was chartered, though the present building, located at Princeton, N. J., was not erected until 1758. Under the distinguished presidency of Dr. John Witherspoon, the only minister who signed the Declaration of Independence, this institution received great

impetus; and from that time the educational work of the church went forward rapidly. Today (1937) the church reports, in the field of the higher education, 53 active Christian colleges and 13 theological seminaries, scattered over the country from ocean to ocean, including the Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico, located at Rio Pedras.

The above colleges have total assets, in buildings, endowments, and equipment, of \$94,941,210, and a total annual income of \$8,500,000. These figures do not include institutions like Princeton University, which have a more or less independent existence and are not officially under the direct authority and control of the church as such. The several faculties consist of 1,782 professors and teachers, with a net total of 22,360 students, which total is almost equally divided between men and women. The whole number of graduates is 92,118.

The 13 theological seminaries of the church reported (1936) 79 professors, 4 associate professors, with 28 instructors, 17 lecturers, and others. There were 790 students enrolled during the year, of whom 220 were graduated, 207 of these receiving degrees. The seminary libraries contain 448,107 volumes; and their total assets amount to \$18,780,809. Annual income was \$708,078; current disbursements, \$718,021; expended for permanent equipment, \$391; additional permanent endowment, \$195,608.

The first Board of Education was authorized in 1819. In 1923 it was reorganized and consolidated with the Board of Sunday School Work (authorized 1839), the Board of Publication (organized 1847), the Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare (organized 1880), the Board of College Aid (organized 1883), the Permanent Committee on Sabbath Observance (organized 1888), the Department of University Work (organized 1900), the Permanent Committee on Men's Work (organized 1912), and the Department of Special College Campaigns (organized 1919). Thus the entire authorized educational system of the church is now consolidated in the Board of Christian Education, which was constituted, as stated, in 1923.

In addition to the colleges and seminaries mentioned, the Board of Christian Education represents and supervises in a nationalized program the Sunday school work of the church, children's work, girls' work, boys' work, young people's work, leadership training, schools for Christian workers, standard training schools, and certain schools of methods, summer conferences, daily vacation Bible schools, weekday church schools, and organized men's work, including clubs, brotherhoods, and Bible classes.

In this wide field there are, first of all, 9,073 Sunday schools with 1,517,551 members enrolled, and several hundred thousand members not regularly reported; the board publishes 32 Sunday school lesson helps, with an aggregate annual circulation of 15,000,000 copies. This figure does not include its 4 illustrated periodicals, with a total annual circulation of 35,000,000 copies.

The Board of Christian Education is also directly responsible for weekday church schools, in all the States and the District of Columbia, with at least 100,000 pupils enrolled; 3,333 daily vacation Bible schools with an enrollment of 212,890; 38 standard training schools; 108 young people's summer conferences, with an attendance of 12,176; and 2 advanced schools for Christian workers. Under its Department of Missionary Education it reports 14,284 mission study classes with 366,485 members; and its men's work department reports 1,305 brotherhoods or clubs, with a membership of 65,350 in 4,500 churches; 3,477 organized men's Bible classes have an enrollment of 81,880.

The board maintains university pastors, and many special buildings (like Westminster Hall at the Ohio State University), in 51 such institutions, including 7 agricultural colleges, 1 school of mines, 2 teachers' colleges, 1 technical school, and the United States Naval Academy. To this work it contributed \$90,826 during 1935-36. There were enrolled in these institutions, during the same year 29,328 Presbyterian students.

In addition to the above disbursements, the student aid department of the board contributed \$50,627 toward the annual support of students for the ministry and other fields of Christian work, to 515 students, an average, per student, of almost \$100.

The publication department of the Board of Christian Education issued many new publications during 1935-36, and did a total business of \$1,244,559. The general treasury of the board reported receipts of \$794,330 and disbursements of \$794,330.

The board consists of 40 members—16 ministers, 12 laymen, and 12 women. Its chief administrative officer is a general secretary, whose staff, in several divisions and departments, consists of 43 members. In addition to these it has scattered over the country, from Boston to San Francisco and from Chicago to Dallas, Tex., 21 field workers.

It is an interesting fact that the earliest organized effort of the Presbyterian Church was the establishment in the year 1717 of the so-called "fund for pious uses." Two of these "uses" had to do with pensions and in that way the Presbyterian Church definitely established its policy of caring for its aged and disabled servants by means of a pension system. Since that date to the present year pensions have been paid in unbroken succession.

In 1906 the Sustentation Department was established, which in 1912 was merged with the so-called Board of Relief, and this later became the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation. In 1927 the resources of this board had increased to \$12,209,363 and the Layman's Committee was busily engaged in raising a sum of \$15,000,000 to make possible the operation of the new service pension plan. The board (under direction from the General Assembly) changed its title to the Board of Pensions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and a new era of modern and scientific pension work began. In 1936 the endowment and pension reserve funds totaled \$39,880,679, and pension payments to beneficiaries amounted to \$2,039,671.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination is composed of adult communicants who have united with the local churches upon repentance and confession of faith, and the expressed desire to live a Christian life. Baptized children are also included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	699	122	577	17.5	82.5
Members , number.....	49,975	14,167	35,808	28.3	71.7
Average membership per church.....	71	116	62		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	20,029	5,897	14,132	29.4	70.6
Female.....	27,934	8,175	19,759	29.3	70.7
Sex not reported.....	2,012	95	1,917	4.7	95.3
Males per 100 females.....	71.7	72.1	71.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,813	1,269	1,544	45.1	54.9
13 years and over.....	44,855	12,637	32,218	28.2	71.8
Age not reported.....	2,307	261	2,046	11.3	88.7
Percent under 13 years ²	5.9	9.1	4.6		
Church edifices , number.....	633	111	522	17.5	82.5
Value—number reporting.....	617	109	508	17.7	82.3
Amount reported.....	\$2,160,676	\$1,068,571	\$1,092,105	49.5	50.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,108,426	\$1,062,646	\$1,045,780	50.4	49.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$52,250	\$5,925	\$46,325	11.3	88.7
Average value per church.....	\$3,502	\$9,803	\$2,150		
Debt—number reporting.....	50	25	25		
Amount reported.....	\$119,200	\$93,122	\$26,078	78.1	21.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	423	63	360	14.9	85.1
Parsonages , number.....	105	39	66	37.1	62.9
Value—number reporting.....	105	39	66	37.1	62.9
Amount reported.....	\$215,505	\$109,150	\$106,355	50.6	49.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	651	118	533	18.1	81.9
Amount reported.....	\$376,524	\$183,207	\$193,317	48.7	51.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$175,779	\$78,268	\$97,511	44.5	55.5
All other salaries.....	\$19,123	\$11,624	\$7,499	60.8	39.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$41,396	\$16,570	\$24,826	40.0	60.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,847	\$23,746	\$8,101	74.6	25.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,592	\$28,336	\$18,256	60.8	39.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,676	\$3,519	\$6,157	36.4	63.6
Home missions.....	\$7,171	\$3,362	\$3,809	46.9	53.1
Foreign missions.....	\$12,616	\$6,741	\$5,875	53.4	46.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$16,761	\$6,514	\$10,247	38.9	61.1
All other purposes.....	\$15,563	\$4,527	\$11,036	29.1	70.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$578	\$1,553	\$363		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	569	106	463	18.6	81.4
Officers and teachers.....	5,567	1,444	4,123	25.9	74.1
Scholars.....	35,206	10,901	24,305	31.0	69.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	13	18	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	224	90	134	40.2	59.8
Scholars.....	1,586	657	929	41.4	58.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	18	6	12	-----	-----
Scholars.....	234	177	57	75.6	24.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	699	1,097	1,313	2,846
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-398	-216	-1,533	-----
Percent.....	-36.3	-16.5	-53.9	-----
Members, number.....	49,975	67,938	72,052	195,770
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-17,963	-4,114	-123,718	-----
Percent.....	-26.4	-5.7	-63.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	71	62	55	69
Church edifices, number.....	633	999	1,163	2,474
Value—number reporting.....	617	986	1,150	2,451
Amount reported.....	\$2,160,676	\$3,321,287	\$1,935,072	\$5,803,960
Average value per church.....	\$3,502	\$3,368	\$1,683	\$2,368
Debt—number reporting.....	50	72	81	157
Amount reported.....	\$119,200	\$117,096	\$69,455	\$208,876
Parsonages, number.....	105	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	105	132	103	436
Amount reported.....	\$215,505	\$334,935	\$149,500	\$658,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	651	961	1,009	-----
Amount reported.....	\$376,524	\$759,021	\$330,905	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$175,779	\$646,459	\$236,176	-----
All other salaries.....	\$19,123			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$41,396			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,847			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,592	\$106,145	\$42,548	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,676			
Home missions.....	\$7,171			
Foreign missions.....	\$12,616			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$16,761	\$6,417	\$52,181	-----
All other purposes.....	\$15,563			
Not classified.....	-----	\$790	\$328	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$578			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	569	765	903	1,817
Officers and teachers.....	5,567	6,233	6,618	15,596
Scholars.....	35,206	48,052	53,431	120,311

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents for each synod in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	699	122	577	49,975	14,167	35,808	20,029	27,934	2,012	71.7	569	5,567	35,206
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	---	1	58	---	58	22	36	---	(¹)	1	18	100
Indiana.....	10	1	9	796	250	546	315	456	25	69.1	8	96	578
Illinois.....	46	8	38	2,902	649	2,253	1,227	1,675	---	73.3	37	388	2,067
Michigan.....	1	1	---	181	181	---	79	102	---	77.5	1	28	108
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	---	1	100	---	100	40	60	---	(¹)	1	19	110
Missouri.....	61	9	52	3,447	924	2,523	1,388	1,943	116	71.4	47	504	2,778
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	4	---	4	327	---	327	142	185	---	76.8	3	26	170
Florida.....	3	2	1	273	231	42	90	183	---	49.2	3	39	318
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	110	14	96	9,434	2,216	7,218	3,496	4,931	1,007	70.9	85	750	5,066
Tennessee.....	235	44	191	19,556	6,628	12,928	7,977	11,023	556	72.4	196	1,973	13,473
Alabama.....	54	9	45	3,290	628	2,662	1,358	1,897	35	71.6	49	438	2,728
Mississippi.....	13	3	10	812	281	531	303	458	51	66.2	9	82	464
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	60	8	52	2,655	205	2,450	1,122	1,533	---	73.2	45	377	2,058
Louisiana.....	9	1	8	636	85	551	262	374	---	70.1	8	58	297
Oklahoma.....	26	3	23	1,240	243	997	507	733	---	69.2	22	193	1,116
Texas.....	59	14	45	3,821	1,227	2,594	1,523	2,076	222	73.4	49	503	3,197
PACIFIC:													
California.....	6	5	1	447	419	28	178	269	---	66.2	5	75	578

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	699	1, 097	1, 313	2, 846	49, 875	67, 933	72, 052	195, 770	2, 813	44, 855	2, 307	5.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania.....				60				8, 912				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1		1	23	58		22	2, 458	3	55		
Indiana.....	10	12	14	57	796	914	1, 146	6, 376	49	747		6.2
Illinois.....	46	60	69	193	2, 902	3, 568	3, 814	17, 208	148	2, 754		5.1
Michigan.....	1				181				1	180		.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	2	3	19	100	140	108	1, 190		100		
Missouri.....	61	108	176	379	3, 447	5, 452	7, 094	28, 637	145	2, 993	309	4.6
Nebraska.....				6				307				
Kansas.....				34				1, 937				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	4	4	6	10	327	318	246	599	45	282		13.8
Florida.....	3	4	2	4	273	260	124	126	13	260		4.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	110	151	157	205	9, 434	11, 677	11, 827	16, 916	467	7, 162	1, 805	6.1
Tennessee.....	235	378	398	536	19, 556	27, 791	27, 631	42, 464	1, 253	18, 188	115	6.4
Alabama.....	54	73	78	162	3, 290	4, 012	3, 578	8, 588	173	3, 117		5.3
Mississippi.....	13	29	42	119	812	1, 671	2, 275	5, 991	21	791		2.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	60	105	142	260	2, 655	4, 106	5, 400	11, 990	97	2, 558		3.7
Louisiana.....	9	13	17	27	636	801	585	1, 152	1	557	78	.2
Oklahoma.....	26	45	53	150	1, 240	1, 505	1, 642	4, 351	110	1, 130		8.9
Texas.....	59	108	145	540	3, 821	5, 333	6, 244	31, 598	242	3, 579		6.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....				4				718				
New Mexico.....			3				43					
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....				9				615				
Oregon.....				10				540				
California.....	6	5	7	36	447	340	273	2, 908	45	402		10.1
Other States ²				3				189				

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1906.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	699	633	617	\$2, 160, 676	50	\$119, 200	105	\$215, 505
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1 77, 300	2	4, 000	3	4, 500
Indiana.....	10	9	9					
Illinois.....	46	40	39	111, 900	1	450	4	6, 900
Michigan.....	1							
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:								
Iowa.....	1	1	1	2 197, 250	3	8, 300	5	6, 100
Missouri.....	61	56	55					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	4	4	4	8, 650	1	300	1	(³)
Florida.....	3	3	3	81, 000			2	(³)
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Kentucky.....	110	106	102	232, 570	4	1, 431	8	18, 300
Tennessee.....	235	222	216	970, 110	20	67, 826	43	103, 300
Alabama.....	54	47	45	113, 800	6	15, 109	8	20, 000
Mississippi.....	13	13	13	35, 550	1	3, 500	1	(³)
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:								
Arkansas.....	60	44	43	37, 900			3	4, 200
Louisiana.....	9	8	8	8, 150				
Oklahoma.....	26	20	20	24, 400	1	900	8	5, 755
Texas.....	59	56	55	222, 596	10	15, 184	17	30, 700
PACIFIC:								
California.....	6	3	3	39, 500	1	2, 200	2	(³)
Combinations.....								15, 750

¹ Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Indiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Iowa combined with figures for Missouri, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

³ Amount included in the figures shown on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	699	651	\$376,524	\$175,779	\$19,123	\$41,396	\$31,847
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	10	10	10,355	3,980	995	1,425	500
Illinois.....	46	41	18,648	9,545	783	3,329	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	61	52	21,498	10,776	1,454	2,281	765
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Georgia.....	4	3	1,305	620	150	300	-----
Florida.....	3	3	5,011	2,157	625	1,543	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	110	107	52,471	26,941	2,296	4,757	4,809
Tennessee.....	235	222	152,954	70,660	9,251	14,190	11,911
Alabama.....	54	48	21,409	10,347	736	2,284	1,608
Mississippi.....	13	13	7,050	2,860	20	932	25
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	60	57	9,355	5,798	148	909	-----
Louisiana.....	9	8	1,666	925	26	445	-----
Oklahoma.....	26	22	7,875	3,747	521	1,127	200
Texas.....	59	56	52,890	20,269	1,246	7,114	11,457
PACIFIC:							
California.....	6	6	9,047	3,974	800	500	400
Other States.....	3	13	4,990	3,180	72	260	172

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$46,592	\$9,876	\$7,171	\$12,616	\$16,761	\$15,563
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1,130	482	324	543	394	582
Illinois.....	1,374	335	418	413	749	1,702
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	3,521	260	499	229	1,077	636
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Georgia.....	75	60	40	60	-----	-----
Florida.....	293	90	96	93	99	15
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	4,661	1,615	619	1,858	1,876	3,039
Tennessee.....	19,507	4,544	2,790	6,454	7,860	5,787
Alabama.....	3,810	327	534	724	562	468
Mississippi.....	2,520	35	14	43	545	56
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	393	247	188	224	587	861
Louisiana.....	75	35	62	1	52	45
Oklahoma.....	749	191	268	293	314	465
Texas.....	5,610	955	1,057	1,338	2,236	1,608
PACIFIC:						
California.....	2,150	375	232	175	292	149
Other States.....	715	125	30	168	118	150

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Iowa, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	699	49,975	617	\$2,180,676	50	\$119,200	651	\$376,524	569	\$35,208
Alabama-Mississippi Synod:										
Birmingham.....	9	720	8	53,100	2	11,400	9	10,980	9	566
Florida.....	3	273	3	81,000			3	5,011	3	318
Gadsden.....	6	469	6	11,500	1	1,700	5	3,121	5	376
McGready.....	14	752	12	14,500	1	25	13	2,655	13	744
Mississippi.....	3	203	3	2,500			3	680	1	40
New Hope.....	13	825	13	36,850	1	3,500	13	7,374	11	512
Robert Donnell.....	11	581	5	19,100	1	1,946	7	1,805	9	443
Springville.....	11	552	11	11,800	1	38	11	1,844	10	511
Arkansas Synod:										
Bartholomew.....	4	244	2	19,400			4	727	2	124
Ewing.....	13	473	7				11	1,449	11	439
Little Rock Burrow.....	7	291	5				7	1,764	4	290
Mound Prairie.....	10	438	8				9	1,219	7	169
Porter.....	12	634	8	8,500			12	2,011	11	550
White River.....	13	563	12	11,800			13	2,135	10	486
East Tennessee Synod:										
Chattanooga.....	20	2,377	18	80,410	4	5,650	16	20,445	17	1,310
East Tennessee.....	10	789	9	41,000	1	5,000	10	8,863	9	739
Knoxville.....	9	556	8	21,900			9	4,301	9	734
Illinois Synod:										
Ewing-McLin.....	17	1,010	13	53,450			15	5,230	14	712
Foster.....	12	570	9	18,050			10	4,834	9	517
Illinois.....	9	700	9	18,700	1	450	8	3,465	6	325
Indiana.....	12	1,035	10	77,300	2	4,000	12	13,730	10	786
Lincoln-Decatur.....	8	622	8	21,700			8	5,119	8	513
Indianola Synod:										
Cherokee.....	4	253	3	8,000	1	900	4	3,559	4	284
Chickasaw.....	5	246	4	5,900			4	1,358	4	205
Choctaw.....	13	278	9	4,250			10	1,037	10	295
Greer.....	4	463	4	6,250			4	1,921	4	332
Kentucky Synod:										
Cumberland.....	19	1,464	17	20,650			18	6,620	13	704
Leitchfield.....	27	1,325	25	35,750			27	5,327	19	731
Logan.....	13	746	12	28,270			13	6,762	11	557
Mayfield.....	21	2,817	19	37,800	1	1,000	20	13,452	17	1,431
Owensboro.....	7	818	7	40,000	1	258	7	7,224	6	434
Princeton.....	22	2,141	21	63,100	2	173	21	11,026	18	1,086
Missouri Synod:										
Lexington.....	12	773	10	69,700	2	8,200	11	7,672	8	500
McGee.....	5	353	5	18,200			5	3,130	5	324
New Lebanon.....	6	488	6	18,500			5	4,478	5	396
Ozark.....	9	412	9	11,550	1	100	9	1,217	7	379
Platte.....	7	375	7	10,700			6	1,072	6	271
Springfield.....	11	810	10	59,500			11	4,753	10	740
West Plains.....	9	233	6	4,600			4	490	4	138
West Prairie.....	4	115	4	5,000			3	351	3	140
Tennessee Synod:										
Clarksville.....	20	1,556	18	40,900			19	5,582	15	774
Cookeville.....	16	946	15	22,800			15	5,090	11	470
Elk.....	28	2,034	25	73,400			25	9,251	20	1,154
Lebanon.....	21	2,258	21	155,300	5	28,000	20	30,303	19	1,963
McMinnville.....	11	550	8	11,200			10	2,008	9	380
Richland.....	26	1,647	25	74,515	2	750	25	11,536	24	1,397
Texas Synod:										
Amarillo.....	5	222	4	9,325			5	5,746	5	223
Austin.....	9	491	7	13,100			6	3,533	6	313
California.....	6	447	3	39,500	1	2,200	6	9,047	5	578
Corsicana.....	7	496	7	26,000			7	4,519	7	348
Dallas.....	11	767	10	40,946	5	10,894	11	7,079	8	615
Gregory.....	8	364	8	33,675	1	675	8	3,354	7	325
Louisiana.....	9	636	8	8,150			8	1,666	8	297
McAdow.....	19	1,481	19	99,550	4	3,615	19	28,659	16	1,373
West Tennessee Synod:										
Hopewell.....	23	2,062	21	92,300	4	8,060	22	9,793	19	1,142
Madison.....	17	1,197	16	69,850	1	41	16	11,702	11	783
Memphis.....	11	909	11	73,175	1	4,000	11	14,819	11	888
Obion.....	28	3,122	26	229,010	3	16,625	28	22,626	26	2,032

¹ Amount for Bartholomew Presbytery combined with figures for Ewing Presbytery, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The opening years of the nineteenth century witnessed a remarkable religious awakening in various parts of the United States. Revivals were numerous and in certain sections were accompanied by strange "bodily exercises." The leader of the revival in the "Cumberland country" in Kentucky and Tennessee was Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian minister, and a member of the Synod of Kentucky. He and other ministers conducting the services felt constrained to call the attention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to the peculiar manifestations. The assembly, in reply, recognizing that, although the movement had been accompanied by "extraordinary effects on the body," it had accomplished great good, admonished those in charge of the work of the danger of excesses, and expressed the opinion that these effects may be in a considerable degree produced by natural causes. As the revival work progressed, these physical manifestations became so marked as to create an unfavorable reaction, and some Presbyterian ministers set themselves against the entire movement. Others favored it, on the ground that various communities in which it was carried on were indeed transformed. The division in sentiment resulted finally in two distinct parties, revival and antirevival, the one inclined to regard the bodily exercises as a sign of divine approval, the other unable to see any good in the work because of the extravagances.

At the first meeting of the Synod of Kentucky in 1802 the southwestern portion of the Presbytery of Transylvania, including the Cumberland country, was constituted the Presbytery of Cumberland. As the revival, which had started in the Transylvania Presbytery, spread to the various small settlements in this section, the demand for ministers became greater than the supply, and the revival party, which controlled the new presbytery, believed that the emergency, as well as precedent, justified them in introducing into the ministry men who had not had the usual academic and theological training. A few such were inducted into the ministry, and others were set apart as "exhorters." In addition to this, those thus inducted into the ministry were permitted, if they so desired, to adopt the Westminster Confession "as far as they deemed it agreeable to the Word of God," the reservation having special reference to "the idea of fatality, which," as they later expressed it, "seems to be taught under the mysterious doctrine of predestination."

The antirevival party objected both to the admission into the ministry of men who were not up to the usual literary and theological standard and to the permission of this reservation in regard to doctrine; they took the whole matter to the Synod of Kentucky, which in 1805 appointed a commission to confer with the members of the Cumberland Presbytery and adjudicate on their presbyterial proceedings. The commission met in December 1805 assumed full synodical power, against the protest of the revival party, and reached the conclusion, in reference to the men who had been inducted into the ministry by the Presbytery of Cumberland, that the majority of them were "not only illiterate, but erroneous in sentiment"; and solemnly prohibited them "from exhorting, preaching, and administering ordinances in consequence of any authority which they have obtained from the Cumberland Presbytery, until they submit to our jurisdiction, and undergo the requisite examination."

Rev. James McGready, Rev. Samuel McAdow, and three others were also cited to appear at the next meeting of the synod. The synod in 1806 sanctioned the proceedings of the commission, dissolved the Presbytery of Cumberland, attached its members to the Presbytery of Transylvania, and directed that body to deal with "the recusant members." In May 1809 the General Assembly confirmed the action of the synod.

Meanwhile the revival party formed a council for the special care of the weak churches and preaching centers, over 30 in number, which were in sympathy with them. On receipt of news of the assembly's action, at a meeting of this council in October 1809 the formation of an independent presbytery was strongly urged. This, however, was impracticable, as the elders, who made up the great majority of the council, could not participate in such an organization, and of the ministers only two favored the action, whereas at least three were necessary to

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. D. W. Fooks, stated clerk, General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

the constitution of a new presbytery. Rev. James McGready, the leader of the revival, and generally looked upon as the father of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, never favored it and never identified himself with the independent body. Others also had withdrawn from the council, and it was finally decided to adjourn to March 20, 1810, after which meeting every member would be free to act as he pleased, unless in the meantime a way should be found to constitute an independent presbytery. This was accomplished, and on February 4, 1810, an independent presbytery was constituted by Rev. Finis Ewing, Rev. Samuel King, and Rev. Samuel McAdow, at the home of the latter in Dickson County, Tenn. The name of the dissolved presbytery, Cumberland, was adopted, a licentiate, Mr. McLean, was ordained, and a compact allowing reservation in creed subscription was entered into.

At the adjourned meeting of the council nearly all the churches in the Cumberland country adhered to the new presbytery, but they were weak, and at most could not have represented more than a few hundred members. While the new movement was launched as an independent presbytery, the wish and hope of those connected with it was not that it should become a separate denomination, but that it might be reunited with the Synod of Kentucky. The organization, however, grew rapidly, and in the course of a few years it became apparent that a new denomination had entered upon its career. At first it was referred to as "the members of the Cumberland Presbytery." As the denominational idea became more apparent, it was called the "Cumberland Presbyterian," the next step being to call it the "Cumberland Presbyterian Church."

In October 1813 the Presbytery of Cumberland, or General Presbytery, was divided into three presbyteries, and a general synod was constituted. This continued to be the supreme judicatory until 1828, when there was a reorganization. In place of the general synod, four synods were constituted and a general assembly, which met in 1829. At this time there were 18 presbyteries, representing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama. By 1853 the church had 20 synods, 79 presbyteries, and 1,250 churches with a membership estimated at 100,000. The first fairly accurate statistics were gathered in 1875, and showed 2,158 churches, 1,232 ministers, 98,242 communicants, and congregational property valued at \$2,069,000.

The fact that the strength of the church was in the border States made it inevitable that the slavery question should become prominent. During the discussions preceding the Civil War, the assembly took the position that the church of God is a spiritual body whose jurisdiction extends only to matters of faith and morals and has no power to legislate upon subjects upon which Christ and His apostles did not legislate. During the war commissioners from the southern presbyteries did not meet with the General Assembly, and that body in 1864 adopted strong resolutions against disunion. After the war the southern members again attended, and, being in the majority, rescinded these resolutions. For a time it seemed as if division was inevitable; it was, however, averted, and the church remained one. Then came the question of the Negro churches, resulting in a mutual agreement for the establishment of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as affording to the Negroes the opportunities they needed most for church development.²

There have been various propositions for union with other churches—the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The chief cause of failure, in the last instance, seems to have been the divergence between the two bodies in regard to the doctrine of the "perseverance of believers," the Cumberland Assembly being unwilling to accept the full Arminian position taken by the Methodist Protestant Church.

When the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America had completed its revision of the Confession of Faith and had taken essentially the position called for by the Cumberland Church in its early history, the question arose again of the union of the two bodies, and in 1903 both General Assemblies appointed committees on fraternity and union. These held a joint meeting and formulated a basis of union which was approved by the General Assemblies in 1904 and was ratified by a majority of the presbyteries of each body in the succeeding year, when the General Assemblies took action for the organic union of the two churches. Meanwhile considerable opposition had arisen in the Cumberland Church, and a protest had been filed against the constitutionality of the assembly's action.

² See Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 45.

The civil court, to which the matter was referred, held that action to be legal; and when it became evident that it would be carried through, another movement was started by the opposition in the Cumberland Church, "to enjoin the General Assembly * * * from taking the final steps to merge, or unite, or consolidate the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The court refused the injunction and the General Assembly, by a vote of 162 to 105, approved the report and "adjourned sine die as a separate assembly, to meet in and as a part of the One Hundred and Nineteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The opposition then filed a protest, and determined to "continue and perpetuate the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as same was constituted and organized on May 17, 1906," and declared itself "to be the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the repository of its established faith, the owners of its property, and the protectors of its trust." It held that all offices had been vacated, appointed men to fill the vacancies in the boards, rescinded "the action and announcements" of the General Assembly, and adjourned to meet in Dickson County, Tenn., the birthplace of the denomination. Suits were brought in a number of courts with regard to church property, with varying results.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is essentially Calvinistic of the more moderate type; that is, it has uniformly protested against the doctrine of reprobation, but recognizes fully the sovereignty of God and the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. The Westminster Confession continued to be the creed of the church until 1814, when a revision was made which was designed to be a popular statement of doctrine emphasizing human responsibility, and this was again revised along much the same lines in 1883.

From various causes many have joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church who were inclined to Arminian statements of doctrine. The result has been that a party has developed within the church which claims that Cumberland Presbyterianism is really the *via media* between Calvinism and Arminianism. While this has not found expression in definite statements of creed, it has modified very materially the position of many churches and even presbyteries, and a considerable part of the opposition to the union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America appears to have been occasioned by the presence of this element, which looked upon the revision of the Westminster Confession by that church as less thorough and complete than was claimed for it by its advocates.

So far as church membership is concerned, no subscription to the confession is required. Those who are ordained to the ministry, eldership, and diaconate, however, are required to subscribe to the Confession of Faith.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has always been thoroughly presbyterian,³ its government being exercised by the various courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly. The principle of delegated authority is supreme, and the conditions of church membership include a pledge to abide by and support the rules and regulations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A movement toward emphasizing the share of the local church in the general polity of the denomination was started but never carried through. In worship the church is nonliturgical, the sermon being made the chief feature.

WORK

The organized agency through which the missionary activities, both home and foreign, are carried on, is the Board of Missions and Church Erection and the Woman's Board of Missions.

The home fields occupied in missionary work are mainly in the South, the Southwest, and the far West. For a number of years attention was specially directed to establishing churches in cities. These have generally become self-supporting in a period of from 5 to 10 years, and many of the strongest churches in the denomination were established by this means. Up to 1936 about \$2,140,000 had been expended by the denomination at large in the interest of home missionary work, not including amounts raised in mission stations for their own work, or

³ See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1.

amounts raised by presbyteries for purely presbyterial purposes. Accurate records of all these amounts, it is stated, would show an aggregate of about \$2,000,000. The report for 1936 shows about 100 persons employed in home missionary work, about 102 churches aided, and contributions to the amount of about \$28,000.

The foreign missionary work included, in early days, work among the American Indians in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), and later missionaries were sent to Africa and Turkey. During the Civil War these were recalled, but after the war was over interest in foreign missions revived, and contributions were made through the American Board, until missions were planted in Japan, China, and Mexico.

The report for 1936 shows 11 stations occupied in China and 1 among Chinese on the coast; 1 American missionary and 30 native helpers; 12 organized churches, with about 2,800 members; and 12 schools with 1,400 pupils. The value of mission property in the foreign field is estimated at about \$428,200. The total contributions for the year for all mission points amounted to about \$34,000.

Since 1926 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has opened up foreign mission work in Colombia, South America, and there are now about 22 stations where worship is held in Colombia, with 6 missionaries and 30 natives helping. There are at present about 35 schools in connection with these various missionary stations. Most of the schools have native teachers. A new mission building has just been completed at Cali, Colombia. The financial investment in South America is about \$54,000 with a church membership and sympathizers of about 1,200.

The educational interests of the denomination are represented by Bethel College of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a theological seminary at McKenzie, Tenn. These in 1936 had an attendance of 450 students. The amount contributed toward their support was about \$28,000; they had property valued at about \$265,000 and endowment amounting to about \$382,000.

Previous to 1881 the care of disabled ministers and their families devolved upon the various presbyteries, but in that year a board of ministerial relief was established, and there is at Denton, Tex., an orphans' home. This in 1936 had 75 inmates, not all in the home but some supported in private homes, and \$20,000 was contributed for their support. The value of the property is estimated at \$40,000.

The Christian Endeavor movement has, from the first, had official recognition, and most of the larger churches have organized local societies. The number of these reported in 1936 was 600, with about 5,000 members. A denominational society was also organized in 1922, which now includes about 72 local societies with about 900 members.

The attitude of the church toward such organizations as the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, temperance societies, and kindred organizations has been one of sympathetic cooperation.

There is a printing and publishing plant at Nashville, Tenn., valued at about \$100,000.

COLORED CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of all enrolled persons, officers, and ministers adhering to its doctrine and conforming to its government and regulation.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	145	45	100	31.0	69.0
Members , number.....	10,668	3,567	7,101	33.4	66.6
Average membership per church.....	74	79	71		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,655	1,197	2,458	32.7	67.3
Female.....	6,999	2,370	4,629	33.9	66.1
Sex not reported.....	14		14		
Males per 100 females.....	52.2	50.5	53.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,287	406	881	31.5	68.5
13 years and over.....	9,381	3,161	6,220	33.7	66.3
Percent under 13 years.....	12.1	11.4	12.4		
Church edifices , number.....	126	37	89	29.4	70.6
Value—number reporting.....	126	37	89	29.4	70.6
Amount reported.....	\$359,125	\$152,900	\$206,225	42.6	57.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$354,925	\$152,900	\$202,025	43.1	56.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,200		\$4,200		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,850	\$4,132	\$2,317		
Debt—number reporting.....	24	14	10		
Amount reported.....	\$13,829	\$11,324	\$2,505	81.9	18.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	75	17	58		
Parsonages , number.....	10	7	3		
Value—number reporting.....	10	7	3		
Amount reported.....	\$12,100	\$7,100	\$5,000	58.7	41.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	142	45	97	31.7	68.3
Amount reported.....	\$48,317	\$17,739	\$30,578	36.7	63.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$21,015	\$6,930	\$14,085	33.0	67.0
All other salaries.....	\$2,952	\$954	\$1,998	32.3	67.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,111	\$2,144	\$4,967	30.2	69.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104	\$1,079	\$1,025	51.3	48.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,325	\$1,725	\$1,600	51.9	48.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,262	\$374	\$888	29.6	70.4
Home missions.....	\$1,203	\$414	\$789	34.4	65.6
Foreign missions.....	\$115	\$27	\$88	23.5	76.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,502	\$313	\$1,189	20.8	79.2
All other purposes.....	\$7,728	\$3,779	\$3,949	48.9	51.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$340	\$394	\$315		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	139	44	95	31.7	68.3
Officers and teachers.....	1,018	325	693	31.9	68.1
Scholars.....	5,341	1,702	3,639	31.9	68.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	26	16	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	115	80	35	69.6	30.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	20	20	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	145	178	136	196
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-33	42	-60	-----
Percent.....	-18.5	30.9	-30.6	-----
Members , number.....	10,668	10,868	13,077	18,066
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-200	-2,209	-4,989	-----
Percent.....	-1.8	-16.9	-27.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	74	61	96	92
Church edifices , number.....	126	164	132	195
Value—number reporting.....	126	162	130	192
Amount reported.....	\$359,125	\$353,825	\$230,426	\$203,778
Average value per church.....	\$2,850	\$2,184	\$1,773	\$1,061
Debt—number reporting.....	24	35	11	18
Amount reported.....	\$13,829	\$25,095	\$7,576	\$10,407
Parsonages , number.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	10	6	8
Amount reported.....	\$12,100	\$9,700	\$8,100	\$5,825
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	142	167	127	-----
Amount reported.....	\$48,317	\$80,304	\$39,497	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$21,015	\$70,437	\$29,742	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,952			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,111			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,325	\$9,867	\$5,988	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,262			
Home missions.....	\$1,203			
Foreign missions.....	\$115			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,502	\$3,767	\$311	-----
All other purposes.....	\$7,728			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$340	\$481	\$311	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	139	152	133	192
Officers and teachers.....	1,018	840	928	933
Scholars.....	5,341	5,223	7,471	6,952

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Colored Cumberland Church, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value, and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	145	45	100	10,668	3,587	7,101	3,655	6,999	14	52.2	139	1,018	5,341
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	---	39	39	---	12	27	---	---	2	11	42
Indiana.....	1	1	---	125	125	---	40	85	---	---	1	11	75
Illinois.....	5	2	3	205	107	98	61	144	---	42.4	5	31	122
Michigan.....	1	1	---	32	32	---	11	21	---	---	1	6	41
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
Missouri.....	4	1	3	105	15	90	34	71	---	---	4	20	97
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:													
Kentucky.....	21	6	15	1,810	983	827	637	1,159	14	55.0	20	146	687
Tennessee.....	44	13	31	2,905	1,205	1,700	1,025	1,880	---	54.5	43	289	1,460
Alabama.....	46	9	37	4,336	630	3,706	1,472	2,864	---	51.4	45	367	1,971
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:													
Texas.....	21	10	11	1,111	431	680	363	748	---	48.5	18	137	846

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	145	178	136	196	10,668	10,868	13,077	18,066	1,287	9,381	12.1
Illinois.....	5	3	2	9	205	162	170	913	-----	205	-----
Missouri.....	4	7	7	3	105	96	466	410	3	102	2.9
Kentucky.....	21	19	9	26	1,810	1,214	1,270	2,042	170	1,640	9.4
Tennessee.....	44	67	34	79	2,905	3,182	2,567	6,640	488	2,417	16.8
Alabama.....	46	58	72	55	4,336	5,153	7,859	5,805	507	3,829	11.7
Texas.....	21	18	12	21	1,111	835	745	2,091	107	1,004	9.6
Other States.....	14	6	-----	3	196	226	-----	165	12	184	6.1

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2; Indiana, 1; and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	145	126	126	\$359,125	24	\$13,829	10	\$12,100
Illinois.....	5	3	3	8,000	1	1,500	-----	-----
Missouri.....	4	3	3	6,200	1	40	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	21	19	19	58,200	3	4,475	2	¹ 5,000
Tennessee.....	44	38	38	131,850	7	3,483	3	2,100
Alabama.....	46	42	42	97,575	5	2,487	3	5,000
Texas.....	21	19	19	53,500	6	1,462	2	(¹)
Other States.....	4	2	² 2	3,800	1	382	-----	-----

¹ Amount for Texas combined with figures for Kentucky, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Indiana, 1, and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	145	142	\$48, 817	\$21, 015	\$2, 952	\$7, 111	\$2, 104	\$3, 325	\$1, 262	\$1, 203	\$115	\$1, 502	\$7, 728
Illinois.....	5	5	1, 054	373	27	56	—	506	21	16	—	47	8
Missouri.....	4	4	1, 185	570	—	—	300	253	5	—	—	20	37
Kentucky.....	21	21	7, 073	3, 645	663	1, 343	213	379	118	146	10	176	380
Tennessee.....	44	42	13, 377	3, 943	676	720	475	243	324	313	76	357	6, 250
Alabama.....	46	46	18, 523	9, 134	1, 160	4, 477	235	1, 191	725	359	20	684	538
Texas.....	21	20	5, 483	3, 158	228	515	495	287	43	180	9	153	415
Other States.....	4	4	1, 622	192	198	—	386	466	26	189	—	65	100

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2; Indiana, 1; and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	145	10, 668	126	\$359, 125	24	\$13, 829	142	\$48, 317	139	5, 341
Alabama Synod:										
Birmingham.....	6	547	5	15, 025	3	1, 713	6	6, 227	6	250
Huntsville.....	22	2, 158	22	29, 750	—	—	22	6, 136	21	888
Tuscaloosa.....	8	541	7	10, 800	1	174	8	1, 925	8	362
Kentucky Synod:										
Bowling Green.....	6	98	5	3, 000	—	—	6	253	6	84
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	111	1	1, 800	1	382	4	1, 588	4	110
Kansouri.....	4	105	3	6, 200	1	40	4	1, 185	4	97
Ohio Valley.....	11	1, 435	10	30, 700	2	4, 325	11	5, 733	10	554
Purchase.....	8	455	7	30, 000	1	1, 500	8	1, 828	8	204
Tennessee Synod:										
Farmington.....	3	116	3	6, 100	1	75	3	897	3	72
Hiawasee.....	21	1, 260	18	56, 550	1	88	21	6, 760	20	682
Middleton.....	3	66	1	500	—	—	1	107	3	58
New Hope.....	8	526	7	14, 700	1	150	8	1, 913	8	199
Walter Hopewell.....	10	1, 049	10	58, 500	5	3, 320	10	4, 047	10	464
Texas Synod:										
Angelina.....	7	374	6	17, 500	—	—	7	1, 906	6	245
Brazos River.....	8	384	8	24, 000	6	1, 462	8	2, 901	8	419
East Texas.....	6	353	5	12, 000	—	—	5	676	4	152
Unassociated.....	10	1, 090	8	42, 000	1	600	10	4, 235	10	471

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Before the Civil War it was estimated that there were about 20,000 Negro members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They belonged to the same congregations as the white people, and sat under the same pastors, though they had preachers of their own race, and often held separate meetings. These preachers, however, were not fully ordained and were practically little more than exhorters. With the close of the war and the changed conditions, these Negro members organized separate churches, and later sought a separate ecclesiastical organization. They were legally set apart by the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in May 1869, each synod being instructed to order the presbyteries in its bounds to ordain the Negro ministers under their charge and organize them into presbyteries of their own. Accordingly, in the fall of that year, three presbyteries, all in Tennessee, were set apart. The first synod organized was the Tennessee Synod, in 1871, at Fayetteville; the second synod was organized at Huntsville, Ala., the third at Bowling Green, Ky., and the fourth at Rusk, Tex.; and the first General Assembly was organized in 1874 at Nashville. The discussion and final action in regard to union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has not materially affected this body, which remains distinct.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church accepts in general the Westminster Confession of Faith, but it emphasizes the following points: (1) There are no eternal reprobates; (2) Christ died not for a part only, but for all mankind; (3) all persons dying in infancy are saved through Christ and the sanctification of the Spirit; (4) the Spirit of God operates in the world coextensively with Christ's atonement, in such a manner as to leave all men inexcusable.

In polity the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church is in accord with other Presbyterian bodies, having the usual courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly—and, as officers, bishops or pastors, ruling elders, and deacons.²

From the original 3 presbyteries there has been a growth and general expansion to the extent of 19 busy spiritual presbyteries and 4 synods with churches in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Tennessee, and members in nearly every State of the Union.

WORK

The work of the presbyteries and constituent bodies is carried onward in a well-balanced program, or system, to meet the present age and the demands of the time. Along with the religious instruction given from the pulpit, Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, daily vacation Bible schools, and workers conferences, there are clubs, singing conventions, glee clubs or choral societies, all wide awake useful assets; where, in general, expression may be either in manual training, voice, or general missionary and evangelistic service; all for the glory of an ever abiding creator and the salvation of mankind.

The boards of the General Assembly are: Education, Publications, Missions, Ministerial Relief, Young People's Work, and Budgeting and Tithing. All of which place a definite volume of service in a wholesome constructive manner of law and order.

There is a drastic appealing requirement for a well informed and thoroughly trained ministry. A council of elders and deacons in church management and administration in some of the presbyteries has produced some very fine results.

Many of the daily vacation Bible schools have classes in weaving, sewing, handicraft, and other industrial arts. These classes present their work each year to the Sunday schools committee of methods, where a competent committee is appointed to inspect and credit the work which is sold for the missions. Thus, by using this method a very fine spirit of cooperation is developed and classes in general training for service, in a general practical liveable way, may be perfected.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. W. D. Edgington, assistant stated clerk, General Assembly of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 206 Ferry St., Loudon, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Presbyterian Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons on the rolls of this denomination who have made public profession of faith and are in good standing are counted as members. Baptism is administered to infants, but public profession of faith is not usually made before the twelfth or thirteenth year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	778	364	414	46.8	53.2
Members, number.....	170,967	118,937	52,030	69.6	30.4
Average membership per church.....	220	327	126		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	68,486	47,108	21,378	68.8	31.2
Female.....	93,720	65,952	27,768	70.4	29.6
Sex not reported.....	8,761	5,877	2,884	67.1	32.9
Males per 100 females.....	73.1	71.4	77.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,821	3,705	2,116	63.6	36.4
13 years and over.....	155,165	108,815	46,350	70.1	29.9
Age not reported.....	9,981	6,417	3,564	64.3	35.7
Percent under 13 years ²	3.6	3.3	4.4		
Church edifices, number.....	764	360	404	47.1	52.9
Value—number reporting.....	737	346	391	46.9	53.1
Amount reported.....	\$23,076,774	\$18,563,153	\$4,513,621	80.4	19.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$22,996,974	\$18,553,653	\$4,443,321	80.7	19.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$79,800	\$9,500	\$70,300	11.9	88.1
Average value per church.....	\$31,312	\$53,651	\$11,544		
Debt—number reporting.....	204	163	41	79.9	20.1
Amount reported.....	\$2,834,811	\$2,567,110	\$267,701	90.6	9.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	438	149	289	34.0	66.0
Parsonages, number.....	528	240	288	45.5	54.5
Value—number reporting.....	511	234	277	45.8	54.2
Amount reported.....	\$2,416,290	\$1,442,440	\$973,850	59.7	40.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	775	364	411	47.0	53.0
Amount reported.....	\$3,711,043	\$2,804,855	\$906,188	75.6	24.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,102,786	\$726,167	\$376,619	65.8	34.2
All other salaries.....	\$361,628	\$311,623	\$50,005	86.2	13.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$294,600	\$215,771	\$78,829	73.2	26.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....					
.....	\$222,942	\$188,746	\$34,196	84.7	15.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$735,713	\$581,223	\$154,490	79.0	21.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85,465	\$71,519	\$13,946	83.7	16.3
Home missions.....	\$85,046	\$67,497	\$17,549	79.4	20.6
Foreign missions.....	\$176,071	\$148,938	\$27,133	84.6	15.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$460,675	\$355,503	\$105,172	77.2	22.8
All other purposes.....	\$186,117	\$137,868	\$48,249	74.1	25.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$7,706	\$2,205		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	758	358	400	47.2	52.8
Officers and teachers.....	14,754	9,339	5,415	63.3	36.7
Scholars.....	133,226	90,684	42,542	68.1	31.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	127	81	46	63.8	36.2
Officers and teachers.....	1,074	726	348	67.6	32.4
Scholars.....	8,634	6,059	2,575	70.2	29.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	24	20	4		
Officers and teachers.....	103	91	12	88.3	11.7
Scholars.....	1,376	1,152	224	83.7	16.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	93	32	61		
Scholars.....	1,253	358	895	28.6	71.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	778	901	991	964
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-123	-90	27	
Percent.....	-13.7	-9.1	2.8	
Members, number.....	170,967	171,571	160,726	130,342
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-604	10,845	30,384	
Percent.....	-0.4	6.7	23.3	
Average membership per church.....	220	190	162	135
Church edifices, number.....	764	930	986	984
Value—number reporting.....	737	879	952	943
Amount reported.....	\$23,076,774	\$29,714,845	\$13,543,213	\$10,760,208
Average value per church.....	\$31,312	\$33,805	\$14,226	\$11,411
Debt—number reporting.....	204	189	225	151
Amount reported.....	\$2,834,811	\$2,387,360	\$1,068,964	\$546,557
Parsonages, number.....	528			
Value—number reporting.....	511	587	538	450
Amount reported.....	\$2,416,290	\$3,630,020	\$1,701,625	\$1,155,750
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	775	890	974	
Amount reported.....	\$3,711,043	\$6,642,820	\$3,094,945	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,102,786			
All other salaries.....	\$361,628			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$294,600	\$4,234,127	\$2,089,133	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$222,942			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$735,713			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85,465			
Home missions.....	\$85,046			
Foreign missions.....	\$176,071	\$2,393,445	\$975,516	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$460,675			
All other purposes.....	\$186,117			
Not classified.....		\$15,248	\$30,296	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$7,464	\$3,178	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	758	871	976	948
Officers and teachers.....	14,754	14,924	15,160	12,841
Scholars.....	133,226	148,658	156,072	115,963

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Presbyterian Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the United Presbyterian Church of North America, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	778	384	414	170,967	118,937	52,030	63,486	93,723	8,761	73.1	758	14,754	133,226
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	6	—	6	538	—	538	232	306	—	75.8	6	62	438
Massachusetts.....	8	7	1	2,167	1,682	485	906	1,261	—	71.8	8	159	1,460
Rhode Island.....	4	4	—	958	958	—	368	590	—	62.4	4	86	603
Connecticut.....	1	—	1	196	—	196	96	100	—	96.0	1	16	106
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	70	30	40	13,819	8,680	5,139	5,857	7,827	135	74.8	70	1,252	9,699
New Jersey.....	11	11	—	2,050	2,050	—	875	1,175	—	74.5	11	246	2,129
Pennsylvania.....	290	127	163	80,475	57,484	22,991	32,360	42,912	5,203	75.4	281	6,136	59,528
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	113	55	58	24,078	17,518	6,560	9,633	12,994	1,451	74.1	109	1,985	20,175
Indiana.....	15	8	7	2,299	1,635	664	892	1,326	81	67.3	14	218	1,700
Illinois.....	49	16	33	7,447	3,607	3,840	3,091	4,269	87	72.4	48	755	5,463
Michigan.....	9	5	4	1,402	984	418	552	850	—	64.9	9	186	1,721
Wisconsin.....	6	1	5	877	465	412	192	220	465	87.3	5	79	650
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	46	17	29	6,572	3,133	3,439	2,812	3,760	—	74.8	46	667	4,907
Missouri.....	9	6	3	1,849	1,505	344	588	1,054	207	55.8	9	192	1,692
Nebraska.....	12	4	8	2,354	1,297	1,057	1,007	1,347	—	74.8	12	240	1,770
Kansas.....	33	12	21	4,580	2,387	2,193	1,794	2,591	195	69.2	32	537	4,004
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	1	1	303	272	31	136	167	—	81.4	2	29	272
Maryland.....	2	2	—	469	469	—	179	290	—	61.7	2	34	320
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	1,068	1,068	—	407	661	—	61.6	1	74	548
Virginia.....	1	1	—	175	175	—	55	120	—	45.8	1	21	146
West Virginia.....	4	2	2	636	259	377	187	284	165	65.8	4	55	478
North Carolina.....	2	1	1	229	185	44	102	127	—	80.3	2	12	195
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3	—	3	349	—	349	130	219	—	59.4	3	40	362
Tennessee.....	6	2	4	311	155	156	84	134	93	62.7	4	31	415
Alabama.....	5	1	4	263	24	239	116	147	—	78.9	5	43	360
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	5	3	2	1,013	873	140	134	200	679	67.0	4	42	801
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	3	2	1	494	440	54	204	290	—	70.3	3	45	366
Wyoming.....	1	—	1	340	—	340	137	203	—	67.5	1	32	281
Colorado.....	10	8	2	3,549	3,426	123	1,346	2,203	—	61.1	10	243	2,243
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	18	14	4	2,775	2,295	480	1,050	1,725	—	60.9	18	375	2,832
Oregon.....	9	4	5	1,502	942	560	653	849	—	76.9	9	213	1,580
California.....	24	19	5	5,830	4,969	861	2,311	3,519	—	65.7	24	649	5,977

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1903]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	778	901	991	964	170,967	171,571	160,726	130,342	5,821	155,165	9,981	3.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	6	7	7	4	538	541	582	283	17	521	-----	3.2
Massachusetts.....	8	10	12	12	2,167	2,833	2,993	2,540	31	2,136	-----	1.4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	5	4	958	972	1,036	670	10	948	-----	1.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	70	63	64	68	13,819	11,498	11,150	10,115	424	12,200	1,195	3.4
New Jersey.....	11	11	10	7	2,050	1,746	1,904	1,343	33	2,017	-----	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	290	323	339	331	80,475	79,166	73,405	56,587	2,355	72,852	5,268	3.1
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Ohio.....	113	140	146	143	24,078	25,390	21,613	18,336	991	21,597	1,490	4.4
Indiana.....	15	22	24	27	2,299	2,818	2,844	2,802	102	2,116	81	4.6
Illinois.....	49	61	66	72	7,447	9,240	9,782	9,555	177	7,033	237	2.5
Michigan.....	9	8	10	12	1,402	1,089	1,093	1,017	109	1,293	-----	7.8
Wisconsin.....	6	6	6	7	877	678	630	546	15	789	73	1.9
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:												
Iowa.....	46	61	79	86	6,572	8,729	9,588	8,890	273	6,191	108	4.2
Missouri.....	9	10	14	15	1,849	2,178	1,899	1,589	77	1,565	207	4.7
Nebraska.....	12	16	21	23	2,354	2,461	2,338	2,459	127	2,153	74	5.6
Kansas.....	33	37	47	50	4,580	5,073	4,995	4,061	248	4,121	211	5.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	4	6	7	9	636	1,200	1,196	1,026	36	435	165	7.6
North Carolina.....	2	2	3	1	229	197	249	84	31	198	-----	13.5
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	4	-----	349	264	161	-----	42	307	-----	12.0
Tennessee.....	6	8	10	8	311	499	467	544	7	211	93	3.2
Alabama.....	5	6	5	6	263	415	468	249	58	205	-----	22.1
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	2	3	3	-----	87	107	146	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	5	5	7	7	1,013	697	414	362	38	296	679	11.4
Texas.....	-----	5	11	-----	-----	368	435	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	3	6	5	3	494	679	381	72	7	487	-----	1.4
Colorado.....	10	10	15	9	3,549	2,467	2,707	1,798	140	3,409	-----	3.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	18	21	22	21	2,775	2,394	2,124	1,616	81	2,594	100	3.0
Oregon.....	9	10	8	7	1,502	1,471	980	706	100	1,402	-----	6.7
California.....	24	28	32	23	5,830	4,485	3,787	2,213	199	5,631	-----	3.4
Other States.....	28	9	9	6	2,551	1,936	1,398	733	93	2,458	-----	3.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	778	764	737	\$23, 076, 774	204	\$2, 834, 811	511	\$2, 416, 290
NEW ENGLAND:								
Vermont.....	6	6	6	31, 500			5	9, 700
Massachusetts.....	8	8	7	533, 000	5	116, 240	2	(¹)
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	154, 000	3	17, 100	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	70	67	64	2, 116, 800	24	472, 008	46	218, 900
New Jersey.....	11	11	11	336, 600	8	49, 487	4	43, 000
Pennsylvania.....	290	287	272	10, 912, 471	84	1, 273, 130	174	991, 550
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	113	111	109	3, 583, 150	33	431, 838	77	378, 590
Indiana.....	15	15	15	317, 000	2	3, 800	13	48, 700
Illinois.....	49	48	48	769, 775	4	32, 050	37	157, 825
Michigan.....	9	9	9	165, 500	4	72, 000	5	32, 000
Wisconsin.....	6	6	6	119, 800	1	22, 000	3	8, 700
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	46	45	45	806, 500	2	1, 625	40	145, 600
Missouri.....	9	9	9	440, 500	4	82, 700	1	(¹)
Nebraska.....	12	12	12	129, 500	3	22, 300	11	29, 900
Kansas.....	33	33	33	370, 000	5	26, 650	24	55, 100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	47, 000	1	1, 000	3	10, 000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	37, 646			2	(¹)
Tennessee.....	6	5	4	22, 300	1	220	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	5	5	4	76, 000			4	16, 500
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	3	3	3	54, 500	1	1, 500	3	6, 900
Colorado.....	10	10	9	248, 800	2	1, 214	8	25, 900
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	18	18	18	349, 300	2	2, 800	11	47, 000
Oregon.....	9	9	8	188, 500	2	21, 000	6	17, 500
California.....	24	24	23	904, 307	9	154, 549	16	77, 425
Other States.....	15	12	¹ 11	362, 325	4	29, 600	12	95, 500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States	778	775	\$3,711,043	\$1,102,786	\$361,628	\$294,600
NEW ENGLAND:						
Vermont	6	6	6,968	4,969	78	230
Massachusetts	8	8	62,335	17,650	6,915	8,841
Rhode Island	4	4	18,991	7,175	1,631	1,196
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	70	70	283,204	106,731	24,529	11,835
New Jersey	11	11	53,462	19,142	6,582	6,286
Pennsylvania	290	290	1,884,813	461,169	188,707	153,994
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	113	112	489,446	161,535	47,421	33,901
Indiana	15	15	36,295	16,119	3,670	3,012
Illinois	49	48	131,429	48,822	11,475	8,180
Michigan	9	9	37,063	12,549	2,224	1,625
Wisconsin	6	5	18,410	6,050	700	2,581
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	46	46	116,336	45,316	9,963	12,068
Missouri	9	9	53,107	13,595	4,675	2,604
Nebraska	12	12	51,613	14,704	3,265	18,278
Kansas	33	33	80,540	31,361	4,205	6,785
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia	4	4	9,353	4,000	840	236
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	3	3	6,214	3,565	110	350
Tennessee	6	6	6,131	3,390		376
Alabama	5	5	5,915	900	2,953	600
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma	5	5	11,984	6,384	636	472
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho	3	3	6,684	3,100	560	400
Colorado	10	10	68,021	18,246	9,775	7,266
PACIFIC:						
Washington	18	18	50,626	25,475	3,263	4,174
Oregon	9	9	21,954	8,822	600	1,141
California	24	24	148,195	46,698	18,391	6,134
Other States	10	10	51,954	15,319	8,460	2,035

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$222, 942	\$735, 713	\$85, 465	\$85, 046	\$178, 071	\$460, 675	\$186, 117
NEW ENGLAND:							
Vermont.....		921	10	104	112	520	24
Massachusetts.....	5, 575	15, 288	702	323	647	5, 207	1, 187
Rhode Island.....	1, 200	5, 613	211	66		1, 899	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	8, 483	68, 936	3, 892	3, 541	7, 070	28, 838	19, 349
New Jersey.....	940	12, 242	2, 440	1, 108	1, 440	1, 956	1, 326
Pennsylvania.....	135, 455	358, 733	52, 113	41, 586	123, 711	279, 167	90, 178
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	34, 774	94, 624	8, 555	10, 916	15, 052	48, 613	34, 055
Indiana.....	1, 000	5, 713	341	339	1, 205	3, 754	1, 142
Illinois.....	3, 209	26, 911	3, 244	1, 571	3, 410	18, 678	5, 929
Michigan.....	3, 905	9, 689	375	362	402	4, 209	1, 723
Wisconsin.....	2, 000	4, 056	220	27	425	2, 120	231
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	1, 500	16, 149	2, 857	4, 080	6, 413	11, 712	6, 278
Missouri.....	8, 300	14, 481	768	2, 299	351	3, 051	2, 983
Nebraska.....	1, 500	6, 533	596	295	272	3, 760	2, 410
Kansas.....	1, 680	13, 657	1, 840	3, 516	3, 080	9, 099	5, 317
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia.....	913	1, 873	93	46	22	856	474
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		747	25	42	4	1, 180	191
Tennessee.....	60	319	273	6	6	814	887
Alabama.....		297	53			1, 011	101
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....		2, 339	400	346	478	433	496
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		1, 534	131	93	98	768	
Colorado.....	3, 021	12, 704	662	5, 420	4, 306	2, 422	4, 199
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	867	6, 770	592	1, 389	1, 423	5, 751	922
Oregon.....	660	7, 799	759	340	450	1, 009	374
California.....	7, 650	34, 090	3, 261	5, 879	4, 906	15, 940	5, 246
Other States.....	250	13, 695	1, 052	1, 352	788	7, 908	1, 095

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	778	170,967	737	\$23,076,774	204	\$2,834,811	775	\$3,711,043	758	133,226
Synod of New York:										
Albany.....	9	1,529	9	222,000	1	2,500	9	38,924	9	1,110
Argyle.....	12	1,816	10	198,500	1	900	12	36,932	12	1,135
Boston.....	13	3,321	12	722,000	8	133,340	13	86,485	13	2,169
Delaware.....	15	2,318	15	344,100	2	76,000	15	49,261	15	1,529
Hudson.....	15	2,380	15	497,900	10	89,487	15	63,991	15	2,319
New York.....	11	2,314	9	327,000	8	91,100	11	52,621	11	1,718
Philadelphia.....	24	9,160	21	1,282,125	12	141,242	24	243,465	24	7,486
Vermont.....	6	538	6	31,500			6	6,968	6	438
Synod of Pittsburgh:										
Big Spring.....	9	1,022	8	94,500			9	21,025	9	1,149
Chartiers.....	28	6,815	28	666,700	8	22,425	28	120,144	27	4,751
Conemaugh.....	23	3,996	19	633,300	5	139,100	23	102,508	22	3,187
Kiskiminetas.....	16	2,288	14	197,400	6	38,247	16	38,313	14	1,811
Monongahela.....	40	18,014	38	3,090,096	14	416,400	40	580,626	39	12,193
Westmoreland.....	31	6,910	27	797,500	9	73,834	31	147,955	29	5,138
First Synod of the West:										
Allegheny.....	38	13,563	38	2,179,000	19	198,162	38	304,066	38	9,615
Beaver Valley.....	24	7,979	23	1,088,500	8	229,970	24	151,869	23	6,319
Butler.....	25	5,479	25	356,500	1	5,000	25	93,093	24	3,902
Caledonia.....	19	5,512	17	863,900	10	261,508	19	94,937	19	4,017
Cleveland.....	26	9,201	26	1,270,000	15	265,055	26	174,492	26	8,138
Lake.....	24	3,573	24	430,975	2	4,000	24	63,740	24	2,669
Mercer.....	13	3,554	12	344,000	2	32,000	13	55,889	13	2,443
Synod of Ohio:										
Detroit.....	8	1,356	8	163,000	4	72,000	8	35,365	8	1,659
Mansfield.....	11	1,592	11	335,000	4	38,071	10	43,828	11	1,440
Muskingum.....	20	3,828	18	302,050	3	47,200	20	49,218	18	2,922
Steubenville.....	21	1,892	11	436,400	1	23,000	11	62,203	11	1,558
Wheeling.....	13	1,909	12	184,500	1	1,000	13	33,870	12	1,248
Second Synod:										
Indiana.....	13	1,701	13	212,000	1	2,000	13	25,750	12	1,216
Ohio First.....	21	2,902	20	425,346	2	9,838	21	53,678	20	2,617
Ohio Northwestern.....	9	1,418	8	163,500	3	7,874	9	24,270	9	1,279
Tennessee.....	11	832	7	73,500	2	570	11	13,521	9	926
Xenia.....	14	2,800	14	641,500	5	40,800	14	72,660	14	2,820
Synod of Illinois:										
Chicago.....	11	2,297	10	408,000	3	27,300	11	52,268	11	1,673
Illinois Southern.....	21	3,587	21	482,275	3	78,000	21	78,560	21	2,956
Monmouth.....	12	1,800	12	164,700	1	550	12	25,457	12	1,324
Rock Island.....	12	1,450	12	139,800	1	6,000	11	27,937	11	1,115
Wisconsin.....	6	877	6	119,800	1	22,000	5	18,410	5	650
Synod of Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids.....	13	2,285	13	331,500			13	41,602	13	1,562
College Springs.....	12	1,595	12	224,000	2	6,200	12	25,948	12	1,170
Des Moines.....	11	1,184	11	78,000	1	125	11	19,531	11	1,048
Keokuk.....	10	1,540	9	178,000			10	29,633	10	1,077
Synod of Kansas:										
Arkansas Valley.....	13	1,697	13	151,100	3	8,500	13	31,835	13	1,672
Concordia.....	6	391	6	23,300			6	6,142	5	384
Kansas City.....	16	2,731	16	230,100	2	18,150	16	45,834	16	2,180
Oklahoma.....	5	1,013	4	76,000			5	11,984	4	801
Synod of Nebraska:										
Colorado.....	9	3,708	8	252,500	3	3,214	9	71,311	9	2,403
Nebraska.....	13	2,518	13	146,800	3	22,300	15	55,465	13	1,914
Uncompahgre.....	2	181	2						2	121
Synod of California:										
Los Angeles.....	13	4,127	12	684,757	6	131,149	13	111,196	13	4,223
San Francisco.....	11	1,703	11	219,550	3	23,400	11	36,999	11	1,754
Synod of Columbia:										
Idaho.....	4	557	4	64,500	1	1,500	4	8,479	4	456
Oregon.....	8	1,439	7	178,500	2	21,000	8	20,159	8	1,490
Puget Sound.....	12	1,857	11	257,300	1	2,100	12	34,016	12	1,894
Spokane.....	6	918	6	92,000	1	700	6	16,610	6	938

¹Amount for Uncompahgre combined with figures for Nebraska, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The most successful attempt at union of the different Presbyterian bodies in the United States which represent the Covenanter and Secession movements in Scotland was that accomplished in 1858, when the greater part of the Associate Synod (Secession) and of the Associate Reformed Synod (Secession and Covenanters) were brought together in the United Presbyterian Church of North America, in the city of Pittsburgh. Whatever was distinctive in the views and usages of the two branches of the church, together with their colleges, seminaries, missionary enterprises, traditions, and records, became the inheritance of the United Church.²

DOCTRINE

The United Presbyterian Church accepts the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms as doctrinal standards, amending somewhat the chapters on the power of civil magistrates. In addition, by constitutional action consummated June 2, 1925, it adopted a Confessional Statement made up of 44 articles. This statement contains the substance of the Westminster symbols, together with certain present-day convictions of the United Presbyterian Church. It takes the place of the Judicial Testimony of 1858, and wherever it deviates from the Westminster Standards its declarations prevail. The most noteworthy modifications of the older creedal positions held by the church are the restriction of divorce to marriage unfaithfulness (willful desertion no longer being recognized as a valid cause for divorce), the unequivocal avowal of universal infant salvation, the extension of sacramental privileges to all who have professed their faith in Christ and are leading a Christian life, the withdrawal of any protest against secret oath-bound societies, and the abandonment of the exclusive use of the Psalms in worship. The church maintains its insistence on the plenary, verbal inspiration of Scripture as the rule of faith and practice and takes a strongly conservative stand on all the theological issues of the day. Stress is placed on the old pillar doctrines of grace, wherein are affirmed the sufficiency and fullness of the provision God has made for the need of a fallen race, through the atoning work of Jesus Christ, the eternal and only begotten Son, and the renewing and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit. Echoing its associate forefathers in Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church teaches that the Gospel contains a free, unlimited offer of salvation to all sinners alike. With regard to the social order, it is definitely asserted in the Confessional Statement that a primary duty of the church is to give positive witness that the Christian principles of justice and love should have full expression in all relationships whatsoever—personal, industrial, business, civic, national, and international.

ORGANIZATION

In organization and government the church is in accord with other Presbyterian bodies, having the same courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly—and observing the same general methods of baptism, admission to church membership, ordination to the ministry, etc.³

WORK

The activities of the church are conducted by boards under the immediate authority of the General Assembly. These are the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of American Missions, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Bible School Work, the Board of Ministerial Pensions and Relief, and the Board of Directors of the Women's General Missionary Societies, which work in close relation with the other boards of the church, reporting to the General Assembly annually.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by O. H. Milligan, D. D., clerk of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

² See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 69, and Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 82.

³ See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1.

The Board of Foreign Missions, located in Philadelphia, has for its foreign fields the Punjab in India, Egypt, the Sudan, and Abyssinia. The report for 1936 shows 520 congregations and mission stations; 208 American missionaries; 269 organized churches; 65,179 communicants; 327 Sabbath schools with 23,156 scholars; 301 schools of all grades, with 16,561 pupils, including 2 theological seminaries and 3 colleges, with 1,442 students; 30 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 119,903 patients. The total amount contributed by the native Christians through their churches in 1936 was \$111,122, and the American churches added \$314,513.

The Board of American Missions operates through three departments—home missions, freedmen's missions, and church erection. The total disbursement for the year 1936 by this board was \$351,332.

The educational work of the church in America is represented by 7 institutions of higher learning, including 1 theological seminary and 6 colleges with a total of 3,421 students.

The Women's Association, engaged in philanthropic work, operates three institutions—a general hospital, a home for aged people, and an orphans' home.

The young people's denominational organization is known as the Young People's Christian Union, which in 1936 had 1,068 societies, with a membership of 24,413.

The Sabbath schools of the church number 866, with an enrollment of 167,439 and contributions of \$295,945.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those who have been enrolled in the local churches and baptized upon profession of faith in Christ as Savior, or received by letter from any evangelical church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 967	951	2, 016	32. 1	67. 9
Members, number.....	449, 045	293, 473	155, 572	65. 4	34. 6
Average membership per church.....	151	309	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	178, 761	114, 576	64, 185	64. 1	35. 9
Female.....	240, 481	157, 235	83, 246	65. 4	34. 6
Sex not reported.....	29, 803	21, 662	8, 141	72. 7	27. 3
Males per 100 females.....	74. 3	72. 9	77. 1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28, 506	18, 008	10, 498	63. 2	36. 8
13 years and over.....	377, 938	245, 808	132, 130	65. 0	35. 0
Age not reported.....	42, 601	29, 657	12, 944	69. 6	30. 4
Percent under 13 years ²	7. 0	6. 8	7. 4		
Church edifices, number.....	2, 821	916	1, 905	32. 5	67. 5
Value—number reporting.....	2, 762	896	1, 866	32. 4	67. 6
Amount reported.....	\$53, 197, 115	\$42, 290, 137	\$10, 906, 978	79. 5	20. 5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$51, 484, 808	\$40, 881, 815	\$10, 602, 993	79. 4	20. 6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 712, 307	\$1, 408, 322	\$303, 985	82. 2	17. 8
Average value per church.....	\$19, 260	\$47, 199	\$5, 845		
Debt—number reporting.....	530	359	171	67. 7	32. 3
Amount reported.....	\$6, 022, 046	\$5, 583, 849	\$438, 197	92. 7	7. 3
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 691	412	1, 279	24. 4	75. 6
Parsonages, number.....	1, 383	588	795	42. 5	57. 5
Value—number reporting.....	1, 327	578	749	43. 6	56. 4
Amount reported.....	\$5, 728, 350	\$3, 472, 125	\$2, 256, 225	60. 6	39. 4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 895	941	1, 954	32. 5	67. 5
Amount reported.....	\$9, 123, 628	\$6, 982, 774	\$2, 140, 854	76. 5	23. 5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2, 712, 250	\$1, 763, 213	\$949, 037	65. 0	35. 0
All other salaries.....	\$711, 987	\$654, 345	\$57, 642	91. 9	8. 1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$563, 971	\$369, 377	\$194, 594	65. 5	34. 5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$739, 672	\$632, 691	\$106, 981	85. 5	14. 5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 811, 109	\$1, 490, 766	\$320, 343	82. 3	17. 7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$192, 749	\$153, 901	\$38, 848	79. 8	20. 2
Home missions.....	\$562, 804	\$470, 610	\$92, 194	83. 6	16. 4
Foreign missions.....	\$506, 353	\$419, 392	\$86, 961	82. 8	17. 2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$627, 022	\$465, 401	\$161, 621	74. 2	25. 8
All other purposes.....	\$695, 711	\$563, 078	\$132, 633	80. 9	19. 1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 152	\$7, 421	\$1, 096		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,576	909	1,667	35.3	64.7
Officers and teachers.....	37,132	21,128	16,004	56.9	43.1
Scholars.....	331,833	206,919	124,914	62.4	37.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	889	374	515	42.1	57.9
Officers and teachers.....	9,073	5,023	4,050	55.4	44.6
Scholars.....	67,352	36,302	31,050	53.9	46.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	24	27		
Officers and teachers.....	207	95	112	45.9	54.1
Scholars.....	3,283	1,734	1,549	52.8	47.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	4	11		
Officers and teachers.....	124	30	94	24.2	75.8
Scholars.....	1,037	392	645	37.8	62.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,967	3,469	3,365	3,086
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-502	104	279	
Percent.....	-14.5	3.1	9.0	
Members, number.....	449,045	451,043	357,769	266,345
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,998	93,274	91,424	
Percent.....	-0.4	26.1	34.3	
Average membership per church.....	151	130	106	86
Church edifices, number.....	2,821	3,617	3,321	3,012
Value—number reporting.....	2,762	3,148	3,041	2,734
Amount reported.....	\$53,197,115	\$67,798,658	\$23,924,915	\$15,488,459
Average value per church.....	\$19,260	\$21,537	\$7,867	\$5,665
Debt—number reporting.....	530	621	424	239
Amount reported.....	\$6,022,046	\$6,461,274	\$1,319,344	\$539,111
Parsonages, number.....	1,383			
Value—number reporting.....	1,327	1,438	1,112	942
Amount reported.....	\$5,728,350	\$8,984,140	\$3,782,057	\$2,598,485
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,895	3,330	3,101	
Amount reported.....	\$9,123,628	\$15,612,028	\$5,809,909	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,712,250			
All other salaries.....	\$711,987			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$563,971	\$10,824,191	\$3,792,303	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$739,672			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,811,109			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$192,749			
Home missions.....	\$562,804			
Foreign missions.....	\$506,353	\$4,784,386	\$2,017,606	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$627,022			
All other purposes.....	\$695,711			
Not classified.....		\$3,451		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,152	\$4,688	\$1,874	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,576	2,959	2,744	2,301
Officers and teachers.....	37,132	37,501	32,312	24,327
Scholars.....	331,833	367,795	313,165	189,767

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2, 967	951	2, 016	449, 045	293, 473	155, 572	178, 761	240, 481	29, 803	74. 3	2, 576	37, 132	331, 833
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	1	---	1	47	-----	47	24	23	-----	(¹)	1	7	34
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL: Missouri.....	115	39	76	16, 874	11, 023	5, 851	6, 661	9, 412	801	70. 8	105	1, 598	13, 094
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	14	4	10	1, 700	533	1, 167	661	1, 039	-----	63. 6	13	199	1, 583
District of Co- lumbia.....	2	2	-----	1, 171	1, 171	-----	439	732	-----	60. 0	2	92	891
Virginia.....	399	93	306	65, 288	34, 617	30, 671	25, 602	34, 652	5, 034	73. 9	357	5, 469	50, 410
West Virginia.....	135	25	110	22, 460	12, 372	10, 088	8, 809	12, 915	736	68. 2	119	2, 121	18, 759
North Carolina.....	494	117	377	76, 690	37, 960	38, 730	32, 536	40, 507	3, 647	80. 3	451	6, 204	60, 064
South Carolina.....	261	60	201	37, 709	21, 520	16, 189	14, 972	18, 946	3, 791	79. 0	227	2, 890	26, 781
Georgia.....	212	82	130	30, 943	24, 355	6, 588	11, 210	15, 652	4, 081	71. 6	177	2, 504	21, 474
Florida.....	112	55	57	21, 669	18, 727	2, 942	7, 492	10, 706	3, 471	70. 0	102	1, 705	15, 542
EAST SOUTH CEN- TRAL: Kentucky.....	131	52	79	17, 206	11, 977	5, 229	6, 850	9, 086	1, 270	75. 4	110	1, 502	11, 918
Tennessee.....	183	63	120	34, 255	26, 652	7, 603	13, 702	19, 362	1, 191	70. 8	158	2, 590	25, 927
Alabama.....	163	61	102	21, 444	15, 978	5, 466	8, 955	11, 438	1, 051	78. 3	126	1, 764	14, 948
Mississippi.....	206	45	161	18, 445	9, 910	8, 535	7, 466	9, 801	1, 178	76. 2	160	1, 614	11, 206
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL: Arkansas.....	106	39	67	14, 720	10, 591	4, 129	6, 187	8, 247	286	75. 0	95	1, 214	9, 738
Louisiana.....	75	42	33	13, 936	11, 776	2, 210	5, 367	7, 795	824	68. 9	65	1, 026	9, 263
Oklahoma.....	38	14	24	3, 456	2, 528	928	1, 395	2, 061	-----	67. 7	33	374	3, 102
Texas.....	319	157	162	50, 942	41, 743	9, 199	20, 418	28, 082	2, 442	72. 7	274	4, 252	37, 039
MOUNTAIN: New Mexico.....	1	1	-----	40	40	-----	15	25	-----	(¹)	1	7	60

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2, 967	3, 468	3, 365	3, 086	449, 045	451, 043	357, 769	266, 345	28, 506	377, 938	42, 601	7. 0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	115	137	140	160	16, 874	18, 593	17, 435	14, 713	990	14, 790	1, 094	6. 3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	14	14	13	14	1, 700	1, 929	1, 580	1, 628	64	1, 636	-----	3. 8
Virginia.....	399	421	373	333	65, 288	63, 598	49, 186	36, 569	3, 400	55, 644	6, 244	5. 8
West Virginia.....	135	150	137	125	22, 460	23, 277	15, 705	10, 047	1, 099	20, 606	755	5. 1
North Carolina.....	494	579	518	423	76, 690	77, 691	57, 836	41, 322	5, 260	62, 915	8, 515	7. 7
South Carolina.....	261	287	286	274	37, 709	37, 604	30, 041	23, 395	2, 615	31, 208	3, 886	7. 7
Georgia.....	212	250	230	226	30, 943	29, 675	25, 181	20, 258	1, 840	26, 155	2, 948	6. 6
Florida.....	112	135	111	81	21, 669	20, 202	10, 170	5, 534	1, 014	16, 886	3, 769	5. 7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	131	163	162	180	17, 206	22, 021	22, 242	20, 143	959	14, 910	1, 337	6. 0
Tennessee.....	183	182	200	185	34, 255	30, 777	25, 606	21, 390	2, 237	28, 818	3, 200	7. 2
Alabama.....	163	213	220	208	21, 444	22, 530	20, 428	15, 368	1, 603	18, 355	1, 486	8. 0
Mississippi.....	206	279	266	258	18, 445	22, 999	19, 758	15, 641	1, 044	14, 823	2, 578	6. 6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	106	111	116	89	14, 720	14, 499	10, 762	7, 357	1, 247	13, 003	470	8. 8
Louisiana.....	75	115	97	87	13, 986	14, 218	9, 636	7, 198	786	11, 598	1, 602	6. 3
Oklahoma.....	38	54	67	47	3, 456	4, 440	3, 396	1, 323	467	2, 919	70	13. 8
Texas.....	319	372	420	393	50, 942	45, 610	37, 900	23, 934	3, 866	42, 429	4, 647	8. 4
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	1	4	7	1	40	290	310	71	5	35	-----	-----
Other States.....	2 3	3	2	2	1, 218	1, 090	597	454	10	1, 208	-----	. 8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less 100.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 1, and District of Columbia, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2,967	2,821	2,762	\$53,197,115	530	\$6,022,046	1,327	\$5,728,350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	115	111	109	2,479,123	24	449,998	48	179,450
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	14	14	14	252,500	3	48,325	11	60,400
Virginia.....	399	385	376	7,009,823	72	657,917	193	916,450
West Virginia.....	135	130	130	2,242,500	20	254,750	55	277,600
North Carolina.....	494	484	475	8,499,144	70	890,976	228	992,100
South Carolina.....	261	247	237	4,501,950	45	458,674	101	478,285
Georgia.....	212	210	205	3,796,700	32	209,921	74	267,900
Florida.....	112	104	104	3,011,200	32	590,096	54	299,350
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	131	123	120	2,391,850	21	127,777	65	231,700
Tennessee.....	183	169	166	4,335,077	28	547,871	78	353,015
Alabama.....	163	151	151	2,364,350	32	294,193	67	255,450
Mississippi.....	206	192	189	1,848,500	26	125,440	76	292,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	106	94	94	1,588,700	25	244,542	47	161,850
Louisiana.....	75	72	68	1,996,288	14	262,985	44	188,000
Oklahoma.....	38	37	37	278,310	9	38,475	18	37,550
Texas.....	319	294	283	5,986,100	74	700,981	166	660,450
Other States.....	4	4	4	615,000	3	129,125	2	23,000

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2,967	2,395	\$9,123,628	\$2,712,250	\$711,997	\$563,971
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	115	112	326,865	103,480	31,116	20,824
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	14	14	46,601	17,229	3,888	2,420
Virginia.....	399	398	1,250,253	369,572	96,985	77,592
West Virginia.....	135	132	405,048	127,130	37,783	20,801
North Carolina.....	494	489	1,519,596	420,950	105,697	113,910
South Carolina.....	261	257	701,200	223,196	37,854	38,587
Georgia.....	212	207	713,589	195,263	56,743	53,997
Florida.....	112	109	505,986	137,178	37,989	28,397
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	131	121	394,463	134,170	38,317	29,949
Tennessee.....	183	179	817,941	193,178	78,098	39,943
Alabama.....	163	159	499,631	135,645	35,448	25,315
Mississippi.....	206	201	325,659	119,264	9,754	23,457
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	106	100	264,611	86,805	17,203	15,919
Louisiana.....	75	73	299,210	82,778	29,435	17,711
Oklahoma.....	38	34	57,959	28,331	2,008	4,447
Texas.....	319	306	1,024,964	330,351	88,533	49,097
Other States.....	4	4	60,052	7,720	5,136	1,605

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$739, 672	\$1,811,109	\$192, 749	\$562, 804	\$506, 353	\$827, 022	\$895, 711
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri	18, 878	78, 665	3, 445	15, 024	12, 716	26, 152	16, 565
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	1, 554	12, 915	520	1, 603	1, 954	2, 588	1, 930
Virginia	72, 379	258, 739	16, 016	84, 367	79, 179	133, 166	62, 258
West Virginia	34, 870	86, 150	9, 650	21, 400	13, 267	36, 736	17, 261
North Carolina	142, 294	240, 437	27, 277	101, 775	104, 486	100, 923	161, 837
South Carolina	72, 415	127, 606	12, 353	33, 640	40, 284	62, 650	52, 615
Georgia	39, 573	127, 202	32, 100	42, 708	36, 234	53, 276	76, 493
Florida	48, 889	135, 138	9, 918	28, 404	24, 887	23, 948	31, 238
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	17, 570	71, 173	13, 533	21, 149	17, 635	22, 747	28, 220
Tennessee	101, 064	163, 124	23, 460	60, 474	60, 364	31, 198	67, 038
Alabama	33, 506	67, 835	12, 786	22, 815	19, 988	22, 877	33, 416
Mississippi	18, 898	57, 937	4, 903	14, 481	11, 600	36, 595	28, 770
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	28, 977	58, 724	3, 196	9, 887	11, 178	19, 404	13, 318
Louisiana	18, 716	73, 697	2, 918	20, 921	18, 722	8, 826	25, 486
Oklahoma	1, 350	11, 137	1, 203	1, 612	1, 373	2, 199	4, 299
Texas	81, 089	221, 348	17, 018	77, 453	47, 435	43, 730	68, 910
Other States	7, 650	19, 282	2, 453	5, 091	5, 051	7	6, 057

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	2, 967	449,045	2, 762	\$53,197,115	530	\$3,022,046	2, 895	\$9,123,628	2, 576	331, 833
Synod of Alabama:										
Birmingham	23	5, 262	22	823, 500	12	218, 400	22	128, 312	20	4, 429
East Alabama	48	5, 011	47	427, 200	3	13, 900	48	84, 650	39	2, 662
Mobile	27	3, 421	21	318, 000	5	37, 835	27	55, 949	19	2, 336
North Alabama	26	3, 700	26	343, 300	5	13, 450	25	66, 294	24	2, 896
Tuscaloosa	35	3, 839	31	433, 500	4	9, 900	33	71, 663	21	2, 320
Synod of Appalachia:										
Abingdon	61	7, 491	54	737, 000	4	19, 750	60	120, 159	46	7, 104
Asheville	25	4, 420	24	547, 600	3	12, 500	25	103, 519	23	3, 568
Holston	45	6, 724	41	525, 459	5	70, 449	45	149, 801	38	7, 204
Knoxville	36	8, 056	33	1, 324, 100	10	110, 187	35	242, 217	31	6, 770
Synod of Arkansas:										
Arkansas	31	5, 570	30	835, 200	11	189, 292	30	112, 156	30	3, 656
Ouachita	38	3, 902	30	254, 850	4	11, 900	35	61, 097	32	2, 586
Pine Bluff	29	3, 822	28	384, 900	9	38, 350	28	62, 004	26	2, 575
Washburn	8	1, 426	7	116, 750	1	5, 000	7	29, 354	7	921
Synod of Florida:										
Florida	30	2, 540	26	256, 900	2	302	29	58, 607	22	2, 233
St. Johns	49	12, 413	45	1, 732, 250	23	282, 235	47	306, 623	48	9, 347
Suwanee	31	6, 659	31	1, 021, 250	7	297, 559	31	140, 673	31	3, 934
Synod of Georgia:										
Athens	37	3, 172	36	268, 300	3	10, 032	37	54, 835	29	2, 048
Atlanta	62	15, 050	60	1, 991, 000	13	125, 095	61	388, 932	54	9, 937
Augusta	23	2, 601	23	372, 200	3	6, 150	23	62, 096	20	1, 581
Cherokee	21	2, 619	19	238, 400	2	1, 540	21	55, 689	20	1, 685
Macon	24	2, 876	24	397, 550	5	24, 014	23	68, 905	15	2, 381
Savannah	28	2, 400	26	212, 500	4	38, 790	26	39, 209	23	2, 147
Southwest Georgia	13	1, 826	13	295, 750	2	4, 300	13	41, 741	12	1, 310
Synod of Kentucky:										
Guerrant	11	917	9	54, 600	-----	-----	8	13, 063	7	778
Lexington-Ebenezer	37	4, 034	36	523, 450	6	13, 900	36	78, 645	34	2, 835
Louisville	40	7, 332	34	964, 500	11	99, 595	38	192, 895	32	4, 688
Muhlenburg	23	2, 023	20	354, 300	2	3, 282	21	53, 304	19	1, 469
Pennsylvania	18	2, 450	18	434, 500	1	2, 500	17	49, 909	16	1, 734

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Louisiana:										
Louisiana.....	25	4,152	21	\$496,400	6	\$150,800	23	\$83,847	20	2,851
New Orleans.....	17	4,533	16	870,750	5	106,600	17	94,009	17	3,104
Red River.....	27	4,848	25	618,038	1	4,825	27	118,211	22	2,800
Synod of Mississippi:										
Central Mississippi.....	60	5,721	55	643,850	9	84,150	58	122,581	45	3,346
East Mississippi.....	34	3,173	33	194,400	4	9,325	34	44,149	26	1,779
Meridian.....	40	3,843	37	303,550	3	21,200	40	50,643	32	2,537
Mississippi.....	30	2,393	29	383,100	4	8,250	30	48,590	24	1,545
North Mississippi.....	33	3,052	29	316,200	4	2,000	31	56,628	26	1,700
Synod of Missouri:										
Lafayette.....	23	2,564	22	229,600	4	12,841	23	32,683	23	1,913
Missouri.....	31	3,681	29	395,784	4	13,170	29	46,360	27	2,204
Potosi.....	21	2,141	20	262,500	5	22,500	21	43,597	17	1,626
St. Louis.....	17	3,228	17	859,335	5	326,075	17	83,241	16	2,484
Upper Missouri.....	23	5,260	21	731,904	6	75,412	22	120,984	22	4,867
Synod of North Carolina:										
Albemarle.....	22	2,315	21	207,000	2	7,800	20	58,912	18	1,656
Concord.....	60	9,943	58	770,800	8	72,852	60	201,303	54	6,723
Fayetteville.....	87	11,152	84	648,800	6	20,500	86	159,237	81	8,359
Granville.....	31	5,165	31	845,050	6	33,110	30	123,129	28	4,079
Kings Mountain.....	35	5,618	33	511,300	5	18,576	35	98,004	35	4,709
Mecklenburg.....	72	15,703	68	1,671,922	20	193,151	72	344,341	68	13,040
Orange.....	60	11,818	58	2,100,597	9	503,600	59	259,522	54	8,661
Wilmington.....	53	6,120	53	822,225	3	6,950	53	96,774	46	4,509
Winston-Salem.....	34	3,484	31	320,450	7	21,902	34	61,045	31	3,065
Synod of Oklahoma:										
Durant.....	16	1,218	15	97,850	5	24,150	14	21,254	14	1,067
Indian.....	8	203	8	5,260			8	855	7	188
Mangum.....	14	1,975	14	175,200	4	14,325	12	35,850	12	1,847
Synod of Snedecor Memorial:										
Central Alabama.....	8	371	8	24,650	3	708	8	4,178	6	408
Central Louisiana.....	7	502	7	13,100	3	1,610	7	5,608	7	538
Ethel.....	9	263	7	8,400	2	515	8	3,058	7	299
No. and So. Carolina.....	10	692	8	24,700	2	235	9	3,005	6	464
Synod of South Carolina:										
Bethel.....	44	6,433	43	676,450	6	42,540	44	110,462	41	4,678
Charleston.....	18	2,345	17	415,000	5	39,370	17	63,224	13	1,671
Congaree.....	22	4,124	22	656,000	8	164,125	21	90,790	19	2,405
Enoree.....	34	7,008	29	1,075,500	5	131,950	34	155,403	31	4,891
Harmony.....	29	4,006	24	306,700	4	9,171	29	60,313	26	2,916
Pee Dee.....	36	4,811	36	672,700	11	40,518	35	91,598	33	3,493
Piedmont.....	28	3,131	24	286,800	1	1,500	28	53,134	25	2,361
South Carolina.....	42	5,469	35	402,100	4	29,300	41	74,307	34	4,127
Synod of Tennessee:										
Columbia.....	25	2,201	23	185,400	1	2,700	24	35,792	22	1,764
Memphis.....	56	10,618	51	1,752,318	11	370,135	55	255,401	49	7,532
Nashville.....	38	8,044	34	659,700	2	2,900	36	155,001	34	4,850
Synod of Texas:										
Brazos.....	58	9,839	56	1,435,950	14	89,725	56	241,618	49	8,315
Brownwood.....	14	2,024	13	336,050	1	500	13	39,628	12	1,216
Central Texas.....	36	5,050	33	626,400	6	75,650	35	98,288	32	3,132
Dallas.....	31	8,623	29	941,825	15	193,285	29	180,135	27	6,330
El Paso.....	20	2,413	19	229,850	7	45,725	19	53,478	17	1,989
Fort Worth.....	26	4,412	26	471,700	10	19,446	26	79,898	23	2,903
Paris.....	37	4,338	33	363,650	1	2,000	36	105,528	27	3,739
Texas-Mexican.....	31	2,132	19	35,750	2	1,400	31	10,728	31	2,413
Western Texas.....	66	12,102	55	1,544,925	18	272,525	61	214,150	56	7,032
Synod of Virginia:										
East Hanover.....	61	13,188	58	1,523,123	19	173,583	61	297,840	59	9,428
Lexington.....	61	12,882	61	1,150,200	7	45,534	61	190,552	58	8,807
Montgomery.....	63	11,974	58	1,495,900	16	263,102	63	244,359	57	9,424
Norfolk.....	35	6,839	34	1,022,750	16	127,225	35	184,054	34	5,534
Potomac.....	32	4,502	31	970,100	8	185,825	32	135,919	29	3,646
Roanoke.....	57	6,234	53	456,700	1	150	57	85,266	53	4,905
West Hanover.....	30	3,475	28	351,750	2	8,100	30	58,543	24	2,360
Winchester.....	56	6,222	56	496,100	9	32,101	56	104,442	51	5,875
Synod of West Virginia:										
Bluestone.....	23	3,929	20	459,100	2	7,200	23	87,566	22	3,812
Greenbriar.....	47	4,930	45	395,200	4	43,250	44	75,142	36	4,548
Kanawha.....	25	9,000	25	1,059,900	9	184,172	25	177,160	23	6,234

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Previous to the Civil War the Presbyterian churches in the United States held widely different positions in regard to slavery. The larger denominations did not take positive ground but left local bodies free to act as they judged best. Some of the smaller and stricter churches, however, were stringent in their rules, and even went so far as to exclude slaveholders from their communion. As early as 1818 the General Assembly expressed itself very strongly in denunciation of slavery, but at the same time recommended consideration toward those so circumstanced as to be unable to carry out the full recommendation of the church. After the separation between the "Old School" and the "New School," the latter was more aggressive, and the New School Assembly, in 1853, called upon its southern presbyteries to report "the real facts in relation to this subject." The result was that several synods and presbyteries, mostly in the border States, seceded and, in 1858, formed the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

When the Civil War broke out, the Old School General Assembly, in session in Philadelphia, through what were known as the "Spring resolutions," pledged its whole constituency to the support of the Federal Government in the contest which was then beginning. The southern churches which were connected with the assembly took the ground that this action violated the constitution of the church, in that it assumed to decide a disputed political question, and would inevitably introduce the strife and rancor of political discussion into the church courts. There was also a deep-seated conviction that the difference of opinion as to the status of slavery was radical and irreconcilable. The great majority of the northern churches, whether or not they gave formal expression to their belief, regarded slavery as sinful. The southern churches refused absolutely to "make slaveholding a sin or nonslaveholding a term (condition) of communion." Accordingly, 47 presbyteries formally withdrew from connection with the Old School General Assembly, and their commissioners met in Augusta, Ga., December 4, 1861, and organized the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

In 1864 the United Synod and the General Assembly of the Confederate States came together, and in the following year adopted the name "The Presbyterian Church in the United States." This united church was further enlarged by the accession of several bodies which had proclaimed themselves independent of the Northern Assembly, in protest against any political action by an ecclesiastical body. Of these, the largest were the Synod of Kentucky, which joined in 1869, and the Synod of Missouri, which joined in 1874.

As the discussions connected with the Civil War subsided, fraternal relations were established with the northern churches, in 1882, and in 1888 the two General Assemblies held a joint meeting in Philadelphia in celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the constitution of the church. In 1897 they also united in celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Westminster Assembly, which formulated the Confession of Faith and Catechism of the Church.

Various efforts have been made to bring together these two great sections of the Presbyterian Church. As yet, however, they have not been successful, owing partly to differences in doctrinal emphasis and church conduct, but chiefly to diversity in community and church life. The northern churches make no distinction between white and Negro; the southern churches have adopted a policy of separation, being moved thereto by the conviction that the best development of the Negroes would be secured by the increased responsibility thus laid upon them, and by apprehension that social embarrassment might result from ecclesiastical relations. So far as may be, the Negro members are organized into separate congregations, and these into separate presbyteries, with reference to an ultimate Colored Presbyterian Church. An independent synod was thus set off by the assembly in 1897, but two presbyteries, composed exclusively of Negroes, owing to remoteness, remained as constituent parts of the synods in whose bounds they are located. However, in 1916, the General Assembly constituted these and two

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. E. C. Scott, D. D., stated clerk and treasurer, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Dallas, Tex., and approved by him in its present form.

other Negro presbyteries existing within its territory into a synod composed exclusively of Negro ministers and members, yet being a constituent part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrinal matters the church is strictly Calvinistic, adheres closely to the standards, and, while allowing liberty of dissent in minor matters, requires strict creed subscription from all its ministers and office bearers. It particularly excludes from its courts all discussion of political questions, holds to the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and has not abated faith in its inerrancy. It claims that the Scriptures forbid women the public expounding of God's Word, or other functions pertaining to an ordained minister, but admits their services in other lines of Christian work.

In polity the principal distinctive feature is the recognition of ruling elders as entitled to deliver the charge in the installation of a pastor and to serve as moderators of any of the higher courts.

WORK

The activities of the church are under the care of executive committees appointed annually by the General Assembly and directly responsible to it. The home missionary work is conducted in part by such an executive committee and in part by the presbyteries. The executive committee aids the weaker presbyteries and conducts new work on the frontier, in the mountains, and among foreigners and Negroes. Its aid includes assistance, not merely in the conduct of services, but in the erection of churches and manses. The committee also conducts schools for the Indian tribes in Oklahoma, for the whites in the Appalachian Mountains, and for immigrant children. In the conduct of the local work, appropriations are made by the executive committee to the presbyteries, not to the specific field or the missionaries to be aided, thus securing presbyterial control of the entire work.

The Assembly's Executive Committee on Home Missions in 1936 aided, in whole or in part, 517 missionaries who served 726 churches, schools, and organized missions with 399 outpost Sunday schools and preaching stations. The contributions of the church for this work amounted to \$952,621. This includes support for several hundred ministers and as many churches aided directly by the presbyteries.

The foreign missionary work is under the care of the executive committee and is carried on in Africa, Brazil, China, Japan, Korea, and Mexico. The report for 1936 shows 60 stations and 2,390 outstations, occupied by 393 American missionaries and workers, and 4,193 trained native workers; 416 organized congregations with 81,881 members; 1,109 mission schools with 59,649 pupils. Hospitals and dispensaries are conducted in 114 buildings with 2,002 beds. Total number of patients treated, 310,961; total number of surgical operations, 14,306. This work was done by 46 American physicians and nurses, assisted by 350 native physicians, nurses, and medical helpers.

The educational interests of the Presbyterian Church in the United States are represented by 4 theological seminaries, 2 training schools for Negroes, 1 training school for lay workers, 14 colleges of higher grade, 1 affiliated college, and 9 junior colleges; 10 secondary schools; 9 mountain elementary schools; and 2 Mexican mission schools. Faculty members number 972; students, 12,047; buildings 593, with property value of \$22,962,113 and endowment, \$12,984,667; books in libraries, 604,632 volumes. Contributions in 1936 for educational purposes amounted to \$252,988. The philanthropic work of the church in 1936 included 16 orphanages with 1,874 inmates. The orphanages are owned and controlled by the synods in whose territory they are located. They have a property value of \$3,384,769 and endowments amounting to \$893,886. The contributions for the support of these orphanages in 1936 were \$299,436.

The executive committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief aids young men and women in preparation for the ministry and for life service. In 1936 there were 135 candidates for the ministry and mission service aided to the amount of \$9,090; there were 370 men and women candidates for the ministry and mission service; 195 ministers, 310 widows, orphans from 34 homes of deceased ministers, and 11 unordained missionaries were aided to the amount of \$128,878.

The Endowment Fund for ministerial relief amounts to \$1,506,711. The General Assembly designated the year 1937 as the time to complete the \$3,000,000 Accrued Liability Fund in order to put in operation the Ministers' Annuity (pension) Fund.

In 1936 the executive committee of Religious Education and Publication issued 13,296,089 copies of Sabbath School and missionary literature; the receipts for this work were \$55,224.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized in 1912. In 1936 there were 2,496 societies with 168,434 members, and the contributions were \$1,180,440.

In 1922 the men of the church were formally organized, with a secretary in charge. Societies composed of men have since been organized throughout the churches, which have as their aim the development of the spiritual life as well as the development and training of leaders in all departments of church life and activity. In 1932 the "Men of the Church" was made a department of the executive committee of Religious Education and Publication.

THE SYNOD OF THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

[FORMERLY ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA (ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)]

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who have been received on profession of faith or certificate and are thus admitted to the full privileges of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	2	7		
Members, number.....	308	74	234	24.0	76.0
Average membership per church.....	34	37	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	121	28	93	23.1	76.9
Female.....	187	46	141	24.6	75.4
Males per 100 females.....	64.7	(?)	66.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	9		9		
13 years and over.....	299	74	225	24.7	75.3
Percent under 13 years.....	2.9		3.8		
Church edifices, number.....	9	2	7		
Value—number reporting.....	8	2	6		
Amount reported.....	\$17,800	\$8,000	\$9,800	44.9	55.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$17,800	\$8,000	\$9,800	44.9	55.1
Average value per church.....	\$2,225	\$4,000	\$1,633		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	5		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,500		\$2,500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	2	7		
Amount reported.....	\$9,465	\$2,722	\$6,743	28.8	71.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,808	\$1,395	\$3,413	29.0	71.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,824	\$154	\$1,670	8.4	91.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$456	\$25	\$431	5.5	94.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$200		\$200		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$909	\$795	\$114	87.5	12.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75	\$50	\$25		
Home missions.....	\$175		\$175		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$429	\$39	\$390	9.1	90.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$454	\$264	\$190	58.1	41.9
All other purposes.....	\$135		\$135		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,052	\$1,361	\$963		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers.....	22	2	20		
Scholars.....	182	21	161	11.5	88.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	11	12	22
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-1	-10	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	308	329	490	786
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-21	-161	-296	-----
Percent.....	-6.4	-32.9	-37.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	34	30	41	36
Church edifices , number.....	9	10	12	19
Value—number reporting.....	8	10	12	19
Amount reported.....	\$17,800	\$28,800	\$26,400	\$28,825
Average value per church.....	\$2,225	\$2,880	\$2,200	\$1,517
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		
Parsonages , number.....	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$2,500	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	9	11	12	
Amount reported.....	\$9,465	\$8,841	\$8,114	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,808	\$6,586	\$6,301	
All other salaries.....	\$1,824			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$456			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$200			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$909	\$2,255	\$1,813	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75			
Home missions.....	\$175			
Foreign missions.....	\$429			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$454			
All other purposes.....	\$135			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,052	\$804	\$676	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	6	5	9
Officers and teachers.....	22	14	12	13
Scholars.....	182	150	137	289

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	2	7	308	74	234	121	187	64.7	5	22	182
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	-----	3	119	-----	119	50	69	-----	2	8	76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	1	-----	1	9	-----	9	3	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	2	1	101	74	27	40	61	-----	2	5	41
Kansas.....	2	-----	2	79	-----	79	28	51	-----	1	9	65

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1906	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	9	11	12	22	308	329	480	786	9	289	2.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	4	4	8	119	132	162	327	9	110	7.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	1	1	1	3	9	14	20	57	-----	9	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	3	4	5	101	113	199	237	-----	101	-----
Kansas.....	2	3	3	4	79	70	109	144	-----	79	-----
Other States.....	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----

¹ Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	9	9	8	\$17,800	1	\$1,000
Iowa.....	3	3	3	9,100	1	1,000
Other States.....	6	6	15	8,700	-----	-----

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Indiana, 1; and Kansas, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	9	9	\$9,465	\$4,808	\$1,824	\$456	\$200	\$909	\$75	\$175	\$429	\$454	\$135
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	2,183	1,375	20	231	-----	100	25	67	90	140	135
Iowa.....	3	3	3,282	1,908	179	25	-----	809	50	8	39	264	-----
Other States.....	3	13	4,000	1,525	1,625	200	200	-----	-----	100	300	50	-----

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1, and Kansas, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	9	308	8	\$17,800	1	\$1,000	9	\$9,465	5	182
Clarion.....	4	128	3	4,700	-----	-----	4	2,558	2	76
Iowa.....	5	180	5	13,100	1	1,000	5	6,907	3	106

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, formerly the Associate Synod of North America and generally known as the Associate Presbyterian Church, is the direct descendant of the first secession from the Established Church of Scotland in November 1733. At that time four ministers—Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher—withdrew from the state church, holding that the law of patronage, which deprived the people of any voice in the choice of a pastor, was tyrannical and contrary to the spirit and principles of Presbyterianism. They formed, on December 6, an Associate Presbytery, but did not act judicially as a presbytery until 1735. In 1737 four other ministers joined them. The movement became popular and developed into the Associate Synod.

To meet the needs of the families which emigrated to this country, this synod sent two missionaries in the fall of 1753, who were reinforced from time to time by others who came out from the mother church, and in 1754 organized the Associate Presbytery. Meanwhile representatives of the Reformed Presbyterian

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. A. M. Malcolm, stated clerk, The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, Albia, Iowa, and approved by him in its present form.

(Covenanter) Church had also come, forming in 1774 what was known as the Reformed Presbytery. In 1782 the two bodies, the Associate Presbytery and the Reformed Presbytery, united, taking the name of Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Two ministers and three ruling elders, however, refused to enter this union and continued the organization of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which was recognized by the mother (Secession) Synod of Scotland. Other presbyteries were organized, and in 1801 they developed into the Associate Synod of North America. In 1858 this Associate Synod and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church effected a union, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.² Eleven ministers refused to enter this union and continued the Associate Presbyterian Church.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is Calvinistic, adhering to the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and has a published testimony (the Associate Testimony) explaining its position on many doctrinal points more fully than does the Westminster Confession. It encourages public solemn covenanting, provides against occasional communion, opposes secret societies, and prescribes the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise services.

ORGANIZATION

In polity or government this branch of the church differs in no essential element from other Presbyterian churches. The session is the local court, made up of ruling elders elected by the people, and associated with the pastor. The next higher court is the presbytery, having jurisdiction over the churches of a given territory, and is made up of the ministers resident in this territory, together with a representative elder from each pastoral charge. To this court belongs the prerogative of judging the qualifications of candidates for the ministry. The synod is the court superior to the presbytery. This branch of the church being small, the synod is the highest court, or court of last resort.

WORK

The only home missionary work is that which itinerant ministers perform in congregations without stated pastors and is carried on under the jurisdiction of the various presbyteries. The financial support is chiefly from the congregations thus served, though it is supplemented by general contributions. The amount contributed for 1936 was \$2,814.

The foreign missionary work of the synod is carried on in Seoni, in the Central Provinces of India, jointly with the United Original Secession Synod of Scotland. This work was begun by the Scottish Synod in 1872, and the American Synod has been associated with it for about 30 years. From Seoni, as the chief center of work, six villages are occupied. The report for 1936 shows 1 church organization, with 95 members; 1 American missionary, with 2 Scottish and 16 native helpers; 3 schools, with 407 pupils; 1 dispensary, treating during the year 1,659 patients; and 2 orphanages, with 42 inmates. The contributions for this work during the year were \$1,220.

There is a Sunday school in Seoni, having an average attendance of about 100 pupils, and in all the outstations Sunday schools are held, with an attendance ranging from 20 to 60.

The synod has no college or other school under its jurisdiction in the United States and carries on no institutional work.

² See United Presbyterian Church, p. 54.

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(FORMERLY ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	141	47	94	33.3	66.7
Members, number.....	21,981	9,788	12,193	44.5	55.5
Average membership per church.....	156	208	130		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,884	3,209	4,675	40.7	59.3
Female.....	9,232	4,056	5,176	43.9	56.1
Sex not reported.....	4,865	2,523	2,342	51.9	48.1
Males per 100 females.....	85.4	79.1	90.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,388	544	844	39.2	60.8
13 years and over.....	15,578	6,621	8,957	42.5	57.5
Age not reported.....	5,015	2,623	2,392	52.3	47.7
Percent under 13 years ¹	8.2	7.6	8.6		
Church edifices, number.....	139	45	94	32.4	67.6
Value—number reporting.....	137	44	93	32.1	67.9
Amount reported.....	\$2,044,350	\$1,438,000	\$606,350	70.3	29.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,010,200	\$1,430,000	\$580,200	71.1	28.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$34,150	\$8,000	\$26,150	23.4	76.6
Average value per church.....	\$14,922	\$32,682	\$6,520		
Debt—number reporting.....	20	17	3		
Amount reported.....	\$109,240	\$107,975	\$1,265	98.8	1.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	96	21	75		
Parsonages, number.....	86	30	56		
Value—number reporting.....	84	30	54		
Amount reported.....	\$342,250	\$191,000	\$151,250	55.8	44.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	141	47	94	33.3	66.7
Amount reported.....	\$320,209	\$197,523	\$122,686	61.7	38.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$134,291	\$73,090	\$61,201	54.4	45.6
All other salaries.....	\$8,458	\$6,942	\$1,516	82.1	17.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,026	\$8,084	\$7,942	50.4	49.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,606	\$16,088	\$1,518	91.4	8.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$49,460	\$38,314	\$11,146	77.5	22.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,706	\$2,591	\$2,115	55.1	44.9
Home missions.....	\$5,336	\$2,353	\$2,983	44.1	55.9
Foreign missions.....	\$4,612	\$1,869	\$2,743	40.5	59.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$51,035	\$31,341	\$19,694	61.4	38.6
All other purposes.....	\$28,679	\$16,851	\$11,828	58.8	41.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$ 2,271	\$4,203	\$1,305		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	132	45	87	34.1	65.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,610	703	907	43.7	56.3
Scholars.....	15,043	7,354	7,689	48.9	51.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	15	13	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	251	143	103	59.0	41.0
Scholars.....	1,983	1,025	958	51.7	48.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Scholars.....	62	-----	62	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	141	143	133	141
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	10	-8	-----
Percent.....	-1.4	7.5	-5.7	-----
Members, number.....	21,981	20,410	15,124	13,201
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,571	5,286	1,923	-----
Percent.....	7.7	35.0	14.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	156	143	114	94
Church edifices, number.....	139	160	130	142
Value—number reporting.....	137	139	128	134
Amount reported.....	\$2,044,350	\$2,428,100	\$667,650	\$436,550
Average value per church.....	\$14,922	\$17,468	\$5,216	\$3,258
Debt—number reporting.....	20	21	18	17
Amount reported.....	\$109,240	\$251,440	\$39,196	\$16,680
Parsonages, number.....	86	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	84	81	63	51
Amount reported.....	\$342,250	\$395,000	\$145,165	\$96,975
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	141	142	133	-----
Amount reported.....	\$320,209	\$809,883	\$178,138	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$134,291	\$674,638	\$125,163	-----
All other salaries.....	\$8,458			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,026			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,606			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$49,460			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,706	\$130,456	\$52,975	-----
Home missions.....	\$5,336			
Foreign missions.....	\$4,612			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$51,035			
All other purposes.....	\$28,679			
Not classified.....	-----	\$4,789	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,271	\$5,703	\$1,339	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	132	137	128	126
Officers and teachers.....	1,610	1,640	1,379	1,109
Scholars.....	15,043	15,998	13,411	9,732

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	141	47	94	21,981	9,788	12,193	7,884	9,232	4,865	85.4	132	1,610	15,043
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	2	---	2	164	---	164	65	99	---	(1)	2	18	106
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	7	1	6	1,290	260	1,030	562	728	---	77.2	7	87	946
West Virginia.....	1	---	1	119	---	119	60	59	---	(1)	1	12	65
North Carolina.....	33	17	16	7,364	4,849	2,515	2,444	2,880	2,040	84.9	31	483	5,260
South Carolina.....	48	15	33	7,064	2,713	4,351	2,619	2,958	1,487	88.5	46	527	4,515
Georgia.....	9	1	8	1,154	288	866	547	607	---	90.1	8	87	873
Florida.....	5	4	1	459	430	29	195	264	---	73.9	5	57	414
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	240	240	---	---	---	240	---	1	17	172
Tennessee.....	15	3	12	2,080	319	1,761	662	705	713	93.9	13	148	1,287
Alabama.....	9	1	8	487	8	479	203	284	---	71.5	7	42	322
Mississippi.....	4	1	3	760	238	522	190	185	385	102.7	4	49	451
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	7	3	4	800	443	357	337	463	---	72.8	7	83	632

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	141	143	133	141	21,981	20,410	15,124	13,201	1,388	15,578	5,015	8.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	7	5	6	4	1,290	954	705	444	135	1,155	-----	10.5
North Carolina.....	33	36	24	25	7,364	6,645	4,248	3,625	439	5,055	1,870	8.0
South Carolina.....	48	48	47	47	7,064	6,359	4,923	4,112	467	5,028	1,569	8.5
Georgia.....	9	11	11	12	1,154	1,120	927	940	121	1,033	-----	10.5
Florida.....	5	5	5	1	459	481	356	84	43	416	-----	9.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	1	2	5	240	212	117	178	-----	-----	240	-----
Tennessee.....	15	15	15	14	2,080	2,364	1,644	1,504	59	1,070	951	5.2
Alabama.....	9	8	8	5	487	389	345	320	39	448	-----	8.0
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	6	760	780	790	577	23	352	385	6.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	7	7	8	13	800	938	888	854	51	749	-----	6.4
Texas.....	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	349	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	23	3	3	3	283	168	181	214	11	272	-----	3.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Missouri, 2, and West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	141	139	137	\$2,044,350	20	\$109,240	84	\$342,250
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	7	7	7	73,100	1	315	6	23,300
North Carolina.....	33	33	33	763,200	8	49,525	19	110,500
South Carolina.....	48	48	48	677,850	5	24,550	24	109,000
Georgia.....	9	9	9	153,200	1	24,000	6	27,500
Florida.....	5	5	5	165,000	2	7,700	4	15,500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	15	14	13	95,500 ¹	2	2,650	10	26,000
Alabama.....	9	8	8	12,800	-----	-----	3	6,800
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	13,300	-----	-----	4	5,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	7	7	7	77,800	1	500	5	10,800
Other States.....	4	4	13	12,600	-----	-----	23	7,350

¹ Includes: Missouri, 2, and West Virginia, 1.² Includes 1 parsonage in Kentucky.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	141	141	\$320,209	\$134,291	\$8,458	\$16,026	\$17,608
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	7	7	11,603	6,005	251	848	115
North Carolina.....	33	33	104,730	38,728	3,642	3,964	5,211
South Carolina.....	48	48	107,082	43,591	2,705	6,218	5,902
Georgia.....	9	9	19,998	8,683	144	1,029	1,575
Florida.....	5	5	17,181	7,884	760	260	2,500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....	15	15	28,428	14,446	388	1,759	2,103
Alabama.....	9	9	6,011	2,977		616	
Mississippi.....	4	4	6,846	3,105	120	700	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	7	7	10,988	5,460	340	397	200
Other States.....	4	14	7,342	3,412	108	235	

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$49,460	\$4,708	\$5,336	\$4,612	\$51,035	\$28,679
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	1,608	130	90	15	2,015	526
North Carolina.....	18,318	1,965	1,251	576	20,727	10,348
South Carolina.....	17,829	1,097	3,406	3,498	16,223	6,613
Georgia.....	1,456	179	275	255	2,802	3,600
Florida.....	2,410	115			1,860	1,392
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	3,357	966	175	168	2,320	2,746
Alabama.....	373	50	14		1,553	428
Mississippi.....	400	5			1,225	1,291
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,540	177	125	100	1,920	729
Other States.....	2,169	22			390	1,006

¹ Includes: Missouri, 2; West Virginia, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	141	21,981	137	\$2,044,350	20	\$109,240	141	\$320,209	132	15,043
Catawba.....	24	4,777	24	419,500	3	21,550	24	66,027	24	3,047
First.....	32	7,257	32	758,200	8	49,525	32	103,315	30	5,154
Mississippi.....	23	3,294	20	163,450	2	750	23	42,562	22	2,170
Second.....	39	4,007	39	581,550	5	34,700	39	79,649	36	2,861
Tennessee and Alabama.....	15	1,237	14	46,800	1	2,400	15	16,498	12	800
Virginia.....	8	1,409	8	74,850	1	315	8	12,158	8	1,011

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1782 the Reformed Presbytery, representing the old Scotch Covenanters, and the Associate Presbytery, representing the Associate Synod of Scotland, united, forming the Associate Reformed Synod.² This body grew steadily until it became, in 1804, a general synod with four subordinate synods. One of these, the Synod of the Carolinas, became doubtful of the loyalty of the General Synod to the distinctive principles of the denomination and withdrew, becoming, in 1822, an independent body, assuming the name Associate Reformed Synod of the South to distinguish it from the Associate Reformed synods in the North. By the union of 1858, which formed the United Presbyterian Church, there ceased to be any other Associate Reformed synods in the North or elsewhere, and the synod, in 1913, dropped the distinctive phrase, "of the South," thereby becoming the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, now known as The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the church is thoroughly Calvinistic, adhering to the Westminster standards. In polity it is Presbyterian. Its distinctive principle is the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise.

WORK

The foreign mission fields are in Mexico and India. In the Mexican mission there are 11 foreign and native ministers, and in the India mission there are 15 foreign and native ministers.

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church maintains a college with a theological department at Due West, S. C., with a total enrollment of 360 students.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. M. Bigham, D. D., Anderson, S. C., and approved by him in its present form.

² See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 69.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the church upon public profession of faith and are in good standing. Baptism is administered to infants, but public profession of faith is not usually made before the thirteenth or fourteenth year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	83	45	38	-----	-----
Members , number.....	6,386	3,830	2,556	60.0	40.0
Average membership per church.....	77	85	67	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,587	1,498	1,089	57.9	42.1
Female.....	3,661	2,269	1,392	62.0	38.0
Sex not reported.....	138	63	75	45.7	54.3
Males per 100 females.....	70.7	66.0	78.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	150	109	41	72.7	27.3
13 years and over.....	6,114	3,721	2,393	60.9	39.1
Age not reported.....	122	-----	122	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	2.4	2.8	1.7	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	81	43	38	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	77	41	36	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,903	\$856,803	\$146,100	85.4	14.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,002,903	\$856,803	\$146,100	85.4	14.6
Average value per church.....	\$13,025	\$20,898	\$4,058	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	18	12	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$81,725	\$72,775	\$8,950	89.0	11.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	49	25	24	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	39	15	24	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	38	15	23	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116,175	\$62,125	\$54,050	53.5	46.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	45	38	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$218,901	\$161,194	\$57,707	73.6	26.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,741	\$68,828	\$29,913	69.7	30.3
All other salaries.....	\$15,440	\$14,154	\$1,286	91.7	8.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$10,716	\$8,393	\$2,323	78.3	21.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,190	\$3,690	\$500	88.1	11.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$24,239	\$17,852	\$6,387	73.6	26.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,649	\$2,634	\$1,015	72.2	27.8
Home missions.....	\$3,762	\$3,379	\$383	89.8	10.2
Foreign missions.....	\$8,157	\$7,131	\$1,026	87.4	12.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$35,520	\$23,295	\$12,225	65.6	34.4
All other purposes.....	\$14,487	\$11,838	\$2,649	81.7	18.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,637	\$3,582	\$1,519	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	45	37		
Officers and teachers.....	978	585	393	59.8	40.2
Scholars.....	6,241	3,817	2,424	61.2	38.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers.....	60	42	18		
Scholars.....	504	339	165	67.3	32.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	9	9			
Scholars.....	410	410		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	83	89	103	113
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6	-14	-10	
Percent.....	(2)	-13.6	-8.8	
Members, number.....	6,386	7,166	8,185	9,122
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-780	-1,019	-937	
Percent.....	-10.9	-12.4	-10.3	
Average membership per church.....	77	81	79	81
Church edifices, number.....	81	97	102	116
Value—number reporting.....	77	79	98	110
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,903	\$1,427,100	\$1,131,600	\$1,258,105
Average value per church.....	\$13,025	\$18,065	\$11,547	\$11,437
Debt—number reporting.....	18	9	8	12
Amount reported.....	\$81,725	\$59,900	\$30,511	\$48,650
Parsonages, number.....	39			
Value—number reporting.....	38	34	27	23
Amount reported.....	\$116,175	\$140,400	\$74,400	\$52,800
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	83	89	103	
Amount reported.....	\$218,901	\$351,179	\$225,263	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,741			
All other salaries.....	\$15,440			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$10,716	\$239,569	\$148,144	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,190			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$24,239			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,649			
Home missions.....	\$3,762			
Foreign missions.....	\$8,157	\$106,475	\$75,919	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$35,520			
All other purposes.....	\$14,487			
Not classified.....		\$5,135	\$1,200	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$ 2,637	\$3,946	\$2,187	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	82	83	100	103
Officers and teachers.....	978	1,044	1,204	1,270
Scholars.....	6,241	7,495	9,498	9,613

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	83	45	38	6,386	3,830	2,556	2,587	3,661	138	70.7	82	973	6,241
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1	---	1	46	---	46	20	26	---	---	1	7	27
Massachusetts.....	2	2	---	116	116	---	43	73	---	---	2	18	120
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	9	5	4	579	445	134	217	362	---	59.9	9	99	627
New Jersey.....	1	1	---	26	26	---	12	14	---	---	1	8	30
Pennsylvania.....	22	14	8	1,955	1,556	399	751	1,204	---	62.4	22	287	1,898
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	3	5	333	128	205	136	197	---	69.0	8	67	388
Indiana.....	2	2	---	165	165	---	82	83	---	---	2	26	148
Illinois.....	4	2	2	314	109	205	111	140	63	79.3	4	51	285
Michigan.....	2	---	2	102	---	102	43	59	---	---	2	29	140
Wisconsin.....	1	---	1	8	---	8	4	4	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	---	1	59	---	59	29	30	---	---	1	9	45
Iowa.....	5	2	3	475	107	368	190	210	75	90.5	5	61	423
Missouri.....	2	1	1	177	83	94	75	102	---	73.5	2	20	121
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	161	73	88	82	79	---	---	2	27	135
Kansas.....	9	2	7	928	188	740	404	524	---	77.1	9	115	768
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Florida.....	1	1	---	70	70	---	33	37	---	---	1	12	86
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	31	69	---	---	1	15	95
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	73	---	73	26	47	---	---	1	5	80
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	3	3	---	278	278	---	118	160	---	73.8	3	40	230
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1	---	63	63	---	20	43	---	---	1	10	60
Oregon.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	9	11	---	---	1	12	100
California.....	4	3	1	338	303	35	151	187	---	80.7	4	60	435

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	83	89	103	113	8,386	7,166	8,185	9,122	150	8,114	122	2.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	1	1	1	3	46	60	59	99	3	43	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	2	3	3	3	116	185	242	341	2	114	-----	1.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	9	10	13	16	579	692	1,163	1,446	5	574	-----	.9
Pennsylvania.....	22	24	29	30	1,955	2,100	2,335	2,709	49	1,859	47	2.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	8	8	10	13	333	463	510	629	5	328	-----	.9
Indiana.....	2	3	3	3	165	173	237	305	-----	165	-----	-----
Illinois.....	4	4	5	6	314	342	390	512	-----	314	-----	-----
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	102	104	123	173	-----	102	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	7	6	8	475	636	630	899	8	392	75	2.0
Missouri.....	2	1	3	2	177	74	192	111	4	173	-----	2.3
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	3	161	159	134	170	-----	161	-----	-----
Kansas.....	9	9	11	10	928	1,065	1,201	907	17	911	-----	1.8
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	3	3	4	4	278	276	245	255	7	271	-----	2.5
PACIFIC:												
California.....	4	4	3	3	338	276	215	92	45	293	-----	13.3
Other States.....	28	8	8	6	419	561	509	474	5	414	-----	1.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	83	81	77	\$1,002,903	18	\$81,725	38	\$116,175
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	9	9	9	176,000	1	6,225	4	13,500
Pennsylvania.....	22	22	19	446,500	8	35,900	10	38,525
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	8	8	8	47,000	1	7,500	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	4	4	4	32,000	-----	-----	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	5	5	5	47,303	-----	-----	4	14,700
Kansas.....	9	9	9	67,800	3	6,200	8	21,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	3	3	3	24,000	1	2,500	1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	4	4	4	22,700	-----	-----	1	(¹)
Other States.....	19	17	216	139,600	4	23,400	7	27,750

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following—Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	83	83	\$218,901	\$98,741	\$15,440	\$10,718
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	9	9	33,857	15,461	3,277	2,117
Pennsylvania.....	22	22	74,668	30,914	6,753	2,403
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	8	10,914	5,805	635	248
Illinois.....	4	4	11,441	5,524	2,289	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	5	5	10,384	4,501	414	752
Kansas.....	9	9	19,530	8,710	632	596
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	3	3	7,116	3,800	600	349
PACIFIC:						
California.....	4	4	12,832	5,150		700
Other States.....	19	19	38,159	18,876	840	3,401

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4,190	\$24,239	\$3,649	\$3,762	\$8,157	\$35,520	\$14,487
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	325	3,874	236	2,192	2,761	1,394	2,220
Pennsylvania.....	2,615	8,325	990	1,187	4,370	13,123	3,988
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....		1,008	235	130	324	1,858	671
Illinois.....	100	327	100	50	400	469	2,032
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		1,269	375	97	103	2,619	254
Kansas.....	200	2,179	362			6,436	415
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	100	794	68			1,311	94
PACIFIC:							
California.....	350	1,026	880	66	135	2,336	2,189
Other States.....	500	5,437	403	40	64	5,974	2,624

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following—Vermont, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	83	6,386	77	\$1,002,903	18	\$31,725	83	\$218,901	82	6,241
Colorado.....	3	278	3	24,000	1	2,500	3	7,116	3	230
Illinois.....	6	533	6	55,500	1	8,000	6	12,174	6	478
Iowa.....	7	490	6	49,103			7	15,295	6	428
Kansas.....	15	1,437	15	111,800	4	6,700	15	30,002	15	1,194
New York.....	11	653	9	163,800			11	38,374	11	664
Ohio.....	9	395	9	39,000	1	7,500	9	13,893	9	423
Pacific Coast.....	6	421	6	56,200	1	14,000	6	18,404	6	595
Philadelphia.....	4	403	3	80,000	2	1,900	4	20,157	4	289
Pittsburgh.....	20	1,662	18	423,500	8	41,125	22	63,486	20	1,795
Rochester.....	2	114	2							

¹ Amount for Rochester combined with figures for Pittsburgh, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland was organized by John Knox on his return from a conference with Calvin at Geneva in 1560. As it became evident that the Stuart dynasty was bitterly opposed to the organization, because of its asserted independence of state control, a movement was started in 1580, though apparently not fully organized, for covenanting together in defense of the Presbyterian Church, and this movement secured a quasi endorsement from James VI. The idea of covenanting was not new to Scotland. An earlier visit of John Knox, in 1556, had called forth the Dun Band or Covenant. In less than a century and a half no fewer than 31 Covenants were subscribed, the last of which was the Children's Covenant of 1683. "Some were local, while others were of national interest and importance; but whether local or national, they focus to a large extent, the historical events of the period." These covenants gave a name to their subscribers, which is still given to the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America; i. e., "The Church of the Covenanters," or "The Covenanter Church." Two of the later covenants claim special mention. On the 28th of February 1638, in Grayfriars Church, Edinburgh, the Kings Confession or Covenant of 1581, with important additions, to adapt it to the times, was renewed. Not less than 60,000 people were present and entered enthusiastically into the compact. During the following days it was signed by multitudes in all parts of Scotland.

Anticipating hostile action from the King, the Covenanters prepared for war, and the 2 following years were signalized by constant hostilities, which continued until 1640, when an agreement was signed for commissioners to settle the points in dispute, and the "Solemn League and Covenant" was received by "the English Parliament and the Assembly of Divines in 1643." This covenant consisted in an oath to be subscribed by all sorts of persons in both kingdoms, whereby they bound themselves to preserve the Reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, and to reform religion in England and Ireland "in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, the example according to the Word of God and practice of the best Reformed churches"; and to "endeavor to bring the churches of God in the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church government, directory for worship, and catechising"; to "without respect of persons, endeavor the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. James S. Tibby, stated clerk, Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

church government by archbishops * * * and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy), * * * and whatsoever shall be found contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness"; to "preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdoms, and to preserve and defend the king's majesty's person and authority in the preservation and defense of the true religion and liberties of the kingdoms"; to "endeavor the discovery of * * * incendiaries and malignants * * * hindering the reformation of religion and dividing the king from his people, * * * that they may be brought to public trial and receive condign punishment"; finally, to "assist and defend all those that enter into this league and covenant * * * and not suffer ourselves to be divided and withdrawn from this blessed union, * * * whether to make defection * * * or to give ourselves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause."

This covenant was signed by members of both houses and by civil and military officers, and, very reluctantly, by Charles II, in 1650, when he was hoping to recover the English throne. After his restoration, a majority in the House of Commons in 1661, ordered it to be burned by the common hangman. In the same year the Scottish Parliament renounced the covenant and declared the King supreme. The Covenanters protested against these wrongs, and, under the name of "Conventiclers" and sometimes "Hamiltonians," were subjected to a fierce and cruel persecution. Without having any special ecclesiastical organization, they formed societies for worship, meeting often in houses, barns, and caves, and continued to do this even after the accession of William and Mary in 1689. At that time there was established what was known as the revolution settlement, which again made the Presbyterian Church the state church of Scotland. Some, however, believing that in this settlement Reformation principles had been seriously compromised, refused to recognize any longer the authority of the General Assembly, and identified themselves with the Covenanters of the previous years; but it was not until 1743 that they perfected an organization called the Reformed Presbytery of Scotland.

The first minister of this body came to this country from Scotland in 1752. As others joined him they constituted, in 1774, the Reformed Presbytery. Eight years later, 1782, this Presbytery united with the Associate Presbytery² in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. As in the case of the Associate Presbytery, there were some who were dissatisfied, and in 1798 the Reformed Presbytery was reorganized in Philadelphia, Pa. At the meeting of the presbytery held in 1800 it was stated that in some of the congregations there were members who owned slaves, and it was resolved that no slaveholder should be retained in their communion. This action was enforced, and accounts for the fact that at the time of the Civil War there were only three Reformed Presbyterian congregations south of Mason and Dixon's line, and these were in the border States.

By 1809 the presbytery had grown so that a synod was constituted in Philadelphia, Pa. Somewhat later there arose a difference of opinion as to the practical relation of the members to the Government of the United States, which culminated in 1833 in a division of the church. One party, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old Light), refused to allow its members to vote or hold office under the present constitution. The other, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Light), imposed no such restrictions on its members. The discussion resulted in the framing of a new covenant embodying the engagements of the National Covenant of Scotland and of the Solemn League and Covenant, so far as applicable in this land, and, in 1871, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the synod engaged for the first time in the act of covenanting.

DOCTRINE

The synod maintains that God is the source of all legitimate power; that He has instituted civil government for His own glory and the good of men; that He has appointed His Son, the Mediator, to headship over the nations; and that the Bible is the supreme law and rule in national as well as in all other things. Its members pledge themselves to "promote the interests of public order and justice; to support cheerfully whatever is for the good of the commonwealth in which we dwell"; and to "pray and labor for the peace and welfare of our country, and for its reformation by a constitutional recognition of God as the source of all power, of Jesus Christ as the Ruler of Nations, of the Holy Scriptures as the

¹ See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 69, and United Presbyterian Church, p. 54.

supreme rule, and of the true Christian religion." They, however, "refuse to incorporate by any act with the political body until this blessed reformation has been secured," and explain thus their refusal to vote or hold office.

The scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are accepted as the very Word of God, and as the supreme standard in all matters relating to faith and practice. Their teachings with reference to doctrine are summarized in the subordinate standards, the Westminster Confession and Catechisms, and the Reformed Presbyterian Testimony; and their teachings with reference to order and worship are summarized, in substance, in the Westminster Form of Church Government and Directory for Worship. The covenant of 1871 is recognized as binding on those who took it and on those they represented.

Only members in regular standing are admitted to the Lord's Supper. The children of church members only are admitted to the ordinance of baptism. The metrical version of the Psalms alone is used in the service of praise. Instruments of music are not allowed in worship. Connection with secret societies is prohibited.

ORGANIZATION

Presbyterianism is considered as the "only divinely instituted form of government in the Christian church." The church courts are the session, the presbytery, and the synod, there being no general assembly. The officers are of two classes, elders and deacons. Elders include both those who rule and those who also teach; the deacons care for the poor, and are usually entrusted with the temporalities. To the latter office women are eligible. In the church courts the ruling elder and the minister are on an equality.

WORK

There are enrolled 97 congregations, 121 ministers, 7,616 members, of these 1,096 are in the foreign field; a Sabbath school enrollment of 8,058, and 1,520 in the Young People's societies.

The missionary work of the church is carried on by the Home Mission Board with offices in Pittsburgh, Pa. Its work is chiefly among weak congregations of the denomination, the Indians of Oklahoma, Negroes of Alabama, and a Jewish mission in Philadelphia.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in Southern China, Manchuria, Syria, and Cyprus, with 20 foreign mission stations, 34 missionaries, and \$22,840 contributed for the foreign work.

The educational work in the United States includes 1 college at Beaver Falls, Pa., with an enrollment over 1,000; and 1 theological seminary at Pittsburgh, Pa., with a total endowment of \$1,040,542.

The church has a home for the aged at Pittsburgh, Pa., with 30 members, and a property value of \$50,000.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA, GENERAL SYNOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, having subscribed to the doctrinal position taken by the denomination.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11	5	6	-----	-----
Members , number.....	1,686	954	732	56.6	43.4
Average membership per church.....	153	191	122	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	745	407	338	54.6	45.4
Female.....	941	547	394	58.1	41.9
Males per 100 females.....	79.2	74.4	85.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10	-----	10	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1,676	954	722	56.9	43.1
Percent under 13 years.....	0.6	-----	1.4	-----	-----
Church edifices , number.....	11	5	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	5	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$229,800	\$190,000	\$39,800	82.7	17.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$229,800	\$190,000	\$39,800	82.7	17.3
Average value per church.....	\$22,980	\$38,000	\$7,960	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,800	\$2,800	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	3	5	-----	-----
Parsonages , number.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$24,100	\$12,000	\$12,100	49.8	50.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$25,940	\$18,468	\$7,472	71.2	28.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,795	\$8,395	\$4,400	65.6	34.4
All other salaries.....	\$3,822	\$3,447	\$375	90.2	9.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,264	\$266	\$998	21.0	79.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,352	\$3,742	\$610	86.0	14.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$518	\$368	\$150	71.0	29.0
Home missions.....	\$1,017	\$764	\$253	75.1	24.9
Foreign missions.....	\$1,484	\$1,137	\$347	76.6	23.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125	-----	\$125	-----	100.0
All other purposes.....	\$517	\$303	\$214	58.6	41.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,358	\$3,694	\$1,245	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	173	79	94	45.7	54.3
Scholars.....	1,265	695	570	54.9	45.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	7		7		
Scholars.....	75		75		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	9	9			
Scholars.....	100	100		100.0	
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	4		4		
Scholars.....	50		50		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11	13	14	28
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-1	-14	
Percent ³				
Members, number.....	1,686	1,929	2,386	4,060
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-243	-457	-1,674	
Percent.....	-12.6	-19.2	-41.2	
Average membership per church.....	153	148	170	145
Church edifices, number.....	11	13	15	28
Value—number reporting.....	10	12	14	27
Amount reported.....	\$229,800	\$346,800	\$279,200	\$565,400
Average value per church.....	\$22,980	\$28,900	\$19,943	\$20,941
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	3	7
Amount reported.....	\$2,800	\$3,200	\$11,000	\$30,420
Parsonages, number.....	6			
Value—number reporting.....	6	4	5	8
Amount reported.....	\$24,100	\$12,800	\$15,500	\$17,250
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	13	14	
Amount reported.....	\$25,940	\$40,651	\$32,001	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,795			
All other salaries.....	\$3,822	\$32,392	\$23,682	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,264			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,352	\$8,259	\$8,319	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$518			
Home missions.....	\$1,017			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,484			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125			
All other purposes.....	\$517			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,358	\$3,127	\$2,286	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	12	14	23
Officers and teachers.....	173	138	198	275
Scholars.....	1,265	1,259	1,765	2,145

¹ Statistics for 1906 include the 1 organization of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada, which united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	11	5	6	1,686	954	732	745	941	79.2	11	173	1,265
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1	---	1	63	---	63	28	35	---	1	11	60
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	2	1,174	824	350	515	659	78.1	5	86	726
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	2	1	1	349	118	231	156	193	80.8	2	47	274
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Kansas.....	1	---	1	53	---	53	29	24	---	1	8	60
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	---	1	35	---	35	15	20	---	1	11	70
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	---	12	12	---	2	10	---	1	10	75

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	11	1,686	10	\$229,800	2	\$2,800	11	\$25,940	11	1,265
Ohio.....	1	35					1		1	70
Philadelphia.....	3	564	3	85,000			3	10,201	3	430
Pittsburgh.....	3	673	3	124,000			3	10,557	3	356
Western.....	4	414	4	20,800	2	2,800	4	5,182	4	409

¹ Amount for Ohio Presbytery combined with figures for Philadelphia Presbytery, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church, which was reorganized in 1798 and developed into a synod in 1809,² was divided in 1833 on the question of the relation of its members to the Government of the United States. The two parties were termed "Old Light" and "New Light," the former objecting to any participation in public affairs, the latter leaving the decision with the individual. The former was called the "Synod" and the latter the "General Synod."

The General Synod holds equally with the Synod to the Westminster Standards, except as to the use of psalms and hymns in worship where acceptable; to the headship of Christ over nations; to the doctrine of "public social covenanting"; to restricted communion in the use of the sacraments; and to the principle of "dissent from all immoral civil institutions"; but allows its members to decide for themselves whether the Government of this country should be regarded as an immoral institution, and thus determine what duties of citizenship devolve upon them. They may, therefore, exercise the franchise and hold office, provided they do not in these civil acts violate the principle that forbids connection with immoral institutions. Many of them do participate in elections. Negotiations for the union of the General Synod and the Synod failed in 1890, because the latter would not agree to a basis which interpreted the phrase "incorporate with the political body" as meaning "such incorporation as involves sinful compliance with the religious defects of the written constitution as it now stands, either in holding such offices as require an oath to support the constitution, or in voting for men to administer such offices."

In 1883, in consequence of dissatisfaction over this question of the participation in political elections, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada was organized; their one church in this country, however, rejoined the General Synod prior to 1916.

In polity this church is in general accord with other Presbyterian bodies.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. L. A. Benson, D. D., stated clerk of the General Synod, Clay Center, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, p. 82.

WORK

The church has a sustentation fund for aiding weak congregations, and a Church Extension Board which assists in building church edifices and parsonages.

Foreign missionary work was begun in northern India by Dr. James Campbell in 1836. In 1869 it was suspended, but in 1883 a native Hindu, Rev. G. W. Scott, was appointed missionary. The report at the close of 1936 showed 4 Americans and 20 native workers; 9 churches, with 755 members; 1 orphanage; 2 leper asylums; contributions by the church in this country amounting to \$7,979; and property with an estimated value of \$4,000.

The church has a college and a theological seminary located at Cedarville, Ohio. The 2 institutions reported 24 instructors and 253 students, property valued at \$200,000, endowments of \$244,445, and a student aid fund of \$38,954. There are 12 young people's societies, with nearly 250 members, and 11 women's missionary societies, with a total membership of 225.

There is one church publication, The Reformed Presbyterian Advocate.

THE ORTHODOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Orthodox Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been baptized, are in full communion, and in good standing in the local churches, together with their baptized children.

The Orthodox Presbyterian Church was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	63	36	27	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4, 710	2, 412	2, 298	51. 2	48. 8
Average membership per church.....	75	67	85	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 137	435	702	38. 3	61. 7
Female.....	1, 721	760	961	44. 2	55. 8
Sex not reported.....	1, 852	1, 217	635	65. 7	34. 3
Males per 100 females.....	66. 1	57. 2	73. 0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	266	60	206	22. 6	77. 4
13 years and over.....	2, 788	1, 121	1, 667	40. 2	59. 8
Age not reported.....	1, 656	1, 231	425	74. 3	25. 7
Percent under 13 years ²	8. 7	5. 1	11. 0	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	14	4	10	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	3	10	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$202, 700	\$149, 000	\$53, 700	73. 5	26. 5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$165, 200	\$145, 000	\$20, 200	87. 8	12. 2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$37, 500	\$4, 000	\$33, 500	10. 7	89. 3
Average value per church.....	\$15, 592	\$49, 667	\$5, 370	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	8	3	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$37, 330	\$17, 780	\$19, 550	47. 6	52. 4
Number reporting "no debt".....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$19, 500	\$10, 000	\$9, 500	51. 3	48. 7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	19	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$60, 052	\$36, 178	\$23, 874	60. 2	39. 8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$25, 688	\$14, 742	\$10, 946	57. 4	42. 6
All other salaries.....	\$1, 775	\$1, 145	\$630	64. 5	35. 5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5, 327	\$3, 685	\$1, 642	69. 2	30. 8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 340	\$940	\$2, 400	28. 1	71. 9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14, 110	\$9, 955	\$4, 155	70. 6	29. 4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$967	\$807	\$160	83. 5	16. 5
Home missions.....	\$2, 995	\$1, 710	\$1, 285	57. 1	42. 9
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 872	\$1, 113	\$759	59. 5	40. 5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 349	\$662	\$687	49. 1	50. 9
All other purposes.....	\$2, 629	\$1, 419	\$1, 210	54. 0	46. 0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 668	\$1, 994	\$1, 404	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	18	17	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	391	204	187	52. 2	47. 8
Scholars.....	2, 783	1, 362	1, 421	48. 9	51. 1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	4	11		
Officers and teachers.....	94	33	61		
Scholars.....	646	297	349	46.0	54.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	19	12	7		
Scholars.....	176	67	109	38.1	61.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for The Orthodox Presbyterian Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as “under 13 years of age” and “13 years of age and over,” and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each presbytery in The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, the more important statistical data shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	63	36	27	4,710	2,412	2,298	1,137	1,721	1,852	66.1
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	1	1		256	256				256	
Connecticut.....	1	1		46	46		16	30		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	3	2	1	92	52	40			92	
New Jersey.....	8	6	2	634	532	102	112	182	340	61.5
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	6	1,555	769	786	509	813	233	62.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	1	1		63	63		17	46		
Indiana.....	1	1		38	38				38	
Wisconsin.....	5	1	4	647	15	632	207	215	225	96.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
North Dakota.....	5		5	201		201	58	98	45	
South Dakota.....	8		8	497		497	99	121	277	81.8
Nebraska.....	2	2		68	68		16	30	22	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	2	1	1	258	218	40	10	30	218	
Maryland.....	1	1		40	40				40	
District of Columbia.....	1	1		14	14		2	12		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	1		21	21		5	16		
PACIFIC:										
Oregon.....	1	1		89	89		31	58		
California.....	3	3		191	191		55	70	66	

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	63	4,710	266	2,738	1,656	8.7	35	391	2,783
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	1	256			256				
Connecticut.....	1	46		46			1	11	45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	3	92			92				
New Jersey.....	8	634	3	291	340	1.0	5	55	283
Pennsylvania.....	19	1,555	156	1,166	233	11.8	14	156	1,295
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	1	63		63			1	9	30
Indiana.....	1	38			38				
Wisconsin.....	5	647	13	619	15	2.1	3	46	375
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
North Dakota.....	5	201	50	106	45	32.1	2	15	81
South Dakota.....	8	497	15	205	277	6.8	4	29	167
Nebraska.....	2	68	3	43	22		1	8	50
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	2	258	5	35	218		1	11	60
Maryland.....	1	40			40				
District of Columbia.....	1	14			14				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	21	2	19			1	14	97
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	89	4	85			1	16	150
California.....	3	191	15	110	66	12.0	1	21	150

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	63	14	13	\$202,700	8	\$37,330	4	\$19,500
Pennsylvania.....	19	3	3	8,500	2	3,100	1	(1)
South Dakota.....	8	3	3	12,200	2	1,450	1	(1)
Other States.....	36	8	7	182,000	4	32,780	2	19,500

¹ Amount included in figures shown for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; New Jersey, 2; Wisconsin, 1; North Dakota, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	63	36	\$60,052	\$25,688	\$1,775	\$5,327	\$3,340	\$14,110	\$967	\$2,995	\$1,872	\$1,348	\$2,629
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	8	5	9,507	4,814	688	290	-----	1,468	45	797	359	827	219
Pennsylvania.....	19	14	27,701	10,738	770	1,500	2,400	8,131	302	1,263	803	437	1,357
EAST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
Wisconsin.....	5	3	3,305	2,020	125	-----	-----	745	5	170	120	-----	120
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL:													
North Dakota....	5	3	1,069	860	72	-----	-----	10	-----	127	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota....	8	4	2,350	1,432	-----	60	-----	375	-----	92	116	65	210
Other States.....	18	17	16,120	5,824	120	3,477	940	3,381	615	546	474	20	723

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Connecticut, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Oregon, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	63	4,710	13	\$202,700	8	\$37,330	36	\$60,052	35	2,783
California.....	3	191	—	—	2	—	1	(¹)	1	150
Dakotas.....	15	766	5	16,200	2	1,450	8	4,129	7	298
New Jersey.....	8	634	2	(¹)	1	(¹)	5	9,507	5	283
New York and New England.....	5	394	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	45
Northwest.....	1	89	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	150
Ohio.....	3	122	—	—	2	—	2	(¹)	2	127
Philadelphia.....	23	1,867	3	8,500	2	3,100	15	28,326	15	1,355
Wisconsin.....	5	647	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	3	3,305	3	375
Combinations.....	—	—	—	178,000	—	32,780	—	14,785	—	—

¹ Amount included in figures shown on line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Orthodox Presbyterian Church was organized under the name "The Presbyterian Church of America" on June 11, 1936, in Philadelphia, Pa.

For a number of years there had been a controversy in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern) between those who adhered to the strict orthodoxy of historic Presbyterianism and those who were sympathetic with or openly favorable to a nondoctrinal religious modernism in which the supernatural elements of historic Christianity were subordinated or discarded in the supposed interest of moral conduct and social welfare. This controversy came into the open in 1923 when over 1,200 ministers of the northern church signed an "Auburn Affirmation," which asserted that adherence to the doctrines of the infallibility of Scripture, virgin birth, miracles, and resurrection of Christ in the same body on the third day, and the doctrine that Christ's death was a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice and reconcile us to God, was not necessary for ministers in good standing in that church.

Gradually this modernistic element came into control of the church, progressively dominating its seminaries, and home and foreign mission work. In 1933 the orthodox group, after attempting unsuccessfully to have the official foreign mission work reformed, organized its own foreign mission agency. The members of this new agency were ordered by the church to withdraw from it (the agency), or face trial for disloyalty to the church. Contending that they could not conscientiously support the modernism of the official agency, and yet must engage in foreign mission work, they refused. A number of them, notably Rev. J. Gresham Machen, D. D., Litt. D., were tried by local presbyteries and convicted. The cases were appealed and came before the general assembly in 1936. The decision was adverse, and those convicted ordered suspended from the ministry.

Contending that the assembly had required them to obey a command of men contrary to the command of Christ, and that the church had thereby abandoned its own spiritual heritage, a group of these men and others with them, both laymen and ministers, withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and organized "The Presbyterian Church of America." This action was taken, according to the declaratory statement of the new church, "In order to continue what we believe to be the true spiritual succession of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America which we hold to have been abandoned by the present organization of that body * * *."

The older church then filed suit in civil court in Philadelphia charging that the name of the new organization was so similar to its own as to cause confusion, and asking an injunction against its use. The injunction was granted and rather than appeal the case, the defendant church decided to change its name, effective March 15, 1939, to "The Orthodox Presbyterian Church."

In 1936 when the church was constituted, it had about 35 ministers. On January 1, 1939, it had approximately 100 ministers, 5,000 members, and 60 congregations scattered over 17 States, as well as mission work on the foreign field.

DOCTRINE

The church adheres without mental or other reservation to the historic Christian faith according to the logically necessary and consistent interpretation of it popularly termed "Calvinism" or "The Reformed Faith." Acknowledging the existence of the sovereign God revealed in the Bible, and accepting the Old and New Testaments as written by men so guided by Him that their original manuscripts were without error in fact or doctrine, and so the very "Word of God," the church teaches that God created the worlds, that man was created by Him righteous, that he fell into sin, and in consequence the whole human race descending by ordinary generation from the first parents has been born under the guilt of sin and with polluted nature, liable to eternal and just punishment.

In accordance with an eternal plan, God promised and in due time sent His only Son into the world as redeemer. Without losing His full and true deity, the Son took also a full and true humanity, in which human nature He lived on this earth as representative of those God purposed to save through Him, and then underwent in His sacrificial death the punishment for their sins whereby the justice

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Leslie W. Sloat, clerk of the Fifth General Assembly of The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

of God was satisfied and reconciliation established. God raised Him from the dead, He ascended into heaven, and at the right hand of the Father awaits the day of His coming for judgment and the consummation of the divine kingdom.

The benefits of the work of Christ are applied to those whom the Father purposes to save through the work of the Holy Spirit in regeneration, sanctification, and glorification. They are received by the individual through faith in Christ alone—a trust in the saving power of Christ entirely without any confidence in human works of merit—through which the individual is justified in the sight of God on the ground of the finished work of Christ, and given the assurance of eternal life and blessing.

Although salvation is not because of good works, it is in order to good works. Only those who believe in Christ are able in any sense to live lives in keeping with God's law. Consequently the propagation of the gospel of salvation, through the hearing of which men believe and are saved, is the only effective way to bring about righteousness and peace in the lives of men.

ORGANIZATION

The various congregations of the church are united in presbyteries, the boundaries of which are roughly geographical, and the supreme body of the church is its general assembly, meeting once each year. Each minister and one elder from each congregation are entitled to sit in the assembly. The local church has a "session," composed of elected elders and a minister. In general the government is of the representative form, which we call the "Presbyterian" form.

The church has a constitution consisting of the creedal statements of its faith, a Form of Government, Book of Discipline, and Directory for the Worship of God. It acknowledges the Bible as "the Word of God," the only infallible rule of faith and practice. Its subordinate doctrinal standards or creedal statements are the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Westminster Larger and Shorter Catechisms, prepared by the famous "Westminster Assembly" meeting in London in 1643-52.

There are three standing committees of the general assembly, Home Missions and Church Extension, Foreign Missions, and Christian Education, through which various aspects of the church's work are propagated at home and abroad.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 19

PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Protestant Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons (including infants) on the parochial registers.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6, 407	3, 668	2, 739	57. 2	42. 8
Members, number.....	1, 735, 335	1, 466, 345	268, 990	84. 5	15. 5
Average membership per church.....	271	400	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	608, 977	512, 357	96, 620	84. 1	15. 9
Female.....	835, 952	702, 094	133, 858	84. 0	16. 0
Sex not reported.....	290, 406	251, 894	38, 512	86. 7	13. 3
Males per 100 females.....	72. 8	73. 0	72. 2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	289, 082	239, 685	49, 397	82. 9	17. 1
13 years and over.....	1, 150, 318	969, 288	181, 030	84. 3	15. 7
Age not reported.....	295, 935	257, 372	38, 563	87. 0	13. 0
Percent under 13 years ¹	20. 1	19. 8	21. 4		
Church edifices, number.....	5, 968	3, 504	2, 464	58. 7	41. 3
Value—number reporting.....	5, 715	3, 357	2, 358	58. 7	41. 3
Amount reported.....	\$266, 400, 447	\$233, 725, 105	\$32, 675, 342	87. 7	12. 3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$262, 264, 428	\$230, 221, 794	\$32, 042, 634	87. 8	12. 2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4, 136, 019	\$3, 503, 311	\$632, 708	84. 7	15. 3
Average value per church.....	\$46, 614	\$69, 623	\$13, 857		
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 518	1, 248	270	82. 2	17. 8
Amount reported.....	\$16, 003, 462	\$15, 066, 539	\$936, 923	94. 1	5. 9
Number reporting "no debt".....	3, 009	1, 548	1, 461	51. 4	48. 6
Parsonages, number.....	3, 354	2, 269	1, 085	67. 7	32. 3
Value—number reporting.....	3, 087	2, 092	995	67. 8	32. 2
Amount reported.....	\$23, 705, 329	\$18, 072, 506	\$5, 632, 823	76. 2	23. 8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6, 117	3, 558	2, 559	58. 2	41. 8
Amount reported.....	\$29, 288, 532	\$25, 352, 563	\$3, 935, 969	86. 6	13. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7, 847, 949	\$6, 354, 086	\$1, 493, 863	81. 0	19. 0
All other salaries.....	\$4, 660, 080	\$4, 211, 545	\$448, 535	90. 4	9. 6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 014, 241	\$1, 658, 211	\$356, 030	82. 3	17. 7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 577, 078	\$1, 465, 599	\$111, 479	92. 9	7. 1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7, 391, 336	\$6, 582, 838	\$808, 498	89. 1	10. 9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$762, 359	\$691, 647	\$70, 712	90. 7	9. 3
Home missions.....	\$359, 228	\$321, 277	\$37, 951	89. 4	10. 6
Foreign missions.....	\$257, 246	\$224, 533	\$32, 713	87. 3	12. 7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 780, 503	\$2, 410, 035	\$370, 468	86. 7	13. 3
All other purposes.....	\$1, 638, 512	\$1, 432, 792	\$205, 720	87. 4	12. 6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4, 788	\$7, 126	\$1, 538		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4, 929	3, 255	1, 674	66. 0	34. 0
Officers and teachers.....	58, 164	46, 612	11, 552	80. 1	19. 9
Scholars.....	432, 679	354, 482	78, 197	81. 9	18. 1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	333	193	140	58. 0	42. 0
Officers and teachers.....	2, 004	1, 271	733	63. 4	36. 6
Scholars.....	17, 628	11, 678	5, 950	66. 2	33. 8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	249	151	98	60.6	39.4
Officers and teachers.....	859	608	251	70.8	29.2
Scholars.....	10,378	7,106	3,272	68.5	31.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	88	57	31	(2)	(2)
Officers and teachers.....	760	497	263	65.4	34.6
Scholars.....	7,531	4,579	2,952	60.8	39.2

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 and 1906 most of the churches reported only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures shown for these census years are too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6,407	7,299	7,345	6,725
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-892	-46	620	-----
Percent.....	-12.2	-0.6	9.2	-----
Members, number.....	1,735,335	1,859,086	1,092,821	886,942
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-123,751	(2)	205,879	-----
Percent.....	-6.7	-----	23.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	271	255	149	132
Church edifices, number.....	5,968	7,085	6,726	6,922
Value—number reporting.....	5,715	6,532	6,454	6,057
Amount reported.....	\$266,400,447	\$314,596,738	\$164,990,150	\$125,040,498
Average value per church.....	\$46,614	\$48,162	\$25,564	\$20,644
Debt—number reporting.....	1,518	1,198	1,281	1,011
Amount reported.....	\$16,003,462	\$12,220,363	\$6,380,117	\$4,930,914
Parsonages, number.....	3,354	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3,087	3,648	3,154	2,706
Amount reported.....	\$23,705,329	\$34,616,887	\$18,395,182	\$13,207,084
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	6,117	6,817	6,831	-----
Amount reported.....	\$29,288,532	\$44,790,130	\$22,509,942	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,847,949	\$35,739,568	\$16,688,658	-----
All other salaries.....	\$4,660,080			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,014,241			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,577,078			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,391,336			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$762,359	\$9,013,715	\$5,821,284	-----
Home missions.....	\$359,228			
Foreign missions.....	\$257,246			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,780,503			
All other purposes.....	\$1,638,512			
Not classified.....	-----	\$36,847	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$6,570	\$3,295	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4,929	5,607	5,552	5,211
Officers and teachers.....	58,164	58,374	55,918	51,048
Scholars.....	432,679	479,430	489,036	464,351

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² The membership for 1926 includes all baptized persons on the church rolls. In the preceding censuses most of the churches reported only the confirmed members. Because of this fact, the increase from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as data are not comparable.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Protestant Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table

4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each province in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by dioceses, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	6, 407	3, 668	2, 739	1, 735, 335	1, 466, 345	268, 990
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	61	26	35	14, 310	8, 901	5, 409
New Hampshire.....	45	18	27	9, 909	7, 126	2, 783
Vermont.....	50	10	40	9, 148	5, 393	3, 755
Massachusetts.....	264	196	68	132, 383	119, 799	12, 584
Rhode Island.....	70	39	31	39, 434	32, 307	7, 127
Connecticut.....	188	79	109	83, 317	57, 615	25, 702
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	875	488	387	349, 528	301, 035	48, 493
New Jersey.....	304	209	95	114, 152	98, 056	16, 096
Pennsylvania.....	510	372	138	172, 066	145, 251	23, 815
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	173	151	22	57, 616	54, 755	2, 861
Indiana.....	52	46	6	11, 953	11, 671	282
Illinois.....	207	167	40	60, 807	58, 789	2, 018
Michigan.....	168	121	47	57, 789	54, 380	3, 409
Wisconsin.....	134	78	56	28, 472	23, 751	4, 721
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	154	82	72	30, 369	25, 496	4, 873
Iowa.....	49	44	5	9, 474	9, 324	150
Missouri.....	83	59	24	20, 559	19, 724	835
North Dakota.....	29	11	18	2, 753	1, 970	783
South Dakota.....	70	17	53	8, 269	4, 722	3, 547
Nebraska.....	72	33	39	10, 256	8, 370	1, 886
Kansas.....	79	51	28	10, 773	9, 470	1, 303
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	33	10	23	6, 068	3, 807	2, 261
Maryland.....	216	56	160	53, 680	30, 122	23, 558
District of Columbia.....	39	39		25, 444	25, 444	
Virginia.....	373	97	276	49, 843	30, 526	19, 317
West Virginia.....	72	37	35	11, 866	9, 605	2, 261
North Carolina.....	217	95	122	26, 673	20, 299	6, 374
South Carolina.....	120	62	58	18, 163	14, 573	3, 590
Georgia.....	84	61	23	16, 353	15, 495	858
Florida.....	132	72	60	29, 660	25, 693	3, 967
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	65	49	16	12, 586	11, 499	1, 087
Tennessee.....	77	47	30	14, 156	12, 500	1, 656
Alabama.....	95	48	47	13, 908	11, 896	2, 012
Mississippi.....	85	38	47	8, 978	7, 424	1, 554
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	37	29	8	4, 823	4, 556	267
Louisiana.....	67	48	19	17, 151	16, 128	1, 023
Oklahoma.....	47	41	6	7, 813	7, 604	209
Texas.....	202	132	70	37, 017	33, 588	3, 429
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	63	17	46	8, 224	6, 410	1, 814
Idaho.....	37	18	19	5, 093	3, 655	1, 438
Wyoming.....	42	5	37	6, 284	2, 328	3, 956
Colorado.....	82	43	39	14, 110	11, 964	2, 146
New Mexico.....	48	16	32	3, 479	2, 490	989
Arizona.....	47	17	30	4, 242	3, 338	904
Utah.....	26	10	16	3, 167	2, 378	789
Nevada.....	37	6	31	3, 557	1, 710	1, 847
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	94	54	40	18, 496	16, 484	2, 012
Oregon.....	68	38	30	9, 907	8, 830	1, 077
California.....	265	186	79	71, 257	65, 094	6, 163

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	608,977	835,952	290,406	72.8	4,929	58,164	432,679
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	6,074	7,763	473	78.2	51	449	3,467
New Hampshire.....	3,503	5,324	1,082	65.8	33	283	1,863
Vermont.....	3,669	5,229	250	70.2	35	220	1,336
Massachusetts.....	50,492	68,060	13,831	74.2	250	3,922	29,316
Rhode Island.....	12,044	16,096	11,294	74.8	62	1,191	8,930
Connecticut.....	30,077	37,919	15,321	79.3	167	2,406	17,509
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	115,636	153,749	80,143	75.2	702	9,711	75,727
New Jersey.....	36,345	48,395	29,412	75.1	280	4,149	30,139
Pennsylvania.....	59,884	81,336	30,846	73.6	421	5,882	45,625
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	21,229	28,982	7,405	73.2	151	1,839	13,817
Indiana.....	4,936	7,011	6	70.4	40	365	2,440
Illinois.....	23,902	30,429	6,476	78.6	151	1,766	12,359
Michigan.....	18,431	24,565	14,793	75.0	147	1,838	16,095
Wisconsin.....	11,537	14,826	2,109	77.8	95	757	5,551
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	12,822	17,280	267	74.2	109	974	7,072
Iowa.....	3,515	5,289	670	66.5	34	325	2,024
Missouri.....	7,416	10,694	2,449	69.3	53	616	4,663
North Dakota.....	1,106	1,493	154	74.1	18	91	485
South Dakota.....	3,564	4,531	174	78.7	36	296	1,825
Nebraska.....	4,303	5,909	44	72.8	44	351	2,179
Kansas.....	4,075	5,925	773	68.8	49	436	2,797
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,851	2,882	1,335	64.2	25	272	1,487
Maryland.....	19,160	26,142	8,378	73.3	166	2,015	14,994
District of Columbia.....	7,478	10,892	7,074	68.7	38	822	6,093
Virginia.....	17,362	25,509	6,972	68.1	280	2,789	20,284
West Virginia.....	2,580	3,646	5,640	70.8	57	477	3,338
North Carolina.....	8,897	12,510	5,266	71.1	170	1,522	10,948
South Carolina.....	6,641	9,344	2,178	71.1	87	792	5,419
Georgia.....	6,591	9,650	112	68.3	57	772	5,472
Florida.....	11,038	17,342	1,280	63.6	99	1,171	8,561
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5,009	7,222	355	69.4	49	503	3,515
Tennessee.....	5,546	8,841	1,769	81.1	51	565	3,773
Alabama.....	5,559	8,170	179	68.0	69	680	4,301
Mississippi.....	3,511	5,202	265	67.5	60	408	2,790
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1,461	2,071	1,291	70.5	23	217	1,111
Louisiana.....	5,706	9,103	2,842	62.7	49	505	3,464
Oklahoma.....	3,085	4,018	710	76.8	33	281	1,730
Texas.....	10,165	14,651	12,201	69.4	130	1,418	10,041
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2,660	4,135	1,429	64.3	29	235	1,830
Idaho.....	2,036	3,057	---	66.6	27	201	1,298
Wyoming.....	2,300	2,945	1,039	78.1	26	240	1,517
Colorado.....	3,564	5,705	4,841	62.5	52	481	3,760
New Mexico.....	1,353	1,971	155	68.6	26	123	909
Arizona.....	1,339	1,714	1,189	78.1	27	215	1,812
Utah.....	1,066	1,711	390	62.3	11	88	927
Nevada.....	1,348	2,162	47	62.3	27	122	965
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	6,740	9,979	1,777	67.5	64	654	4,708
Oregon.....	3,741	6,121	45	61.1	51	409	2,708
California.....	26,630	40,452	4,175	65.8	218	2,320	19,705

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States..	6,407	7,299	7,345	6,725	1,735,335	1,859,086	1,092,821	886,942	289,082	1,150,318	295,935	20.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	61	61	63	49	14,310	12,287	5,628	5,520	3,194	10,589	527	23.2
New Hampshire..	45	59	55	50	9,909	10,123	6,715	4,892	1,948	7,164	797	21.4
Vermont.....	50	65	65	64	9,148	9,858	6,000	5,278	2,160	6,926	62	23.8
Massachusetts....	264	270	254	228	132,383	141,952	75,217	51,636	27,404	86,789	18,190	24.0
Rhode Island.....	70	70	67	68	39,434	36,197	20,176	15,443	6,041	26,068	7,325	18.8
Connecticut.....	188	202	196	186	83,317	89,434	48,854	37,466	15,468	57,280	10,569	21.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	875	882	876	829	349,528	354,700	227,685	193,890	55,758	217,455	76,315	20.4
New Jersey.....	304	325	289	257	114,152	130,011	67,996	53,921	18,588	62,972	32,592	22.8
Pennsylvania.....	510	535	515	486	172,066	191,261	118,687	99,021	24,925	116,696	30,445	17.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	173	214	212	192	57,616	68,715	47,175	32,399	8,975	43,653	4,988	17.1
Indiana.....	52	65	68	71	11,953	14,168	8,848	7,653	2,088	9,292	573	18.3
Illinois.....	207	224	205	209	60,807	67,899	40,725	36,364	11,020	42,515	7,272	20.6
Michigan.....	168	202	203	196	57,789	61,333	33,409	26,439	8,236	31,690	17,863	20.6
Wisconsin.....	134	138	154	160	28,472	30,273	18,451	16,527	5,533	20,877	2,062	21.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	154	192	214	221	30,369	31,848	22,635	18,763	5,783	23,280	1,306	19.9
Iowa.....	49	71	75	91	9,474	13,821	8,126	8,990	1,615	6,867	992	19.0
Missouri.....	83	106	112	125	20,559	20,342	14,309	13,328	3,467	14,186	2,906	19.6
North Dakota.....	29	52	60	87	2,753	4,710	2,455	2,227	570	2,163	20	20.9
South Dakota.....	70	142	157	126	8,269	17,601	8,156	7,055	1,958	6,093	218	24.3
Nebraska.....	72	124	125	125	10,256	12,726	7,931	6,903	1,701	8,169	386	17.2
Kansas.....	79	98	96	90	10,773	9,623	5,843	6,459	1,851	6,814	2,108	21.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	33	40	40	38	6,068	7,402	4,656	3,796	793	3,581	1,694	18.1
Maryland.....	216	253	270	257	53,680	66,781	38,469	34,965	8,131	32,502	13,047	20.0
District of Columbia.....	39	43	51	38	25,444	28,347	18,295	13,692	3,901	15,012	6,531	20.6
Virginia.....	373	453	466	389	49,843	58,523	33,593	28,487	7,812	35,011	7,520	17.3
West Virginia.....	72	85	115	91	11,866	11,862	6,831	5,230	1,173	4,614	6,079	20.3
North Carolina.....	217	266	279	256	26,673	33,371	18,545	13,890	3,445	17,739	5,489	16.8
South Carolina.....	120	130	132	118	18,163	18,994	11,000	8,557	3,752	11,997	2,414	23.3
Georgia.....	84	107	115	106	16,353	19,888	11,098	9,790	3,039	12,998	316	18.9
Florida.....	132	154	151	138	29,660	25,393	10,399	8,575	5,850	22,261	1,549	20.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	65	78	73	83	12,586	12,562	9,383	8,091	1,870	8,972	1,744	17.2
Tennessee.....	77	93	95	103	14,156	15,173	9,910	7,874	2,302	10,041	1,813	18.7
Alabama.....	95	99	110	101	13,908	14,399	10,069	8,961	2,482	11,116	310	18.3
Mississippi.....	85	91	97	81	8,978	8,761	6,132	5,704	2,024	6,364	590	24.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	37	67	53	66	4,823	5,872	4,431	4,315	516	2,996	1,311	14.7
Louisiana.....	67	76	85	75	17,151	17,175	11,632	9,070	2,949	12,365	1,837	19.3
Oklahoma.....	47	61	83	42	7,813	6,602	3,566	2,024	1,361	5,742	710	19.2
Texas.....	202	218	183	173	37,017	32,700	17,116	14,246	4,297	21,006	11,714	17.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	63	81	94	57	8,224	8,721	4,607	3,290	1,751	6,209	264	22.0
Idaho.....	37	45	72	48	5,093	4,655	2,404	1,846	971	4,083	39	19.2
Wyoming.....	42	64	53	40	6,284	6,020	3,890	1,741	1,136	3,934	1,214	22.4
Colorado.....	82	82	109	102	14,110	13,663	8,437	6,832	2,232	8,831	3,047	20.2
New Mexico.....	48	50	45	18	3,479	2,258	1,718	869	601	2,682	196	18.3
Arizona.....	47	24	19	13	4,242	4,567	2,318	1,059	520	3,596	126	12.6
Utah.....	26	34	24	14	3,167	3,837	1,469	977	757	2,364	46	24.3
Nevada.....	37	41	32	21	3,557	2,933	1,207	1,210	849	2,702	6	23.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	94	102	105	77	18,496	17,867	10,881	6,780	3,438	12,834	2,224	21.1
Oregon.....	68	78	73	51	9,907	9,097	5,726	3,580	1,482	8,380	45	15.0
California.....	265	287	260	219	71,257	72,781	30,018	21,317	11,865	52,848	6,544	18.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	6, 407	5, 968	5, 715	\$266, 400, 447	1, 518	\$16, 003, 462	3, 087	\$23, 705, 329
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	61	60	58	1, 553, 756	11	58, 235	34	223, 900
New Hampshire.....	45	43	42	1, 151, 800	8	26, 716	24	191, 800
Vermont.....	50	46	45	776, 300	10	14, 500	25	124, 500
Massachusetts.....	264	261	246	18, 173, 050	74	504, 811	165	1, 655, 986
Rhode Island.....	70	68	65	4, 373, 964	11	79, 882	35	319, 895
Connecticut.....	188	182	167	12, 615, 383	34	458, 192	122	1, 137, 126
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	875	814	773	70, 152, 791	215	3, 232, 408	448	4, 657, 721
New Jersey.....	304	301	286	16, 868, 162	114	1, 252, 450	191	2, 070, 784
Pennsylvania.....	510	494	478	34, 565, 512	166	1, 711, 620	272	2, 938, 389
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	173	169	159	9, 098, 489	47	412, 959	80	584, 657
Indiana.....	52	50	47	3, 158, 100	18	122, 670	24	169, 100
Illinois.....	207	188	172	8, 589, 398	61	878, 275	88	705, 153
Michigan.....	168	162	157	10, 729, 836	60	1, 080, 238	91	600, 450
Wisconsin.....	134	128	126	3, 974, 465	27	251, 059	73	408, 620
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	154	148	143	3, 530, 946	31	257, 362	73	329, 310
Iowa.....	49	46	46	1, 513, 800	16	76, 465	27	159, 125
Missouri.....	83	77	74	3, 226, 531	20	308, 456	29	237, 289
North Dakota.....	29	27	27	236, 050	4	4, 285	19	74, 300
South Dakota.....	70	62	56	556, 150	8	17, 808	33	124, 850
Nebraska.....	72	67	65	967, 110	17	83, 860	33	115, 122
Kansas.....	79	70	68	1, 478, 729	15	123, 124	32	160, 631
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	33	32	31	1, 057, 915	7	36, 326	17	138, 000
Maryland.....	216	213	200	7, 010, 122	38	528, 199	118	868, 748
District of Columbia.....	39	38	37	3, 497, 705	19	530, 205	22	347, 000
Virginia.....	373	360	352	7, 672, 009	73	593, 492	166	1, 040, 726
West Virginia.....	72	70	47	1, 160, 900	10	45, 041	20	148, 500
North Carolina.....	217	197	187	3, 672, 701	26	217, 750	69	374, 113
South Carolina.....	120	112	108	1, 862, 850	20	69, 555	54	251, 900
Georgia.....	84	77	76	2, 296, 568	8	104, 568	33	188, 854
Florida.....	132	125	123	3, 071, 875	30	457, 124	56	351, 300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	65	59	55	1, 953, 705	15	87, 226	31	168, 900
Tennessee.....	77	66	64	1, 401, 900	12	166, 852	26	123, 550
Alabama.....	95	88	84	1, 904, 883	14	197, 344	31	174, 300
Mississippi.....	85	76	74	1, 373, 635	13	66, 151	39	204, 200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	37	28	27	578, 000	5	44, 850	17	65, 350
Louisiana.....	67	65	60	1, 661, 830	10	52, 776	27	169, 900
Oklahoma.....	47	46	45	794, 446	10	253, 373	24	104, 508
Texas.....	202	174	172	3, 392, 868	52	409, 813	84	426, 555
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	63	48	48	522, 198	8	27, 019	20	76, 492
Idaho.....	37	34	31	260, 875	2	2, 250	15	48, 600
Wyoming.....	42	37	37	671, 844	3	25, 750	24	120, 600
Colorado.....	82	72	73	1, 996, 830	17	130, 102	39	179, 345
New Mexico.....	48	28	27	283, 750	7	25, 372	13	64, 600
Arizona.....	47	24	27	636, 319	8	57, 094	19	83, 300
Utah.....	26	15	15	292, 300			10	36, 650
Nevada.....	37	31	32	286, 900	2	2, 082	14	45, 750
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	94	83	81	1, 635, 444	24	240, 219	40	135, 200
Oregon.....	68	60	59	787, 600	17	27, 907	27	111, 690
California.....	265	247	243	7, 372, 153	101	649, 647	114	667, 990

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	6, 407	6, 117	\$29, 288, 532	\$7, 847, 949	\$4, 660, 080	\$2, 014, 241
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	61	59	158, 632	64, 264	20, 615	16, 663
New Hampshire.....	45	44	132, 958	49, 652	14, 002	9, 443
Vermont.....	50	47	94, 075	40, 051	10, 248	9, 421
Massachusetts.....	264	263	2, 282, 600	532, 303	387, 720	171, 192
Rhode Island.....	70	70	519, 970	146, 574	95, 988	30, 560
Connecticut.....	188	179	1, 195, 899	323, 466	238, 042	119, 915
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	875	831	6, 813, 489	1, 384, 927	1, 203, 212	435, 175
New Jersey.....	304	303	1, 937, 778	518, 875	331, 590	151, 261
Pennsylvania.....	510	491	3, 407, 414	857, 526	579, 409	239, 551
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	173	171	1, 064, 682	302, 843	194, 958	63, 380
Indiana.....	52	49	197, 175	72, 324	28, 172	9, 746
Illinois.....	207	193	1, 044, 288	284, 408	165, 489	56, 797
Michigan.....	168	162	921, 133	259, 772	173, 261	61, 691
Wisconsin.....	134	131	387, 999	128, 181	51, 606	29, 754
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	154	151	449, 493	129, 976	67, 877	37, 872
Iowa.....	49	45	132, 163	51, 760	18, 341	6, 914
Missouri.....	83	78	451, 772	113, 960	81, 750	23, 669
North Dakota.....	29	28	28, 924	12, 450	1, 931	4, 269
South Dakota.....	70	67	74, 944	31, 650	5, 871	6, 905
Nebraska.....	72	61	149, 991	59, 356	18, 739	10, 740
Kansas.....	79	77	191, 138	59, 554	18, 581	15, 640
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	33	33	171, 592	45, 095	19, 013	28, 585
Maryland.....	216	210	795, 055	241, 668	127, 415	62, 580
District of Columbia.....	39	39	405, 566	93, 221	80, 284	17, 318
Virginia.....	373	365	979, 316	311, 442	114, 283	57, 469
West Virginia.....	72	69	200, 036	42, 479	14, 115	5, 975
North Carolina.....	217	206	441, 392	134, 885	46, 604	31, 168
South Carolina.....	120	111	240, 839	78, 944	25, 634	18, 416
Georgia.....	84	83	273, 105	84, 063	43, 984	13, 684
Florida.....	132	129	349, 876	119, 288	27, 998	31, 444
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	65	62	250, 384	82, 513	35, 543	16, 962
Tennessee.....	77	70	195, 046	59, 014	27, 809	9, 625
Alabama.....	95	93	248, 316	69, 587	25, 333	12, 653
Mississippi.....	85	81	141, 203	54, 816	6, 090	10, 076
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	37	30	78, 012	27, 698	7, 894	8, 092
Louisiana.....	67	65	207, 243	63, 743	22, 766	12, 007
Oklahoma.....	47	41	109, 761	38, 598	8, 447	6, 260
Texas.....	202	185	661, 829	205, 152	52, 508	45, 922
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	63	56	79, 946	36, 507	6, 486	7, 683
Idaho.....	37	32	51, 249	18, 907	3, 942	7, 294
Wyoming.....	42	34	66, 160	23, 199	12, 411	6, 839
Colorado.....	82	75	220, 259	70, 423	36, 588	11, 297
New Mexico.....	48	44	50, 834	22, 277	8, 054	3, 049
Arizona.....	47	45	69, 838	26, 245	9, 659	4, 975
Utah.....	26	17	27, 956	12, 035	3, 600	3, 155
Nevada.....	37	35	24, 544	10, 624	1, 765	1, 907
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	94	87	211, 398	78, 112	23, 706	13, 060
Oregon.....	68	65	131, 418	49, 926	10, 307	9, 812
California.....	265	255	969, 842	323, 616	150, 440	46, 376

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,577,078	\$7,391,336	\$762,359	\$359,228	\$257,246	\$2,780,503	\$1,638,512
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,660	34,297	2,186	3,948	1,801	7,908	5,290
New Hampshire.....	3,035	27,010	1,669	-----	1,295	13,516	13,336
Vermont.....	3,156	18,066	2,323	996	612	6,491	2,711
Massachusetts.....	84,019	600,665	48,153	14,000	8,863	220,370	215,315
Rhode Island.....	7,861	140,556	12,376	1,799	2,314	57,228	24,714
Connecticut.....	44,930	270,043	43,691	6,497	6,972	95,667	46,676
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	241,634	2,155,169	283,410	76,421	41,914	614,446	377,181
New Jersey.....	172,027	472,424	28,604	14,182	14,131	171,908	62,776
Pennsylvania.....	143,217	848,800	82,097	42,813	36,951	390,210	186,840
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	59,054	236,457	24,090	4,894	7,013	112,425	59,568
Indiana.....	7,025	40,545	3,273	3,139	1,726	8,614	22,611
Illinois.....	47,555	258,658	22,202	14,219	12,607	108,105	74,248
Michigan.....	94,153	193,575	18,930	3,035	4,683	65,911	46,122
Wisconsin.....	12,895	108,021	4,537	8,087	3,583	24,771	16,564
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	24,306	120,313	5,660	3,421	4,606	45,522	9,940
Iowa.....	5,463	30,766	755	930	1,214	10,309	5,711
Missouri.....	37,799	103,351	9,731	4,343	12,343	37,142	27,684
North Dakota.....	650	6,460	139	-----	190	2,093	742
South Dakota.....	2,058	14,253	1,885	1,290	1,278	8,328	1,426
Nebraska.....	7,658	33,000	1,767	4,391	2,218	6,648	5,474
Kansas.....	26,809	40,534	3,367	4,326	1,941	13,958	6,428
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	8,903	35,914	6,111	3,201	572	15,303	8,895
Maryland.....	43,103	172,157	11,401	8,586	7,320	72,063	48,762
District of Columbia.....	29,310	90,966	15,665	1,276	2,388	40,603	34,535
Virginia.....	72,068	169,971	21,429	27,391	14,784	144,256	46,223
West Virginia.....	9,041	87,519	1,490	2,463	1,657	15,926	19,371
North Carolina.....	18,387	72,927	12,677	4,300	2,804	70,404	47,236
South Carolina.....	10,995	39,581	8,581	4,347	4,787	41,936	7,618
Georgia.....	9,317	57,802	7,523	3,267	5,907	32,089	15,469
Florida.....	47,317	68,297	7,181	1,615	2,037	29,079	15,620
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	8,585	47,665	5,185	11,211	7,928	20,309	14,483
Tennessee.....	11,041	39,921	7,931	4,415	1,760	27,094	6,436
Alabama.....	23,854	48,060	6,575	3,946	1,470	27,102	29,736
Mississippi.....	18,359	33,199	1,737	1,996	865	11,089	2,976
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	8,068	18,113	1,867	752	460	4,105	963
Louisiana.....	17,380	45,836	3,783	6,324	2,175	14,904	18,325
Oklahoma.....	10,887	25,942	822	1,680	5,047	8,433	3,645
Texas.....	62,162	175,883	7,738	21,940	8,464	42,716	39,344
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	5,060	15,116	1,626	478	170	5,603	1,217
Idaho.....	1,326	13,636	475	173	35	3,723	1,738
Wyoming.....	6,594	11,088	743	528	471	2,713	1,574
Colorado.....	18,460	49,277	4,669	7,203	2,644	14,699	4,999
New Mexico.....	1,959	10,993	116	101	10	1,938	2,337
Arizona.....	1,185	13,815	4,783	566	505	5,406	2,699
Utah.....	-----	6,029	843	161	1,348	272	513
Nevada.....	801	4,437	566	1,177	902	2,011	354
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	13,823	53,290	2,081	1,349	927	15,534	9,516
Oregon.....	10,549	27,097	688	2,177	2,002	13,439	5,421
California.....	81,580	203,842	17,228	23,874	9,552	76,184	37,150

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES AND DIOCESES, 1936

PROVINCE AND DIOCESE	Total number churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
Total	6, 407	1, 735, 335	5, 715	\$266, 400, 447	1, 518	\$16, 003, 462	6, 117	\$29, 288, 532	4, 929	432, 679
FIRST PROVINCE:										
Connecticut.....	188	83, 317	166	12, 610, 883	34	458, 192	179	1, 195, 899	167	17, 509
Maine.....	61	14, 310	58	1, 553, 756	11	58, 235	59	155, 632	51	3, 467
Massachusetts.....	194	105, 842	180	14, 146, 630	57	426, 256	193	1, 839, 402	188	23, 726
New Hampshire.....	45	9, 909	42	1, 151, 800	8	26, 716	44	132, 958	33	1, 863
Rhode Island.....	70	39, 434	65	4, 373, 964	11	79, 882	70	519, 970	62	8, 930
Vermont.....	50	9, 148	45	776, 300	10	14, 500	47	94, 075	35	1, 336
Western Massa- chusetts.....	70	26, 541	66	4, 026, 420	17	78, 555	70	443, 198	62	5, 590
SECOND PROVINCE:										
Albany.....	173	42, 844	162	7, 990, 946	32	186, 222	170	682, 795	115	6, 986
Central New York.....	144	42, 874	136	7, 162, 008	31	245, 307	142	588, 800	119	8, 613
Long Island.....	165	83, 551	130	19, 025, 222	51	685, 588	135	1, 246, 406	144	20, 068
Newark.....	149	69, 935	139	10, 815, 239	71	883, 043	149	1, 234, 097	145	18, 464
New Jersey.....	155	44, 217	147	6, 052, 923	43	369, 406	154	703, 681	135	11, 675
New York.....	250	130, 418	213	27, 834, 963	48	1, 080, 975	244	3, 535, 005	211	29, 076
Rochester.....	67	20, 445	62	3, 894, 585	24	483, 766	67	342, 986	51	4, 272
Western New York.....	76	29, 396	70	4, 245, 067	29	550, 550	73	417, 527	62	6, 712
THIRD PROVINCE:										
Bethlehem.....	83	22, 029	78	3, 467, 044	32	195, 750	83	343, 470	61	5, 475
Delaware.....	33	6, 068	32	1, 062, 415	7	36, 326	33	171, 592	25	1, 487
Easton.....	37	4, 628	33	626, 000	5	12, 300	36	58, 130	24	938
Erie.....	52	10, 755	48	1, 876, 675	19	175, 081	50	245, 784	41	2, 362
Harrisburg.....	87	17, 066	79	3, 252, 846	21	140, 522	84	267, 018	65	4, 222
Maryland.....	123	37, 581	116	5, 288, 287	21	399, 471	120	609, 185	97	10, 230
Pennsylvania.....	215	98, 283	206	21, 475, 089	64	841, 943	213	2, 039, 106	195	27, 436
Pittsburgh.....	73	23, 933	67	4, 493, 858	30	353, 374	61	512, 036	59	6, 130
Southern Virginia.....	93	13, 380	88	1, 597, 835	22	143, 463	92	194, 429	68	5, 613
South western Virginia.....	80	8, 879	72	1, 903, 069	16	166, 764	79	199, 748	60	3, 864
Virginia.....	200	27, 584	192	4, 171, 105	35	283, 265	194	585, 139	152	10, 807
Washington.....	95	36, 965	88	4, 593, 540	31	646, 633	93	533, 306	83	9, 919
West Virginia.....	72	11, 866	47	1, 160, 900	10	45, 041	69	200, 036	57	3, 338
FOURTH PROVINCE:										
Alabama.....	95	13, 908	84	1, 904, 883	14	197, 344	93	248, 316	69	4, 301
Atlanta.....	41	9, 329	37	1, 557, 550	8	104, 568	41	163, 831	32	3, 308
East Carolina.....	58	6, 402	53	861, 135	9	100, 025	57	101, 595	43	2, 450
Florida.....	52	8, 028	49	1, 158, 025	6	212, 995	49	112, 590	36	2, 608
Georgia.....	43	7, 024	39	739, 018	.....	.....	42	109, 274	25	2, 164
Kentucky.....	34	7, 361	31	899, 600	6	36, 657	34	154, 565	28	1, 968
Lexington.....	31	5, 225	24	1, 054, 105	9	50, 569	28	95, 819	21	1, 547
Louisiana.....	67	17, 151	60	1, 661, 830	10	52, 776	65	207, 243	49	3, 464
Mississippi.....	85	8, 978	74	1, 373, 635	13	66, 151	81	141, 203	60	2, 790
North Carolina.....	110	15, 957	90	2, 055, 568	15	85, 140	102	269, 593	90	6, 859
South Carolina.....	74	11, 758	63	1, 026, 250	13	42, 935	65	127, 038	53	3, 004
South Florida.....	80	21, 632	75	1, 915, 350	24	244, 129	80	237, 286	63	5, 953
Tennessee.....	77	14, 156	64	1, 401, 900	12	166, 882	70	195, 046	51	3, 773
Upper South Carolina.....	46	6, 405	44	835, 100	7	26, 620	46	113, 801	34	2, 415
Western North Carolina.....	49	4, 314	44	756, 000	2	32, 585	47	70, 204	37	1, 639
FIFTH PROVINCE:										
Chicago.....	119	50, 397	108	7, 401, 903	51	859, 175	116	902, 854	106	10, 340
Eau Claire.....	31	3, 331	27	424, 575	4	6, 597	29	33, 244	16	450
Fond du Lac.....	42	9, 464	42	935, 577	8	27, 263	42	115, 746	32	1, 693
Indianapolis.....	30	6, 268	27	2, 243, 500	11	38, 798	29	130, 446	24	1, 321
Michigan.....	112	43, 552	102	9, 047, 034	48	1, 007, 118	107	720, 798	101	13, 236
Milwaukee.....	62	15, 931	57	2, 614, 313	15	217, 199	60	239, 009	47	3, 408
Northern Indiana.....	22	5, 685	20	914, 600	7	83, 872	20	66, 729	16	1, 119
Northern Michi- gan.....	18	3, 845	18	547, 400	3	7, 900	18	51, 285	15	714
Ohio.....	98	35, 941	91	5, 813, 654	28	292, 019	98	522, 159	82	8, 537
Quincy.....	34	4, 250	30	484, 745	3	9, 200	28	52, 128	14	557
Southern Ohio.....	75	21, 675	68	3, 284, 835	19	120, 940	73	542, 523	69	5, 280
Springfield.....	54	6, 160	34	702, 750	7	9, 900	49	89, 306	31	1, 462
Western Michi- gan.....	38	10, 392	37	1, 135, 402	9	65, 220	37	149, 050	31	2, 145

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

PROVINCE AND DIOCESE	Total number churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Number of scholars
SIXTH PROVINCE:										
Colorado.....	81	14, 023	73	\$1, 996, 830	17	\$130, 102	75	\$220, 259	52	3, 760
Duluth.....	52	6, 775	47	807, 885	6	41, 980	49	75, 460	36	1, 433
Iowa.....	49	9, 474	46	1, 513, 800	16	76, 465	45	132, 163	34	2, 024
Minnesota.....	102	23, 594	96	2, 723, 061	25	215, 382	102	374, 033	73	5, 639
Montana.....	64	8, 254	48	522, 198	8	27, 019	57	80, 023	29	1, 830
Nebraska.....	36	6, 002	32	512, 210	8	54, 380	32	97, 407	23	1, 090
North Dakota Mission.....	29	2, 753	27	236, 050	4	4, 285	28	28, 924	18	485
South Dakota Mission.....	73	8, 616	59	561, 650	10	20, 308	70	77, 081	37	1, 843
Western Nebras- ka Mission.....	33	3, 907	30	449, 400	7	26, 980	26	50, 447	20	1, 071
Wyoming Mis- sion.....	42	6, 341	37	671, 844	3	25, 750	33	66, 083	26	1, 517
SEVENTH PROVINCE:										
Arkansas.....	37	4, 823	27	578, 000	5	44, 850	30	78, 012	23	1, 111
Dallas.....	36	6, 163	33	665, 223	11	56, 580	34	108, 177	26	1, 626
Kansas.....	49	8, 898	45	1, 221, 359	14	121, 124	48	166, 611	36	2, 304
Missouri.....	47	13, 030	41	2, 237, 765	11	176, 000	46	288, 270	34	3, 229
New Mexico Mis- sion.....	61	5, 535	33	398, 517	11	32, 722	57	86, 395	29	1, 645
North Texas Mis- sion.....	30	2, 365	22	262, 775	4	39, 130	24	40, 896	15	565
Oklahoma Mis- sion.....	47	7, 813	45	794, 446	10	253, 373	41	109, 761	33	1, 730
Salina Mission.....	30	1, 875	23	257, 370	1	2, 000	29	24, 527	13	493
Texas.....	77	18, 748	68	1, 914, 083	24	247, 523	70	363, 414	56	4, 847
West Missouri.....	36	7, 529	33	988, 766	9	132, 457	32	163, 502	19	1, 434
West Texas.....	46	7, 685	43	436, 020	9	59, 230	44	113, 781	31	2, 285
EIGHTH PROVINCE:										
Arizona Mission.....	47	4, 242	27	636, 319	8	57, 094	45	69, 838	27	1, 812
California.....	77	21, 298	74	1, 581, 450	30	158, 452	75	293, 040	67	6, 396
Eastern Oregon Mission.....	27	2, 348	20	174, 600	5	5, 950	25	24, 047	18	806
Idaho Mission.....	27	3, 839	26	217, 825	1	1, 300	25	36, 613	20	1, 020
Los Angeles.....	124	41, 992	116	5, 252, 113	57	456, 617	123	576, 740	113	11, 889
Nevada Mission.....	37	3, 557	32	286, 900	2	2, 082	35	24, 544	27	965
Olympia.....	44	11, 959	41	900, 700	20	85, 869	44	133, 117	37	3, 435
Oregon.....	41	7, 559	39	613, 000	12	21, 957	40	107, 371	33	1, 902
Sacramento.....	42	4, 424	34	314, 840	8	26, 653	38	66, 065	22	1, 178
San Joaquin Mis- sion.....	21	3, 289	19	223, 750	6	7, 925	19	33, 997	15	724
Spokane Mission.....	60	7, 791	45	777, 794	5	155, 300	50	92, 917	34	1, 551
Utah Mission.....	26	3, 167	15	292, 300	-----	-----	17	27, 956	11	927

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The interest of the Church of England in America began with the earliest English voyages of discovery. Frobisher (1578) and Drake (1579) had chaplains with them, interested not merely in the ships' companies, but in the people they found; and the charters of the colonies, started by Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1578 and 1583) and by Sir Walter Raleigh (1584-87) all included, in some form, provision for "public service according to the Church of England." Later enterprises in the first part of the seventeenth century followed the same general policy. Occasional services were conducted at various places, but permanent worship on this side of the Atlantic was begun in 1607, when the Rev. Robert

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by William E. Leidt, Director of Publications, National Council, Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

Hunt, underneath a great sail stretched between two old trees, celebrated the Eucharist for the first time at Jamestown, Va. The spirit of the earliest leaders of this colony was one of kindly toleration for all, but with the passing of the colony under the immediate control of the Crown, the harsh tone prevalent in England manifested itself in Virginia, also, in rigid laws in regard to Puritans and Quakers.

The distance from the ecclesiastical authorities, and the growing disposition on the part of the vestries to hire ministers from year to year in order to avoid the sending out of unfit persons by English patrons, brought about an unfortunate condition which the Bishop of London sought to remedy by sending the Rev. James Blair as a missionary to the colonies. He accomplished much, especially in the direction of education, and in 1693 obtained a charter for William and Mary College, which was founded at Williamsburg, Va., and was endowed with 20,000 pounds of tobacco annually for its maintenance. He also secured pastors for many churches.

In New England isolated attempts at church organization were made, but for many years none proved permanent, since the Puritans applied to the Anglicans the same proscription from which they themselves had fled. With the revocation of the charter of the Massachusetts Colony, a Church of England clergyman was appointed in 1686; and King's Chapel in Boston, the first Episcopal church in New England, was opened in 1689. In 1698 an Episcopal church was established at Newport, R. I., and the same year saw the consecration of Trinity Church in New York City.

In Maryland the Protestant element in the community of St. Mary's erected a chapel and held services according to the rites of the Church of England. The growth of the church was slow, but the arrival in 1700 of the Rev. Thomas Bray, the Bishop of London's commissary, gave it new life. His influence was felt also in the other colonies, for it was he who gave the impulse for the organization in England of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which had so large a share in establishing the church in America on a firm foundation.

This society began its work by sending in 1702 a delegation to visit the scattered churches. At that time there does not appear to have been a half dozen clergymen of the Church of England outside of Virginia and Maryland, and the whole number from Maine to Carolina was less than 50. This mission was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Episcopal Church in America. The number of churches was greatly increased, and a far better grade of ministers was secured for them. There were, however, too many of the class who drift to distant sections, and who, removed from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, were more of a hindrance than a help.

Of the individuals whose influence was felt in the early colonial church, Dean Berkeley, later bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, undoubtedly took precedence. He came to Newport, R. I., in 1729, with the purpose of founding a university in the colonies. While his purpose remained unaccomplished because of the failure of the financial support promised him, he became the guiding spirit in the sphere of higher education. He was one of the earliest and most munificent benefactors of Yale College and, after his return to Europe, contributed largely toward forming the charters and directing the course of King's College at New York, now Columbia University, and of the Academy and College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania.

A general survey of the situation during the first half of the eighteenth century reveals the causes of the weakness of the church. There was, first, an established church in a few colonies, as, for instance, in Virginia and Maryland, not sufficiently effective to be of positive assistance, but just enough so to arouse the antagonism of the strong dissenting element which feared the introduction of a state church, to avoid which they had left England. There was, secondly, the difficulty of securing competent ministers who were conversant with the needs of the colonies. The impossibility of ordination, except by a tedious and expensive trip to England, deterred many colonial churchmen from application for orders, and as a result the churches were supplied chiefly from abroad, and this often proved a source of weakness rather than of strength. Throughout the whole period repeated urgent appeals for an episcopate were made, but all failed, owing, probably, in part to ignorance in the Church of England as to the real situation, in part to a failure to realize the missionary power and value of the episcopate, and especially to the persistent opposition to an American episcopate shown by English political leaders, who feared that if the colonies were provided with bishops they would be in a better position to claim their independence.

Notwithstanding these hindrances, the Church of England enjoyed a slow but steady growth in power up to the Revolutionary War. In the southern colonies it was the predominant church, and people were required by law to contribute to its support, though there was frequently a lack of harmony between clergy and people. In New England and the middle colonies, on the other hand, it was largely an alien institution, opposed by a strong majority of dissenters. Usually it was not strong financially, and its support came largely from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but in Maryland and Virginia the churches were maintained by the local governments and were prosperous.

The close of the war found the Episcopal churches thoroughly disorganized. Many of the clergy were loyal to the Crown and left the country, going either to England or to Canada, and of those who remained few conducted any public services, partly for lack of congregations and partly because of the impossibility of conducting the services in full, including the petition for the royal family. Even the semblance of an establishment was no longer maintained, and few, if any, desired one. There was no episcopacy, and not even any association of churches. Furthermore, so intense was the sentiment of state loyalty that there was little recognition of any relation between the churches of different States. The first move toward an organization was the appearance, in 1782, of a pamphlet entitled "The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States Considered," written by the Rev. William White, of Philadelphia, but published anonymously. In this he urged that, without waiting for a bishop, the churches should unite in some form of association and common government. He also outlined a plan which embodied most of the essential characteristics of the diocesan and general conventions as adopted later.

Meanwhile the Maryland Legislature had, in 1779, passed an act committing to certain vestries, as trustees, the property of the parishes, but also prohibiting general assessments, and affirming the right of each taxpayer to designate the denomination to whose support his contribution should be applied. The next year a conference was called, consisting of 3 clergymen and 24 laymen, and a petition was sent to the legislature asking that the vestries be empowered to raise money for parish uses by pew rents and other means. As it was essential to the petition that the organization have a title, the name Protestant Episcopal Church was suggested as appropriate—the term "Protestant" distinguishing it from the Church of Rome, and the term "Episcopal" distinguishing it from the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies. This name was formally approved by a conference at Annapolis in 1783 and appears to have continued in use until definitely adopted by the General Convention of 1789.

With the close of the war and the desire for a full organization, the Maryland churches elected Dr. William Smith bishop and the Connecticut churches, Dr. Samuel Seabury. No steps were taken by Doctor Smith toward consecration, but Doctor Seabury went to England and applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The latter received him cordially but could not see his way clear to accede to his request under the existing political conditions. Doctor Seabury, therefore, applied to the nonjuring Scottish bishops, who, in November 1784, after some hesitation, consecrated him.

As it became evident that the Episcopal churches of the different States were organizing independently, a movement to constitute an Episcopal Church for the whole United States was inaugurated, largely by the initiative of Dr. William White, at an informal meeting at New Brunswick, N. J., in May 1784. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were the only States represented, but correspondence with other States resulted in a convention in New York, in October of the same year, with delegates from 8 States. This was also informal, with no recognized authority, and representing very diverse views, but it adopted, with noteworthy unanimity, a recommendation to the churches, embodying the following fundamental principles:

I. There shall be a general convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

II. That the Episcopal Church in each State send deputies to the convention, consisting of clergy and laity.

III. That associated congregations in two or more States may send deputies jointly.

IV. That the said church shall maintain the doctrines of the gospel as now held by the Church of England and shall adhere to the liturgy of said church, as far as shall be consistent with the American Revolution and the constitution of the respective States.

V. That in every State where there shall be a bishop duly consecrated and settled he shall be considered as a member of the convention *ex officio*.

VI. That the clergy and laity assembled in convention shall deliberate in one body, but shall vote separately, and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to any measure.

VII. That the first meeting of the convention shall be at Philadelphia the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Michael next, to which it is hoped and earnestly desired that the Episcopal churches in the respective States will send their clerical and lay deputies duly instructed and authorized to proceed on the necessary business herein proposed for their deliberation.

The project of a general convention aroused varying sentiments. In the South it was feared that too much ecclesiastical authority would be assumed by it, while in the North it was feared that too much would be conceded to it. When the convention next met, in September 1785, at Philadelphia, 16 clergymen and 24 laymen were present, representing only 7 of the 13 States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. New England was thus not represented at all, and there were numerous protests from many quarters against the proposed plan of organization. The convention adopted, however, with some modifications, the principles already mentioned and then undertook to draw up a constitution and a liturgy, the latter under the general oversight of Dr. William Smith, and the former under that of Dr. William White. The liturgy, as adopted, involved some radical changes significant of the prevailing tone of the times, but most of these changes were afterward rejected. The constitution formulated was essentially that of the church as it is today.

While no serious disposition to question the validity of Bishop Seabury's consecration was manifested, yet the desire was general to be connected with the Church of England rather than with that of Scotland. Accordingly an address to the archbishops and bishops of the former church was prepared, and the State conventions were urged to elect bishops. The reply from England was on the whole favorable, and before the next meeting of the convention, in 1786, New York had elected as its bishop Dr. Samuel Provoost; Pennsylvania, Dr. William White; Maryland, Dr. William Smith; and Virginia, Dr. David Griffith. Of these 4, only Doctor White and Doctor Provoost went to England, where they were consecrated on February 4, 1787. The Episcopal Church was thus equipped to perpetuate its own episcopate at the hands of 3 duly consecrated bishops. Subsequently, Dr. James Madison was elected Bishop of Virginia, and was consecrated in England, so that any objection to the Scottish office was obviated.

In 1789 a union of the different forces was effected and Bishop Seabury joined the other bishops. Two houses were constituted in the General Convention, and the constitution and Book of Common Prayer were adopted. Thus the same year that saw the complete organization of the Federal Government witnessed also the full equipment of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The 4 bishops already mentioned united in 1792 in the consecration of Dr. Thomas John Claggett, as Bishop of Maryland, and thus was inaugurated the distinctively American episcopate.

For 20 years and more the church had to combat various hostile influences. It was widely distrusted as being really an English institution. Its compact organization and its formality of worship repelled many, especially in an age that was peculiarly fond of emotionalism and of an untrammelled freedom in religious as well as social and civil life. The loss of the Methodist element, which hitherto has been identified with the church, though somewhat loosely, deprived it of some strength. Growth was slow, and conventions and ordinations were few in number, especially in Virginia and farther south. At times it seemed as if the labors of the founders were to be fruitless.

In the second decade of the nineteenth century came a change, coincident with the general change in the tone of spiritual life throughout the country. In 1817 the General Theological Seminary, to be supported by the whole church and controlled by the General Convention, was authorized. The convention of 1820 and the special convention of the succeeding year organized the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. New bishops were elected and consecrated, who went out into the newly settled sections, especially in the West. Diocesan organizations took the place of State organizations, and little by little the church began to take its place in the development of the Nation. An illustration of the progress made is seen in the fact that the 4 or 5 active ministers laboring in Virginia when Bishop Moore came to Richmond in 1814 increased to nearly 100 during the 27 years of his service, and the number of churches increased to 170.

About 1845, Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, one of the most remarkable men in the history of the church, came into prominence. He founded the system of church schools, organized the first free church of any importance in New York City, introduced the male choir, sisterhoods, and the fresh-air movement; while his church infirmary suggested to his mind the organization of St. Luke's Hospital, the first church hospital of any Christian communion in the country. He hoped to extend the movement in his own parish to the entire church, transforming it from what he considered a liturgical denomination into a real catholic church. As a result a memorial was drawn up, chiefly by himself, but signed also by a number of prominent clergymen, and addressed to the House of Bishops. It raised the query whether the church with "her fixed and invariable modes of worship and her traditional customs and usages" was competent for the great and catholic work before it. In partial answer to this query the memorial suggested "that a wider door might be opened for admission to the gospel ministry * * * of all men who could not bring themselves to conform in all particulars to our prescriptions and customs, yet are sound in the faith." The memorial made a profound impression, and though it showed no immediate result it had much influence in preparing the way for the issuance of the famous Lambeth Quadrilateral on Church Unity, in 1888, and the movement for the first revision of the American prayer book, completed in 1892.

A generation later, further revision of the prayer book seemed desirable. Accordingly, the General Convention of 1913 appointed the Joint Commission on the Book of Common Prayer, consisting of 7 bishops, 7 presbyters, and 7 laymen, to consider and report such revision and enrichment of the prayer book as would adapt it to present conditions, if, in their judgment, such revision was necessary. The results of the work of this commission were presented to subsequent General Conventions. Final approval to the revised book was given by the General Convention of 1928.

The progress of the church, so marked everywhere during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, was abruptly halted by the outbreak of the Civil War. Anticipating the dissolution of the Union, the southern dioceses which were constrained to form a separate ecclesiastical organization held a convention at Columbia, S. C., in 1861. Their general disposition to maintain as close contact as possible with the church in the North resulted in the selection of the name "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States," and in the adoption of a constitution practically identical with the old one. Throughout the period of hostilities a friendly attitude was carefully maintained on both sides. The church in the North refused to take this as a permanent separation, considering it only a temporary interruption of the old relationship. At the wartime General Convention, held in New York City, the roll call included all of the southern dioceses, just as in the pre-war days. The meeting of the 1865 General Convention in Philadelphia was a critical occasion. An invitation had been sent to the southern dioceses in advance of the convention and some of them responded. The roll call in the House of Deputies began with Alabama in the usual way, with deputations responding from Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas, and the unity of the church was thus retained.

The progress of the reunited church was promptly resumed. The supply of clergy called for an increase in the number of theological schools. During the war the Philadelphia Divinity School had been created; 2 years after the war ended the Episcopal Theological School was incorporated at Cambridge, Mass.; while 18 years later, in 1885, the Western Theological Seminary was begun in Chicago, and a diocesan training school of some 16 years' standing in central New York was expanded into the De Lancey Divinity School. At Sewanee, Tenn., the University of the South had just been organized when the war closed it, but scarcely a year after the return of peace it was reestablished on a permanent basis.

Although there were naturally different schools of opinion within the church, during the nineteenth century there was only one serious rift to mar the steady progress of the church. This grew out of the question of churchmanship, following the inauguration of the Oxford Movement in England during the second quarter of the century. Discussions on ritual and vestments, "Protestant" and "Catholic," with their attendant doctrinal implications, culminated in the withdrawal from the church in 1873 of a small group of evangelicals under the leadership of the Right Rev. George D. Cummins, Coadjutor Bishop of Kentucky, who organized the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Constructive forces were also at work. The Church Congress, which gave churchmen of different types opportunity to compare views and present ideals, was organized. It has served to emphasize harmony rather than diversity and

has proved a strong factor in church life. Similar influence has been exerted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, founded in 1886, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Daughters of the King, and the Guild of St. Barnabas, while the increasing emphasis on missionary work, both at home and abroad, has called forth much latent energy and at the same time has brought the church into sympathetic and cooperative relationship with other Christian bodies.

The opening years of the twentieth century saw an unprecedented growth in the interest and activities of the Episcopal Church. During these years the greatest advance was probably in the field of religious education. Provision was made for improved methods and more careful supervision, not only in the field of Christian instruction in both the church and the church school, but also in preparatory and technical schools, in colleges and universities, and in the training of men for the ministry. The measures, methods, and means, both in extent and in quality, showed a notable improvement over those prevailing heretofore. In the realm of Christian social service, parochial, diocesan, and provincial boards and commissions were formed throughout the country and, directed by a national commission, were very active in their investigation and study of social conditions. Mention should also be made of the Church Pension Fund, established in 1913 to provide for the retirement, with adequate incomes, of aged and infirm clergy. In 1916 a campaign to secure a reserve fund of \$5,000,000 was undertaken under the leadership of the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. Nearly \$9,000,000 was secured as a result of this campaign. Up to this time this was the largest sum of money ever raised in this country in so short a time for any Christian purpose. In the past 10 years the reserve has grown to \$20,649,669, and there are 322 clergymen receiving pensions totaling about \$600,000 a year.

Such rapid growth and such numerous extensions of interest had, however, caused a certain confusion in the administration of church activities, as indicated by the organization of numerous boards and commissions, created to meet new demands as they arose, each functioning within itself and financing itself as best it might. The feeling grew that some form of central coordination was an imperative necessity, and this feeling reached a decisive point during the painful years of the World War.

The contribution of the Protestant Episcopal Church to this national emergency was remarkable from the point of leadership, the church providing leaders in each of the 4 outstanding features of national mobilization—the Army, the Navy, the war loans, and wartime relief as especially exemplified in the American Red Cross; and a bishop of the Episcopal Church was chief of chaplains for the American Expeditionary Forces during the war. In this connection, it should be noted that a special commission was created, under the leadership of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, which undertook, through the chaplains in both the Army and Navy and through volunteer chaplains, to serve the spiritual interests and welfare of the soldiers and sailors abroad and at home.

The General Convention of 1919 must be regarded as one of the great turning points in the life of the Episcopal Church. A new, permanent, central administration known as the National Council was erected, into which were incorporated various activities heretofore entirely independent or only tenuously related.

The year 1921 marked the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. During these 100 years no less than 70 domestic missionary bishops had been commissioned to establish and lead the church into newer parts of our vast national domain and in the foreign field. The church held real estate worth nearly \$5,000,000 and was custodian of trust funds amounting to \$4,000,000. Its monthly magazine, *The Spirit of Missions*, established in 1836, was the seventh oldest publication of any kind in the United States. National churches had been created in China, under the name of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, and in Japan, under the name of the Nippon Sei Kokwai. The United Thank Offering of the Woman's Auxiliary, begun in 1889, had grown from \$2,000, in the first year, to \$468,060 in 1919. The total given in these 30 years was \$2,014,300. In 1937 the triennial offering was \$861,693. The Children's Lenten Offering, begun in 1877, had grown from \$200 to \$288,180 in 1921. In 1937 this offering had grown to \$303,646. These were a few of the marks of progress which the church had made in 100 years and which were fittingly celebrated in 1921.

One outgrowth of the great missionary conference held in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1910, was the appointment by the General Convention of 1913 of a joint commission for the purpose of considering questions touching on faith and order, in which all Christian communions should be asked to participate. The commission

invited representatives of a considerable number of churches, including the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, to join them, and an advisory committee was formed. The first meeting of the World Conference on Faith and Order was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920, the second, in August 1927, at Lausanne, Switzerland, and the third, in August 1937, at Edinburgh, Scotland. Out of this last meeting and the World Conference on Life and Work held in July 1937 at Oxford, England, grew the proposal for a World Council of Churches. A preliminary meeting was held in May 1938 in Utrecht, Holland.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal symbols of the Protestant Episcopal Church are the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. The Athanasian Creed, one of the symbols of the Church of England, was unanimously rejected by the convention of 1789, chiefly because of its damnable clauses. The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-first, relating to the authority of the General Council, and with some modifications of the eighth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth articles, were accepted by the convention of 1801 as a general statement of doctrine. Adherence to them as a creed, however, is not required.

The Episcopal Church expects of all its members loyalty to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the one holy Catholic Apostolic Church, in all the essentials, but allows great liberty in nonessentials. There is no inclination to be rigid or to raise difficulties, but the fundamental principles of the church, based upon the Holy Scriptures as the ultimate rule of faith, have been maintained whenever a question has arisen demanding decision.

The clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, instead of signing the Thirty-nine Articles, as is done in the English Church, make the following declaration:

I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

On this general basis, what is known as the Lambeth Quadrilateral was formulated in England in 1888 for the unity of Christendom:

(a) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as "containing all things necessary to salvation," and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

(b) The Apostles' Creed as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

(c) The two sacraments ordained by Christ himself—baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unflinching use of Christ's words of institution and of the elements ordained by Him.

(d) The historic episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His church.

In the baptism of children either immersion or pouring is allowed. The child must be presented by sponsors, who may be the parents, who shall answer for the child, accepting the Apostles' Creed, with the implied promise that the child shall be trained to accept the pledges thus made.

For those who have not been baptized in infancy, reception into the church is by baptism, by whatever form may be preferred, and acceptance of the Apostles' Creed. For those who have been baptized, reception is by confirmation by the bishop, after instruction in the history, worship, and doctrine of the church. Participation in the sacrament of the Holy Communion is, according to the rules of the church, limited to those who have been confirmed, though the custom is now very general of regarding all baptized persons as virtually members of the church, and as such permitted to partake, if they so desire.

ORGANIZATION

The system of ecclesiastical government includes the parish or congregation, the diocese, the province, and the General Convention. A congregation, when organized, is "required, in its constitution or plan or articles of organization, to recognize and accede to the constitution, canons, doctrine, discipline, and worship of the church, and to agree to submit to and obey such directions as may be from time to time received from the bishop in charge, and council of advice."

Officers of the parish are the rector, who must be a priest; wardens, usually 2 in number, representing the body of the parish and usually having charge of records, collection of alms, and the repair of the church; and vestrymen, who are the trustees and hold the property for the corporation. The direction of spiritual affairs is exclusively in the hands of the rector. The number, mode of election, and term of office of wardens and vestrymen, with qualifications of voters, vary according to diocesan law. The election of officers, including the rector, rests with the vestry as the elected representatives of the congregation.

A diocese includes not less than 6 parishes, and must have not fewer than 6 presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within its bounds, regularly settled in a parish or congregation and qualified to vote for a bishop. The early dioceses were in general identical with the States, but with the growth of the church, necessitating the subdivision of the larger dioceses, and the erection of missionary districts, State lines have not always been observed, and many States have been divided into several dioceses, such as New York which contains 6, and Pennsylvania which has 5.

The government of the diocese is vested in the bishop and the diocesan convention, the latter consisting of all the clergy, and of at least one lay delegate from each parish or congregation. This convention meets annually, and election of delegates to it is governed by the specific canons of each diocese. A standing committee is appointed by the convention to be the ecclesiastical authority for all purposes declared by the General Convention. This committee elects a president and secretary from its own body, and meets in conformity to its own rules; its rights and duties, except as provided in the constitution and canons of the General Convention, are prescribed by the canons of the respective dioceses.

Sections of States and territories not organized into dioceses are established by the House of Bishops and the General Convention as missionary districts. These districts may be elevated into dioceses or may be consolidated with other parts of dioceses as new dioceses.

Dioceses and missionary districts are grouped into 8 provinces, to procure unity and cooperation in dealing with regional interests, especially in the fields of missions, religious education, social service, and judicial proceedings. Each province is governed by a synod consisting of the bishops and of 4 presbyters and 4 laymen, elected by each constituent diocese and missionary district.

The General Convention, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the church, consists of 2 houses, the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies. The House of Bishops includes every bishop having jurisdiction, every bishop coadjutor, and every bishop who by reason of advanced age or bodily infirmity has resigned his jurisdiction. The House of Deputies is composed of delegates elected from the dioceses, including for each diocese not more than 4 presbyters, canonically resident in the diocese, and not more than 4 laymen, communicants of the church, resident in the diocese. In addition to the delegates from the dioceses, each missionary district of the church within the boundaries of the United States is entitled to one clerical and one lay deputy, with all the qualifications and rights of deputies except the right to vote when the vote is taken by orders. The 2 houses sit and deliberate separately. On any question the vote of a majority of the deputies present is sufficient in the House of Deputies, unless some special canon requires more than a majority, or unless the clerical or lay delegation from any diocese demands that the vote be taken by orders. In such case the 2 orders vote separately, each diocese having one vote in the clerical order and one in the lay order, a majority in each order of all the dioceses being necessary to constitute a vote.

The ecclesiastical head of the church is the Presiding Bishop. Prior to 1804, this office was elective, but in that year the rule was adopted that the senior bishop in point of consecration, should be the Presiding Bishop. In 1919, the church decided to return to the earlier custom, and the House of Bishops, subject to the approval of the House of Deputies, was instructed to elect one of its members as Presiding Bishop. While retaining his diocesan jurisdiction, the Presiding Bishop is expected to make such arrangements in his diocese as to enable him to give his full time to the executive administration of the general church. The term is to the first of January following the General Convention after he attains the age of 68 years.

The General Convention meets every third year on the first Wednesday in October, unless a different day be appointed by the preceding convention, and at the place designated by such convention, though the Presiding Bishop of the church has the power, in case of necessity, to change the place.

Prior to 1919 the church was without authority to act between General Conventions. This situation was remedied by the creation of the National Council,

which now conducts the national work of the church between the sessions of the convention; it also constitutes the Board of Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

The council is composed of 32 members: 4 bishops, 4 presbyters, and 8 laymen, elected for 6-year terms by the General Convention; 4 women elected for 3-year terms by General Convention upon nomination by Woman's Auxiliary Triennial; 8 members, 1 each (either bishop, presbyter, or layman) elected by the 8 provincial synods, and 4 ex-officio members: President (the Presiding Bishop), 2 vice presidents, and the treasurer.

In order to facilitate the work, the council is organized into 6 departments: Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, Religious Education, Christian Social Service, Finance, and Promotion. There is also a division on College Work and Youth. The Woman's Auxiliary is auxiliary to all departments of the National Council.

Three orders are recognized in the ministry—bishops, priests, and deacons. Deacons are ordained to assist the rector in the services and pastoral work, to baptize infants in the absence of the rector, and to preach as specially licensed by the bishop. A course of study and examination are required, and subscription to the declaration referred to above. A deacon after serving a year, provided he be at least 24 years of age, may be ordained to the priesthood and then receives authority to preach, to administer the sacraments, and in general to conduct the parish affairs. A bishop is a priest elected to that office by a diocesan convention and then approved by a majority of the standing committees of all the dioceses in the United States and a majority of the bishops having jurisdiction in the United States. Missionary bishops are elected by the House of Bishops, subject to confirmation, during the session of the General Convention, by the House of Deputies, and at other times, by a majority of the standing committees of the dioceses. A bishop is consecrated by not less than 3 bishops. He is the administrative head and spiritual leader of his diocese. He presides over the diocesan convention, ordains deacons and priests, institutes rectors, licenses lay readers, and is required to visit every parish in his diocese at least once in 3 years. In case of the inability of a bishop to perform all the duties of his office, a bishop coadjutor may be elected in the same manner as the bishop, with the understanding that he shall have the right of succession to the bishopric. A suffragan bishop may be elected in the same way, when there is need of additional episcopal services. His authority is limited and he has not the right of succession.

The election of a rector is according to diocesan law, and notice of election is sent to the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. On acceptance of the candidate by this authority as a duly qualified minister, notice is sent to the secretary of the convention. Usually a service of institution is performed by the bishop, although this is not essential.

Lay readers and deaconesses are appointed by the bishop or ecclesiastical authority of a diocese or missionary district to assist in public services, in the care of the poor and sick, and in religious training. As such they are under the control of the immediate ecclesiastical authority, and may not serve except as duly licensed.

The support of the rector and the general expenditures of each local congregation (parish) are in the care of the vestry. The salary of the bishop is fixed by the diocesan convention, and the amount is apportioned among the churches of his diocese. No new diocese can be constituted except as provision is made for the support of the episcopate. Many dioceses possess considerable endowment funds for the support of the episcopate. Missionary bishops draw their salaries from the treasury of the National Council.

WORK

The missionary activities of the church are conducted by the National Council, as the board of directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. According to its constitution all baptized persons of the church are members of the society.

During the year 1938 work was carried on in 14 continental domestic missionary districts, and in 27 domestic dioceses, among the white population, Indians, Negroes, and the foreign-born of many nationalities—including Scandinavians, Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Mexicans, etc. In addition, work was maintained in 5 extracontinental domestic missionary districts—Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The work in these fields required, in 1936, an expenditure of \$830,895.

In addition to the work maintained by the general church, all the dioceses maintained missionary work within their own jurisdiction.

Assisting the general church in its domestic work were such agencies as the American Church Building Fund Commission, created in the year 1880. The fund for the first year was reported as \$7,897. Since that time it has steadily increased until in 1937 it amounted to \$844,834, fully invested in loans to churches. During the year, \$2,296 was added to the permanent building fund; \$18,000 was loaned to complete the erection of 2 churches and 3 rectories; and gifts of \$21,470 were made to complete 17 churches, 15 rectories, and 6 parish houses.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on in 10 countries: Liberia, China, Japan, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, India, Mexico, and Iraq (Jerusalem). In these fields the report for 1936 shows 572 mission stations, 474 American missionaries, 2,770 native helpers, and 92,945 baptized members. The educational work in these fields is represented by 238 schools, including 4 theological schools, and 4 colleges, with 22,258 students. Medical work is carried on in 17 hospitals and dispensaries, caring for 377,668 patients. St. John's University, Shanghai, Central China College, Wuchang, and St. Paul's University, Tokyo, Japan, are especially to be noted. In 1937 the church spent \$903,193 in its work abroad.

The educational work of the Episcopal Church is varied in character. There are 13 theological institutions, 1 of which, the General Theological Seminary, New York City, is under the care of the General Convention. Others include the Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis.; Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.; Seabury Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.; Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; Church Divinity School of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.; College of St. John the Evangelist, Greeley, Colo.; Bishop Payne Divinity School (for Negroes), Petersburg, Va.; Du Bose Memorial Church Training School, Monteagle, Tenn.; Bexley Hall, Gambier, Ohio; Sewanee Theological School, Sewanee, Tenn.; and De Lancey Divinity School, Buffalo, N. Y. During the past decade the increasing opportunities for professionally trained women workers in the church led to the establishment of Windham House in New York, the Bishop Tuttle Memorial Training School in Raleigh, N. C., and the reorganization along progressive lines of St. Margaret's House in Berkeley, Calif. These institutions are in addition to the long established deaconess and church training schools in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. There are 5 distinctly church colleges: The University of the South, Kenyon College, Trinity College, Hobart College, and Bard College, having in all about 1,500 students. In addition there are a large number of academic institutions, having about 10,000 pupils.

It is impossible to secure adequate statistics regarding the Christian ameliorative enterprises carried on by the several dioceses. In the United States there are, however, 77 hospitals, sanitariums, and dispensaries, 60 homes for the aged, 78 orphanages and homes for children. These institutions, while closely identified with the church, are not always under its direct control.

Chief among the organizations for men and boys are the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Knights of St. Paul, the Knights of St. John, and the Lay Readers' League; for girls and women, the Daughters of the King, the Girls' Friendly Society, 15 sisterhoods, and the order of deaconesses.

The Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations was organized to stimulate and extend young people's work in the church through existing youth organizations. There are a large number of other organizations, such as the Church Mission of Help, the Guild of St. Barnabas, Evangelical Education Society, Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, Church Mission to Deaf-mutes, Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, Church Periodical Club, the Church Society for College Work, the Church Missions Publishing Co. Orders of distinctly religious type are the Order of the Holy Cross, Society of the Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, Sisters of St. Mary, Community of the Transfiguration, All Saints' Sisters of the Poor, Order of St. Anne, the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, St. Barnabas' Brotherhood, and many others.

There are several financial organizations, such as the Church Pension Fund and its subsidiaries, the Church Life Insurance Corporation, the Church Fire Insurance Corporation, and the Church Endowment Society, formed for the purpose of securing endowments for the episcopate, cathedrals, parishes, churches, asylums, hospitals, and all enterprises of a religious or charitable character.



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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term “value of church property” was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term “value of church edifices” has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The “value of church edifices” comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors’ residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had “no debt.” The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor’s salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Roman Catholic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Baptism is the condition of membership in this denomination; membership begins with baptism, whether that sacrament is received in infancy or in adult years, and all persons baptized in the Catholic faith are so numbered unless by formal act they have renounced such membership.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18, 409	8, 274	10, 135	44.9	55.1
Members, number.....	19, 914, 937	16, 041, 764	3, 873, 173	80.6	19.4
Average membership per church.....	1, 082	1, 939	382		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8, 174, 177	6, 443, 655	1, 730, 522	78.8	21.2
Female.....	8, 917, 678	7, 112, 660	1, 805, 018	79.8	20.2
Sex not reported.....	2, 823, 082	2, 485, 449	337, 633	88.0	12.0
Males per 100 females.....	91.7	90.6	95.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4, 650, 061	3, 640, 495	1, 009, 566	78.3	21.7
13 years and over.....	12, 316, 771	9, 840, 938	2, 475, 833	79.9	20.1
Age not reported.....	2, 948, 105	2, 560, 331	387, 774	86.8	13.2
Percent under 13 years ¹	27.4	27.0	29.0		
Church edifices, number.....	16, 637	7, 538	9, 099	45.3	54.7
Value—number reporting.....	15, 661	6, 866	8, 795	43.8	56.2
Amount reported.....	\$787, 001, 357	\$637, 474, 311	\$149, 527, 046	81.0	19.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$766, 149, 590	\$620, 413, 624	\$145, 735, 966	81.0	19.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$20, 851, 767	\$17, 060, 687	\$3, 791, 080	81.8	18.2
Average value per church.....	\$50, 252	\$92, 845	\$17, 001		
Debt—number reporting.....	6, 996	4, 108	2, 888	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$189, 350, 733	\$166, 251, 710	\$23, 099, 023	87.8	12.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	5, 306	1, 770	3, 536	33.4	66.6
Parsonages, number.....	11, 248	6, 238	5, 010	55.5	44.5
Value—number reporting.....	10, 354	5, 646	4, 708	54.5	45.5
Amount reported.....	\$104, 434, 368	\$77, 004, 183	\$27, 430, 185	73.7	26.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15, 720	7, 123	8, 597	45.3	54.7
Amount reported.....	\$139, 073, 358	\$113, 231, 688	\$25, 841, 670	81.4	18.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 816, 859	\$6, 745, 481	\$5, 071, 378	57.1	42.9
All other salaries.....	\$29, 128, 421	\$25, 131, 911	\$3, 996, 510	86.3	13.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16, 166, 771	\$12, 719, 289	\$3, 447, 482	78.7	21.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14, 710, 721	\$12, 613, 163	\$2, 097, 558	85.7	14.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46, 791, 438	\$38, 786, 468	\$8, 004, 970	82.9	17.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5, 108, 325	\$4, 571, 525	\$536, 800	89.5	10.5
Home missions.....	\$1, 158, 198	\$954, 891	\$203, 307	82.4	17.6
Foreign missions.....	\$743, 598	\$620, 548	\$123, 050	83.5	16.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3, 844, 247	\$3, 100, 156	\$744, 091	80.6	19.4
All other purposes.....	\$9, 604, 780	\$7, 988, 256	\$1, 616, 524	83.2	16.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$8, 847	\$15, 897	\$3, 006		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8,053	3,694	4,359	45.9	54.1
Officers and teachers.....	49,822	32,696	17,126	65.6	34.4
Scholars.....	972,891	715,997	256,894	73.6	26.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,243	989	2,254	30.5	69.5
Officers and teachers.....	13,564	5,526	8,038	40.7	59.3
Scholars.....	233,993	114,883	119,110	49.1	50.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,069	2,103	1,966	51.7	48.3
Officers and teachers.....	22,739	15,710	7,029	69.1	30.9
Scholars.....	589,729	443,443	146,286	75.2	24.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6,825	5,001	1,824	73.3	26.7
Officers and teachers.....	65,001	54,931	10,070	84.5	15.5
Scholars.....	2,095,254	1,859,341	235,913	88.7	11.3

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Roman Catholic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1906, figures originally published for membership have been corrected to include the entire baptized membership without regard to age, this being the basis of the enumeration in 1916, 1926, and 1936.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18, 409	18, 940	17, 375	12, 472
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—531	1, 565	4, 903	-----
Percent.....	—2. 8	9. 0	39. 3	-----
Members , number.....	19, 914, 937	18, 605, 003	15, 721, 815	14, 210, 755
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1, 309, 934	2, 883, 188	1, 511, 060	-----
Percent.....	7. 0	18. 3	10. 6	-----
Average membership per church.....	1, 082	982	905	1, 139
Church edifices , number.....	16, 637	16, 794	15, 120	11, 881
Value—number reporting.....	15, 661	16, 254	14, 489	10, 293
Amount reported.....	\$787, 001, 357	\$837, 271, 053	\$374, 206, 895	\$292, 638, 787
Average value per church.....	\$50, 252	\$51, 512	\$25, 827	\$28, 431
Debt—number reporting.....	6, 996	5, 361	6, 024	4, 104
Amount reported.....	\$189, 350, 733	\$129, 937, 504	\$68, 590, 159	\$49, 488, 055
Parsonages , number.....	11, 248	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10, 354	11, 042	8, 976	6, 360
Amount reported.....	\$104, 434, 368	\$135, 815, 789	\$61, 338, 287	\$36, 302, 064
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	15, 720	16, 317	13, 722	-----
Amount reported.....	\$139, 073, 358	\$204, 526, 487	\$72, 358, 136	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 816, 859	\$181, 737, 884	\$54, 354, 228	-----
All other salaries.....	\$29, 128, 421			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16, 166, 771			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14, 710, 721			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46, 791, 438	\$19, 381, 523	\$9, 978, 356	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5, 108, 325			
Home missions.....	\$1, 158, 198			
Foreign missions.....	\$743, 598			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3, 844, 247			
All other purposes.....	\$9, 604, 780	\$3, 407, 080	\$8, 025, 552	-----
Not classified.....	-----			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$8, 847	\$12, 535	\$5, 273	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	8, 053	8, 239	11, 748	9, 406
Officers and teachers.....	49, 822	49, 498	71, 370	62, 470
Scholars.....	972, 891	1, 201, 330	1, 860, 836	1, 481, 535

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Roman Catholic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools and parochial schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each archdiocese and diocese in the Roman Catholic Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, Sunday schools, and parochial schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	18, 409	8, 274	10, 135	19, 914, 937	16, 041, 764	3, 873, 173
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	182	53	129	191, 778	114, 554	77, 224
New Hampshire.....	106	50	56	157, 751	127, 413	30, 338
Vermont.....	108	24	84	99, 945	55, 265	44, 680
Massachusetts.....	708	489	219	1, 696, 708	1, 510, 670	186, 038
Rhode Island.....	132	89	43	343, 898	298, 217	45, 681
Connecticut.....	304	161	143	635, 750	498, 370	137, 380
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1, 757	1, 065	692	3, 075, 428	2, 817, 576	257, 852
New Jersey.....	554	384	170	1, 390, 966	1, 290, 854	100, 082
Pennsylvania.....	1, 632	1, 047	585	2, 275, 062	1, 959, 619	315, 443
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	812	525	287	1, 052, 101	939, 258	112, 843
Indiana.....	382	202	180	315, 185	258, 596	56, 589
Illinois.....	1, 052	615	437	1, 448, 650	1, 308, 507	140, 143
Michigan.....	675	310	365	800, 917	665, 564	135, 353
Wisconsin.....	924	259	665	741, 563	471, 516	270, 047
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	722	176	546	510, 338	296, 928	213, 410
Iowa.....	580	149	431	294, 833	144, 652	150, 181
Missouri.....	501	221	280	432, 344	323, 197	109, 147
North Dakota.....	343	17	326	119, 360	30, 178	89, 182
South Dakota.....	370	19	351	89, 001	22, 077	66, 024
Nebraska.....	393	74	319	154, 136	68, 365	85, 771
Kansas.....	386	105	281	157, 292	74, 118	83, 174
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	31	20	11	39, 399	36, 533	2, 866
Maryland.....	220	86	134	272, 884	212, 858	60, 026
District of Columbia.....	35	35		80, 690	80, 690	
Virginia.....	114	61	53	40, 706	34, 111	6, 595
West Virginia.....	148	65	83	75, 391	55, 462	19, 929
North Carolina.....	124	91	33	10, 219	9, 154	1, 065
South Carolina.....	76	42	34	11, 543	10, 100	1, 443
Georgia.....	56	43	13	23, 092	22, 570	522
Florida.....	127	85	42	62, 445	52, 124	10, 321
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	248	106	142	191, 660	138, 899	52, 761
Tennessee.....	99	61	38	31, 985	30, 129	1, 856
Alabama.....	112	61	51	33, 104	25, 902	7, 202
Mississippi.....	128	57	71	36, 646	27, 436	9, 210
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	146	64	82	20, 415	13, 676	6, 739
Louisiana.....	414	122	292	632, 583	327, 371	305, 212
Oklahoma.....	165	76	89	46, 744	34, 776	11, 968
Texas.....	786	292	494	604, 308	397, 027	207, 281
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	307	40	267	75, 292	40, 525	34, 767
Idaho.....	118	31	87	19, 506	10, 497	9, 009
Wyoming.....	69	10	59	17, 695	10, 200	7, 495
Colorado.....	307	90	217	140, 797	98, 722	42, 075
New Mexico.....	503	59	444	196, 759	60, 864	135, 895
Arizona.....	170	38	132	94, 043	56, 968	37, 075
Utah.....	42	35	7	15, 474	14, 636	838
Nevada.....	35	10	25	12, 053	6, 991	5, 062
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	280	93	187	101, 287	79, 332	21, 955
Oregon.....	178	69	109	66, 309	48, 931	17, 378
California.....	748	398	350	978, 902	828, 856	150, 046

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	8, 174, 177	8, 917, 678	2, 823, 082	91.7	8, 053	49, 822	972, 891	6, 825	65, 001	2, 095, 254
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	90, 252	95, 956	5, 570	94.1	112	595	13, 274	56	693	22, 124
New Hampshire.....	75, 740	80, 384	1, 627	94.2	77	518	11, 453	49	649	21, 546
Vermont.....	43, 989	47, 839	8, 117	92.0	45	193	4, 964	21	315	8, 563
Massachusetts.....	654, 775	730, 408	311, 525	89.6	486	9, 057	142, 786	287	4, 264	153, 378
Rhode Island.....	162, 108	179, 065	2, 725	90.5	110	1, 457	34, 638	61	852	29, 161
Connecticut.....	272, 233	291, 963	71, 554	93.2	202	2, 330	40, 948	110	1, 169	44, 186
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	1, 360, 861	1, 605, 634	108, 933	84.8	1, 047	8, 436	186, 059	764	9, 351	323, 188
New Jersey.....	340, 809	384, 453	665, 704	88.6	302	2, 038	47, 467	189	2, 146	71, 520
Pennsylvania.....	997, 447	1, 042, 256	235, 359	95.7	777	5, 168	120, 918	720	7, 234	259, 004
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	443, 408	469, 281	139, 412	94.5	268	1, 255	33, 283	474	4, 259	146, 131
Indiana.....	142, 980	145, 775	26, 430	98.1	71	209	4, 092	214	1, 527	49, 163
Illinois.....	434, 742	453, 387	560, 521	95.9	310	1, 294	27, 373	617	5, 994	201, 236
Michigan.....	346, 984	358, 704	95, 229	96.7	207	819	20, 988	291	3, 444	127, 623
Wisconsin.....	349, 316	363, 113	29, 134	96.2	289	1, 198	25, 787	411	3, 326	97, 846
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	244, 052	252, 181	14, 105	96.8	354	1, 527	31, 355	225	1, 995	53, 340
Iowa.....	139, 839	145, 148	9, 846	96.3	285	1, 067	15, 575	242	2, 095	41, 177
Missouri.....	198, 057	216, 618	17, 669	91.4	176	768	13, 250	289	2, 145	62, 892
North Dakota.....	55, 509	55, 620	8, 231	99.8	158	513	7, 888	33	283	7, 241
South Dakota.....	34, 946	35, 379	18, 676	98.8	122	367	4, 865	41	307	6, 980
Nebraska.....	74, 329	75, 463	4, 344	98.5	208	700	10, 472	118	850	18, 701
Kansas.....	76, 416	78, 144	2, 732	97.8	140	398	6, 797	154	873	21, 056
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	18, 282	19, 517	1, 600	93.7	17	111	2, 437	15	142	5, 463
Maryland.....	126, 326	146, 254	304	86.4	128	573	11, 368	116	1, 021	40, 177
District of Columbia.....	34, 029	41, 661	5, 000	81.7	26	295	3, 773	26	304	11, 214
Virginia.....	18, 980	21, 226	500	89.4	47	220	2, 282	28	257	7, 031
West Virginia.....	35, 124	36, 544	3, 723	96.1	67	248	3, 092	42	298	8, 483
North Carolina.....	4, 919	5, 268	32	93.4	33	75	1, 130	25	146	2, 350
South Carolina.....	5, 345	6, 198	-----	86.2	31	190	1, 516	9	68	1, 590
Georgia.....	9, 500	11, 062	2, 530	85.9	15	81	1, 037	15	172	3, 864
Florida.....	24, 529	30, 511	7, 405	80.4	34	159	1, 799	27	248	5, 844
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	81, 334	86, 674	23, 652	93.8	50	204	4, 868	135	894	30, 470
Tennessee.....	13, 649	15, 569	2, 767	87.7	15	45	459	29	266	6, 434
Alabama.....	14, 501	17, 140	1, 463	84.6	55	201	2, 144	38	229	5, 096
Mississippi.....	16, 905	18, 914	827	89.4	57	205	3, 232	29	287	6, 216
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	9, 402	10, 113	900	93.0	26	65	1, 094	46	233	4, 674
Louisiana.....	237, 974	257, 329	137, 280	92.5	132	652	13, 855	152	1, 247	45, 346
Oklahoma.....	20, 582	24, 091	2, 071	85.4	66	183	2, 035	47	359	7, 299
Texas.....	204, 042	241, 880	158, 386	84.4	322	1, 156	24, 330	205	1, 247	33, 543
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	36, 591	37, 996	705	96.3	146	579	4, 935	35	273	6, 675
Idaho.....	9, 249	9, 887	370	93.5	45	92	1, 069	12	65	1, 453
Wyoming.....	8, 668	9, 027	-----	96.0	37	93	1, 528	8	54	1, 167
Colorado.....	59, 286	67, 688	13, 823	87.6	99	355	4, 694	47	392	11, 269
New Mexico.....	88, 313	94, 865	13, 581	93.1	110	580	8, 605	39	218	6, 970
Arizona.....	33, 638	40, 038	20, 367	84.0	28	174	3, 837	25	132	3, 457
Utah.....	7, 345	7, 479	650	98.2	11	59	753	4	37	521
Nevada.....	6, 043	6, 010	-----	100.5	23	65	876	1	7	240
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	46, 672	50, 702	3, 913	92.1	141	479	6, 078	57	543	11, 889
Oregon.....	31, 254	33, 376	1, 679	93.6	88	346	3, 977	51	346	7, 130
California.....	432, 903	463, 888	82, 111	93.3	458	2, 430	50, 956	196	1, 805	53, 333

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
United States.....	18, 409	18, 940	17, 375	12, 472	19, 914, 937	18, 605, 003	15, 721, 815	14, 210, 755
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	182	179	146	139	191, 778	173, 893	148, 530	133, 434
New Hampshire.....	106	134	135	103	157, 751	146, 646	136, 020	141, 015
Vermont.....	108	109	109	109	99, 945	89, 424	78, 178	96, 791
Massachusetts.....	708	705	599	473	1, 696, 708	1, 629, 424	1, 410, 208	1, 271, 419
Rhode Island.....	132	135	105	85	643, 898	325, 375	261, 312	230, 531
Connecticut.....	304	301	261	211	635, 750	557, 747	483, 834	352, 368
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1, 757	1, 783	1, 496	1, 205	3, 075, 428	3, 115, 424	2, 745, 552	2, 689, 139
New Jersey.....	554	569	513	316	1, 390, 966	1, 055, 998	790, 764	519, 332
Pennsylvania.....	1, 632	1, 730	1, 411	1, 029	2, 275, 062	2, 124, 382	1, 830, 532	1, 429, 099
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	812	862	687	606	1, 052, 101	972, 109	843, 856	656, 059
Indiana.....	382	395	369	256	315, 185	312, 194	272, 288	205, 705
Illinois.....	1, 052	1, 064	955	720	1, 448, 650	1, 352, 719	1, 171, 381	1, 096, 569
Michigan.....	675	714	579	527	800, 917	844, 106	572, 117	578, 982
Wisconsin.....	924	984	908	796	741, 563	657, 511	594, 836	594, 428
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	722	747	713	575	510, 338	475, 809	415, 664	445, 045
Iowa.....	580	612	588	552	294, 833	287, 066	262, 513	244, 243
Missouri.....	501	534	520	456	432, 344	517, 466	445, 352	450, 167
North Dakota.....	343	359	352	233	119, 360	104, 195	95, 859	72, 072
South Dakota.....	370	409	339	199	89, 001	97, 077	72, 113	71, 781
Nebraska.....	393	413	383	328	154, 136	154, 889	135, 537	118, 545
Kansas.....	386	399	377	340	157, 292	171, 178	128, 948	109, 641
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	31	30	34	23	39, 399	36, 696	30, 183	28, 503
Maryland.....	220	240	221	165	272, 884	233, 969	219, 530	196, 401
District of Columbia.....	35	42	28	21	80, 690	67, 348	51, 421	51, 503
Virginia.....	114	140	143	70	40, 706	38, 605	36, 671	33, 765
West Virginia.....	148	177	161	132	75, 391	71, 265	60, 337	47, 072
North Carolina.....	124	66	77	31	10, 219	6, 900	4, 989	4, 684
South Carolina.....	76	61	48	34	11, 543	9, 036	9, 514	12, 138
Georgia.....	56	73	97	77	23, 092	17, 871	18, 214	22, 674
Florida.....	127	115	153	59	62, 445	39, 379	24, 650	20, 596
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	248	281	255	232	191, 660	177, 069	160, 185	195, 186
Tennessee.....	99	87	142	25	31, 985	24, 876	23, 015	20, 296
Alabama.....	112	119	174	98	33, 104	36, 019	37, 482	49, 747
Mississippi.....	128	112	140	90	36, 646	32, 705	32, 160	33, 619
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	146	144	204	77	20, 415	24, 743	21, 120	38, 114
Louisiana.....	414	414	350	214	632, 583	587, 946	509, 910	562, 087
Oklahoma.....	165	182	260	173	46, 744	46, 723	47, 427	42, 998
Texas.....	786	742	600	255	604, 308	555, 899	402, 874	362, 772
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	307	328	398	90	75, 292	74, 224	78, 113	85, 128
Idaho.....	118	143	169	80	19, 506	23, 143	17, 947	21, 244
Wyoming.....	69	79	69	48	17, 695	18, 772	12, 801	12, 075
Colorado.....	307	253	230	224	140, 797	125, 757	104, 982	117, 435
New Mexico.....	503	518	466	330	196, 759	174, 287	177, 727	143, 009
Arizona.....	170	171	157	58	94, 043	96, 471	84, 742	35, 071
Utah.....	42	38	15	5	15, 474	14, 595	10, 000	9, 831
Nevada.....	35	37	30	10	12, 053	8, 447	8, 742	11, 729
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	280	287	345	172	101, 287	121, 249	97, 418	88, 213
Oregon.....	178	207	244	75	66, 309	55, 574	49, 728	41, 549
California.....	748	717	620	346	978, 902	720, 803	494, 539	416, 951

¹ Corrected figures, covering all baptized members.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States	4, 650, 061	12, 316, 771	2, 948, 105	27. 4
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine.....	57, 150	125, 859	8, 769	31. 2
New Hampshire.....	40, 614	114, 088	3, 049	26. 3
Vermont.....	25, 007	66, 821	8, 117	27. 2
Massachusetts.....	351, 291	1, 061, 024	284, 393	24. 9
Rhode Island.....	88, 403	251, 991	3, 504	26. 0
Connecticut.....	132, 046	402, 545	101, 159	24. 7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York.....	753, 280	2, 157, 482	164, 666	25. 9
New Jersey.....	208, 317	515, 214	667, 435	28. 8
Pennsylvania.....	549, 671	1, 406, 182	319, 209	28. 1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio.....	264, 052	656, 929	131, 120	28. 7
Indiana.....	76, 697	208, 591	29, 897	26. 9
Illinois.....	247, 303	654, 601	546, 746	27. 4
Michigan.....	205, 473	510, 352	85, 092	28. 7
Wisconsin.....	206, 095	512, 200	23, 268	28. 7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota.....	139, 649	349, 919	20, 770	28. 5
Iowa.....	77, 274	211, 069	6, 490	26. 8
Missouri.....	109, 245	309, 231	13, 868	26. 1
North Dakota.....	37, 967	76, 920	4, 473	33. 0
South Dakota.....	20, 931	52, 029	16, 041	28. 7
Nebraska.....	43, 630	107, 127	3, 379	28. 9
Kansas.....	44, 452	109, 228	3, 612	28. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware.....	11, 807	25, 992	1, 600	31. 2
Maryland.....	85, 529	181, 275	6, 080	32. 1
District of Columbia.....	20, 648	57, 042	3, 000	26. 6
Virginia.....	12, 060	28, 140	506	30. 0
West Virginia.....	19, 314	53, 827	2, 250	26. 4
North Carolina.....	2, 071	7, 774	374	21. 0
South Carolina.....	3, 293	8, 250	-----	28. 5
Georgia.....	5, 787	14, 775	2, 530	28. 1
Florida.....	15, 805	35, 775	10, 865	30. 6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky.....	49, 389	120, 772	21, 499	29. 0
Tennessee.....	7, 477	21, 437	3, 071	25. 9
Alabama.....	8, 822	22, 819	1, 463	27. 9
Mississippi.....	9, 701	26, 025	920	27. 2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas.....	5, 595	13, 920	900	28. 7
Louisiana.....	158, 630	358, 264	115, 689	30. 7
Oklahoma.....	12, 487	32, 645	1, 612	27. 7
Texas.....	128, 395	294, 114	181, 799	30. 4
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana.....	19, 391	54, 082	1, 819	26. 4
Idaho.....	5, 159	14, 347	-----	26. 4
Wyoming.....	4, 312	13, 363	20	24. 4
Colorado.....	36, 803	83, 560	20, 434	30. 6
New Mexico.....	56, 834	112, 481	27, 444	33. 6
Arizona.....	26, 122	50, 565	17, 356	34. 1
Utah.....	4, 520	10, 303	651	30. 5
Nevada.....	2, 885	9, 081	87	24. 1
PACIFIC:				
Washington.....	25, 882	74, 299	1, 106	25. 8
Oregon.....	16, 857	48, 128	1, 324	25. 9
California.....	215, 939	684, 314	78, 649	24. 0

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States	18,409	18,637	15,681	\$787,001,357	8,996	\$189,350,733	10,354	\$104,434,368
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	182	176	175	7,866,500	104	2,590,480	123	1,384,221
New Hampshire.....	106	102	102	4,345,250	60	1,480,872	88	939,400
Vermont.....	108	100	99	3,457,000	21	204,550	64	411,300
Massachusetts.....	708	645	619	63,115,312	253	8,988,120	508	9,304,481
Rhode Island.....	132	130	126	11,555,679	80	3,730,889	108	1,738,540
Connecticut.....	304	285	280	25,680,938	172	7,556,139	223	4,090,915
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,757	1,657	1,572	143,760,392	920	41,044,337	1,198	17,779,117
New Jersey.....	554	533	368	35,440,979	234	9,758,681	258	3,805,340
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,282	1,060	65,373,744	580	14,139,861	785	8,309,363
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	812	783	722	64,121,507	408	17,696,811	575	7,089,426
Indiana.....	382	377	359	20,233,251	202	6,605,649	297	2,570,331
Illinois.....	1,052	1,033	839	58,553,700	506	12,891,533	621	7,268,375
Michigan.....	675	645	622	39,191,050	245	12,046,070	450	5,264,514
Wisconsin.....	924	897	891	33,876,473	415	7,742,616	618	4,697,566
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	722	702	694	28,504,758	344	5,214,762	500	3,609,713
Iowa.....	580	574	562	18,555,977	260	3,292,553	425	2,976,143
Missouri.....	501	441	430	20,292,780	196	3,832,186	315	2,320,745
North Dakota.....	343	329	325	4,450,447	110	941,526	161	730,750
South Dakota.....	370	330	318	4,315,577	87	747,795	168	832,946
Nebraska.....	393	391	382	9,368,174	151	1,818,486	260	1,540,175
Kansas.....	386	378	376	8,436,402	144	1,397,753	246	1,236,200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	31	28	28	1,771,900	16	458,221	22	261,000
Maryland.....	220	213	212	13,483,145	88	3,842,496	134	1,846,010
District of Columbia.....	35	34	33	5,788,055	21	1,143,103	29	677,300
Virginia.....	114	92	90	3,268,815	30	551,917	48	407,200
West Virginia.....	148	134	133	4,218,734	44	741,870	70	514,950
North Carolina.....	124	83	83	1,690,713	28	405,560	44	316,700
South Carolina.....	76	49	49	896,250	10	27,999	22	182,500
Georgia.....	56	45	43	1,558,550	13	187,610	22	214,100
Florida.....	127	108	88	3,113,459	26	863,180	40	251,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	248	195	178	7,055,900	55	742,551	128	885,150
Tennessee.....	99	56	55	2,096,440	14	166,873	32	386,039
Alabama.....	112	95	94	2,339,555	38	675,648	54	361,150
Mississippi.....	128	105	105	1,387,800	21	148,462	45	249,300
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	146	96	93	1,577,829	33	192,976	47	130,667
Louisiana.....	414	401	399	12,339,262	131	2,785,865	228	1,602,307
Oklahoma.....	165	158	154	2,497,775	42	511,613	78	382,750
Texas.....	786	687	685	9,867,954	178	1,846,189	337	1,680,882
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	307	237	236	2,795,395	56	394,858	80	514,631
Idaho.....	118	85	85	920,726	15	168,559	43	158,890
Wyoming.....	69	55	55	852,900	11	89,650	19	111,000
Colorado.....	307	229	224	5,111,621	74	1,337,581	106	646,385
New Mexico.....	503	413	408	1,851,534	32	153,772	77	263,560
Arizona.....	170	136	128	1,911,800	27	261,689	33	205,600
Utah.....	42	17	15	536,067	5	24,200	14	83,151
Nevada.....	35	29	29	213,398	8	31,735	13	51,350
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	280	245	245	5,609,725	106	2,012,776	127	786,303
Oregon.....	178	155	152	2,200,430	47	663,596	61	203,170
California.....	748	667	641	19,549,735	335	5,198,715	410	3,161,852

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	18, 409	15, 720	\$139, 073, 358	\$11, 816, 859	\$29, 128, 421	\$16, 166, 771
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	182	176	1, 339, 823	115, 780	248, 914	229, 426
New Hampshire.....	106	105	1, 073, 993	84, 032	229, 125	107, 714
Vermont.....	108	107	597, 560	86, 699	133, 250	82, 662
Massachusetts.....	708	646	9, 072, 453	477, 483	1, 949, 902	1, 129, 647
Rhode Island.....	132	131	2, 473, 212	109, 860	420, 916	248, 464
Connecticut.....	304	249	4, 099, 753	235, 191	788, 480	573, 759
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1, 757	1, 627	30, 766, 153	1, 600, 611	6, 959, 226	3, 251, 901
New Jersey.....	554	373	5, 965, 171	416, 652	1, 303, 893	673, 597
Pennsylvania.....	1, 632	1, 090	9, 798, 226	972, 044	2, 224, 922	1, 066, 766
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	812	722	9, 867, 273	813, 420	2, 502, 203	962, 850
Indiana.....	382	374	3, 599, 217	325, 255	666, 003	361, 178
Illinois.....	1, 052	842	9, 149, 493	720, 231	2, 159, 387	1, 252, 877
Michigan.....	675	651	7, 359, 176	592, 444	1, 330, 013	1, 068, 727
Wisconsin.....	924	915	6, 451, 383	868, 803	1, 464, 854	807, 552
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	722	711	4, 785, 705	720, 777	972, 314	502, 955
Iowa.....	580	572	3, 090, 014	508, 136	642, 191	366, 036
Missouri.....	501	420	3, 455, 132	375, 361	797, 077	468, 908
North Dakota.....	343	320	652, 098	165, 504	84, 379	76, 541
South Dakota.....	370	308	557, 731	136, 638	68, 713	76, 696
Nebraska.....	393	371	1, 546, 759	196, 739	255, 609	232, 239
Kansas.....	386	384	1, 459, 646	299, 363	231, 332	163, 759
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	31	31	343, 181	21, 621	61, 002	54, 584
Maryland.....	220	211	2, 725, 115	150, 754	478, 728	280, 208
District of Columbia.....	35	35	1, 151, 889	32, 200	180, 420	122, 991
Virginia.....	114	95	537, 034	48, 891	111, 267	59, 017
West Virginia.....	148	134	527, 944	88, 464	116, 724	57, 494
North Carolina.....	124	105	220, 278	20, 353	17, 558	25, 036
South Carolina.....	76	38	131, 876	12, 756	17, 069	10, 708
Georgia.....	56	38	192, 107	12, 725	29, 365	18, 954
Florida.....	127	90	403, 806	25, 450	60, 909	49, 717
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	248	180	1, 152, 813	166, 426	261, 065	137, 458
Tennessee.....	99	68	429, 504	24, 530	74, 861	122, 384
Alabama.....	112	97	286, 786	30, 329	37, 004	26, 546
Mississippi.....	128	114	193, 096	29, 227	18, 515	33, 161
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	146	105	227, 537	38, 117	38, 004	21, 786
Louisiana.....	414	370	2, 054, 419	277, 289	339, 537	360, 073
Oklahoma.....	165	156	400, 323	74, 511	91, 708	38, 893
Texas.....	786	638	1, 733, 512	264, 022	236, 111	168, 771
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	307	230	566, 458	45, 085	79, 152	70, 835
Idaho.....	118	108	156, 887	24, 305	21, 465	18, 035
Wyoming.....	69	67	187, 027	10, 787	25, 653	13, 994
Colorado.....	307	186	865, 281	48, 477	141, 772	94, 303
New Mexico.....	503	307	243, 694	45, 411	36, 161	44, 133
Arizona.....	170	104	233, 880	16, 158	31, 209	26, 068
Utah.....	42	41	95, 846	6, 970	14, 284	16, 406
Nevada.....	35	27	68, 419	6, 049	8, 218	2, 863
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	280	255	1, 129, 834	86, 434	180, 167	76, 264
Oregon.....	178	149	501, 593	36, 018	74, 783	55, 259
California.....	748	647	5, 153, 248	352, 477	913, 007	456, 576

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other cur- rent ex- penses, in- cluding interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$14, 710, 721	\$46, 791, 438	\$5, 108, 325	\$1, 158, 198	\$743, 598	\$3, 844, 247	\$9, 604, 780
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	82, 696	473, 956	18, 249	11, 336	6, 090	35, 763	117, 613
New Hampshire.....	115, 957	422, 010	10, 663	1, 778	1, 913	36, 904	63, 897
Vermont.....	42, 619	177, 078	6, 758	6, 625	6, 099	11, 840	43, 930
Massachusetts.....	827, 245	3, 174, 701	380, 997	70, 036	91, 553	183, 594	787, 295
Rhode Island.....	251, 215	885, 742	184, 617	15, 574	21, 183	146, 314	189, 327
Connecticut.....	441, 347	1, 489, 107	89, 675	37, 594	19, 119	67, 586	357, 895
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	2, 703, 226	10, 713, 057	2, 227, 292	242, 221	154, 655	794, 651	2, 119, 313
New Jersey.....	553, 690	2, 007, 730	176, 234	62, 064	32, 439	169, 588	569, 284
Pennsylvania.....	993, 669	3, 081, 829	258, 367	141, 484	64, 962	349, 222	644, 901
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1, 302, 123	3, 075, 047	193, 467	80, 220	46, 530	350, 986	540, 427
Indiana.....	446, 451	1, 227, 265	34, 765	21, 812	15, 380	193, 889	307, 219
Illinois.....	1, 047, 000	2, 934, 270	275, 195	47, 010	44, 698	217, 936	450, 889
Michigan.....	1, 050, 224	2, 487, 630	154, 702	56, 851	28, 304	129, 985	460, 296
Wisconsin.....	656, 458	1, 964, 092	146, 566	37, 092	24, 214	202, 963	278, 789
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	474, 216	1, 427, 748	116, 227	25, 572	21, 283	153, 315	371, 298
Iowa.....	274, 963	889, 407	62, 792	29, 346	17, 496	91, 992	207, 655
Missouri.....	398, 502	1, 005, 522	80, 319	34, 393	23, 960	76, 665	194, 425
North Dakota.....	53, 543	191, 801	11, 074	5, 309	2, 937	19, 190	41, 820
South Dakota.....	42, 293	169, 180	9, 539	6, 262	1, 760	7, 869	38, 781
Nebraska.....	117, 782	538, 774	47, 700	8, 195	5, 699	41, 160	102, 862
Kansas.....	127, 210	456, 037	24, 268	10, 914	8, 449	37, 323	100, 991
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	35, 428	114, 497	13, 051	4, 767	1, 958	6, 212	30, 061
Maryland.....	337, 305	1, 085, 078	88, 794	21, 858	10, 435	69, 275	202, 680
District of Columbia.....	190, 723	444, 792	49, 565	12, 681	7, 153	30, 096	81, 268
Virginia.....	44, 344	200, 099	12, 498	4, 049	3, 832	19, 023	34, 014
West Virginia.....	54, 284	156, 361	8, 232	7, 011	3, 486	10, 978	24, 910
North Carolina.....	32, 809	93, 766	6, 745	1, 553	279	5, 893	16, 286
South Carolina.....	11, 242	45, 684	9, 067	2, 303	572	2, 683	19, 792
Georgia.....	21, 475	74, 661	4, 387	3, 828	1, 061	10, 088	15, 563
Florida.....	57, 556	154, 715	15, 524	3, 705	2, 342	8, 549	25, 339
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	113, 486	313, 363	32, 246	12, 754	1, 987	46, 348	67, 680
Tennessee.....	30, 056	137, 465	11, 857	3, 800	1, 958	9, 160	13, 433
Alabama.....	22, 236	134, 442	10, 646	2, 938	1, 308	4, 716	16, 621
Mississippi.....	14, 282	70, 190	6, 280	3, 556	2, 584	3, 633	11, 668
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	22, 585	71, 707	7, 353	2, 650	1, 921	5, 304	18, 110
Louisiana.....	250, 082	540, 401	57, 674	14, 564	8, 771	53, 331	152, 697
Oklahoma.....	64, 783	85, 766	8, 268	4, 309	2, 336	14, 591	15, 158
Texas.....	228, 042	512, 963	50, 496	15, 132	8, 923	49, 353	199, 699
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	50, 004	242, 591	11, 561	4, 764	1, 286	15, 764	45, 416
Idaho.....	23, 816	54, 242	1, 577	634	434	4, 279	7, 920
Wyoming.....	25, 189	56, 093	4, 431	1, 346	1, 506	5, 165	42, 863
Colorado.....	105, 658	383, 660	11, 467	6, 107	2, 797	17, 236	53, 804
New Mexico.....	15, 159	70, 643	4, 658	1, 757	1, 954	3, 913	19, 905
Arizona.....	25, 295	97, 638	8, 576	4, 043	1, 802	4, 720	18, 371
Utah.....	3, 250	42, 611	1, 226	888	346	568	9, 297
Nevada.....	4, 162	39, 405	331	604	312	871	5, 604
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	192, 946	493, 390	12, 411	7, 098	3, 581	16, 865	60, 678*
Oregon.....	57, 985	209, 022	10, 235	6, 025	2, 774	10, 123	39, 369
California.....	674, 110	2, 074, 210	139, 523	51, 786	27, 177	96, 775	367, 607

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total -----	18, 409	19, 914, 937	15, 661	\$787, 001, 357	6, 896	\$189, 350, 733
ARCHDIOCESE						
Baltimore-----	232	349, 225	222	18, 928, 400	101	4, 971, 564
Boston-----	359	1, 027, 969	346	36, 819, 178	104	2, 034, 310
Chicago-----	420	1, 086, 209	239	35, 631, 470	171	8, 153, 306
Cincinnati-----	228	220, 075	216	19, 386, 256	111	5, 319, 571
Dubuque-----	233	122, 659	227	7, 480, 552	96	1, 234, 632
Milwaukee-----	317	365, 712	297	17, 114, 512	181	5, 249, 761
New Orleans-----	217	360, 235	207	9, 629, 636	78	2, 419, 164
New York-----	464	956, 686	373	57, 752, 053	217	16, 971, 060
Philadelphia-----	417	835, 332	103	10, 465, 405	62	2, 892, 146
Portland-----	123	54, 759	106	1, 808, 530	53	631, 392
St. Louis-----	308	341, 065	254	14, 453, 105	120	2, 878, 320
St. Paul-----	263	267, 082	251	16, 672, 923	135	3, 166, 306
San Antonio-----	198	181, 345	176	3, 257, 808	53	608, 810
San Francisco-----	228	454, 927	199	9, 247, 794	99	2, 211, 826
Santa Fe-----	445	165, 374	367	1, 591, 884	25	136, 724
DIOCESE						
Albany-----	232	227, 388	206	16, 447, 628	113	3, 573, 037
Alexandria-----	74	51, 163	73	855, 800	13	138, 620
Altoona-----	133	113, 282	131	6, 843, 126	75	1, 729, 249
Amarillo-----	92	21, 982	65	517, 235	9	64, 750
Baker City-----	55	11, 550	46	391, 900	4	32, 204
Bellefonte-----	132	78, 401	131	4, 216, 635	77	692, 399
Bismarck-----	161	52, 632	154	1, 482, 793	35	327, 252
Boise-----	118	19, 506	85	920, 726	15	168, 559
Brooklyn-----	301	915, 192	285	19, 909, 065	127	5, 205, 242
Buffalo-----	254	408, 349	220	19, 577, 264	172	8, 202, 785
Burlington-----	108	99, 945	99	3, 457, 500	21	204, 550
Charleston-----	76	11, 543	49	896, 250	10	27, 999
Cheyenne-----	69	17, 695	55	852, 900	11	89, 650
Cleveland-----	267	522, 854	248	25, 042, 121	167	8, 850, 456
Columbus-----	137	123, 737	85	4, 386, 113	23	285, 619
Concordia-----	99	42, 867	95	1, 911, 350	37	203, 009
Corpus Christi-----	143	137, 358	125	868, 745	28	132, 267
Covington-----	93	62, 795	81	3, 681, 150	27	354, 676
Crookston-----	86	28, 274	84	957, 762	23	86, 939
Dallas-----	128	44, 179	117	1, 395, 206	18	82, 795
Davenport-----	125	57, 799	120	4, 562, 500	65	725, 910
Denver-----	309	140, 799	227	5, 113, 221	74	1, 337, 581
Des Moines-----	82	39, 816	77	2, 718, 450	38	784, 009
Detroit-----	327	565, 221	293	28, 328, 991	174	10, 707, 463
Duluth-----	117	68, 694	110	2, 093, 433	49	525, 734
El Paso-----	122	124, 259	94	827, 709	15	134, 010
Erie-----	153	136, 819	143	5, 405, 848	60	950, 081
Fall River-----	119	183, 566	111	9, 287, 619	64	2, 579, 962
Fargo-----	179	65, 895	168	2, 948, 654	75	614, 274
Fort Wayne-----	185	173, 064	170	10, 423, 981	106	3, 458, 437
Galveston-----	156	126, 018	145	3, 257, 448	62	840, 605
Grand Island-----	99	27, 923	94	1, 075, 700	28	214, 877
Grand Rapids-----	214	142, 194	208	7, 017, 548	43	917, 539
Great Falls-----	160	32, 448	131	948, 644	24	191, 690
Green Bay-----	235	185, 211	230	8, 522, 624	112	1, 448, 487
Harrisburg-----	104	95, 280	46	3, 522, 577	25	683, 283
Hartford-----	293	627, 848	270	25, 418, 138	164	7, 515, 588
Helena-----	147	42, 844	105	1, 846, 751	32	203, 168
Indianapolis-----	194	139, 134	186	9, 600, 270	93	3, 071, 212
Kansas City-----	103	63, 697	101	4, 254, 150	45	783, 193

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
DIOCESE—continued						
La Crosse.....	230	131,455	228	\$6,152,637	82	\$536,274
Lafayette.....	123	221,185	119	1,853,826	40	228,081
Leavenworth.....	126	60,410	126	4,343,912	70	914,434
Lincoln.....	137	35,876	134	2,451,875	49	386,890
Little Rock.....	146	20,415	93	1,577,829	33	192,976
Los Angeles and San Diego.....	321	349,719	253	7,739,275	155	2,390,167
Louisville.....	156	128,908	98	3,377,750	28	387,875
Manchester.....	105	157,686	101	4,338,250	59	1,475,372
Marquette.....	129	86,502	117	3,621,511	27	356,068
Mobile.....	126	39,472	107	2,563,055	43	707,818
Monterey and Fresno.....	89	110,819	89	956,202	56	291,870
Nashville.....	99	31,951	54	2,093,440	14	166,873
Natchez.....	128	36,646	105	1,387,800	21	148,462
Newark.....	287	1,056,518	113	15,531,119	68	3,749,853
Ogdensburg.....	158	112,360	152	6,515,398	80	888,845
Oklahoma City.....	165	46,744	154	2,497,775	42	511,513
Omaha.....	156	90,268	153	5,834,599	74	1,216,719
Peoria.....	225	123,679	206	6,959,530	96	1,124,963
Pittsburgh.....	447	656,007	394	24,241,583	230	5,519,964
Portland.....	182	191,778	175	7,866,500	94	2,590,480
Providence.....	131	343,573	126	11,555,679	80	3,730,889
Raleigh.....	118	9,685	78	1,587,713	26	400,710
Rapid City.....	195	26,668	169	734,177	22	72,984
Reno.....	36	12,079	29	213,398	8	31,735
Richmond.....	117	41,736	92	3,413,315	30	552,017
Rochester.....	165	203,501	163	11,791,635	109	3,623,297
Rockford.....	103	65,358	99	4,703,165	74	1,615,210
Sacramento.....	109	63,411	100	1,606,464	25	304,852
St. Augustine.....	112	56,068	75	2,889,959	21	831,010
St. Cloud.....	135	83,124	133	4,459,739	91	1,046,138
St. Joseph.....	88	26,696	73	1,510,525	30	167,403
Salt Lake.....	42	15,474	15	536,067	5	24,200
Savannah.....	56	23,092	43	1,558,550	13	187,610
Scranton.....	245	328,516	135	10,865,186	62	1,480,070
Seattle.....	167	73,073	160	4,489,571	83	1,839,014
Sioux City.....	140	74,559	138	3,794,475	61	548,002
Sioux Falls.....	176	62,402	150	3,587,400	65	674,811
Spokane.....	113	28,214	85	1,120,154	23	173,762
Springfield, Ill.....	166	93,165	161	6,758,500	85	1,102,656
Springfield, Mass.....	226	486,275	159	17,100,515	81	4,338,648
Superior.....	142	59,185	136	2,086,700	40	508,094
Syracuse.....	156	221,856	151	10,783,202	87	2,393,721
Toledo.....	153	163,134	150	14,309,951	92	2,987,409
Trenton.....	237	312,627	231	18,933,910	146	5,573,009
Tucson.....	172	94,246	129	1,916,800	27	261,589
Wheeling.....	142	72,494	129	4,054,884	41	733,395
Wichita.....	161	54,015	155	2,181,140	37	280,310
Wilmington.....	51	43,306	48	2,088,700	23	472,064
Winona.....	117	59,964	113	4,141,901	44	369,645
Pittsburgh (Greek Rite).....	144	120,356	133	5,678,311	91	1,617,586
Ukrainian Greek Catholic.....	119	89,754	81	2,517,774	52	600,494
Belmont Abbey.....	7	1,058	5	103,000	2	4,850

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS	
	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	15, 720	\$139, 073, 358	8, 053	972, 891	6, 825	2, 095, 254
ARCHDIOCESE						
Baltimore.....	223	3, 828, 437	143	14, 768	141	51, 281
Boston.....	354	5, 553, 778	295	107, 496	155	94, 778
Chicago.....	244	5, 439, 558	79	12, 089	356	156, 413
Cincinnati.....	225	3, 338, 792	54	5, 924	132	37, 461
Dubuque.....	232	1, 240, 557	114	6, 693	99	17, 665
Milwaukee.....	316	3, 509, 177	103	10, 894	179	52, 569
New Orleans.....	191	1, 485, 166	64	7, 016	94	31, 134
New York.....	374	10, 043, 106	313	58, 087	219	95, 557
Philadelphia.....	99	1, 274, 960	245	39, 057	286	120, 249
Portland.....	111	433, 294	76	3, 059	51	6, 441
St. Louis.....	242	2, 484, 614	99	9, 509	205	50, 112
St. Paul.....	262	2, 660, 549	133	14, 790	119	33, 029
San Antonio.....	168	498, 511	70	6, 791	68	9, 402
San Francisco.....	212	2, 311, 028	176	23, 788	65	23, 082
Santa Fe.....	268	209, 651	108	8, 407	36	6, 453
DIOCESE						
Albany.....	203	2, 234, 874	114	11, 389	63	19, 913
Alexandria.....	68	166, 103	21	1, 923	20	4, 173
Altoona.....	129	848, 005	68	7, 636	49	11, 632
Amarillo.....	56	121, 164	45	2, 177	13	1, 035
Baker City.....	38	68, 299	24	918	5	689
Belleville.....	132	735, 626	41	3, 314	82	12, 014
Bismarck.....	150	252, 531	57	2, 381	19	4, 417
Boise.....	108	156, 887	45	1, 069	12	1, 453
Brooklyn.....	301	9, 754, 393	221	64, 751	187	110, 035
Buffalo.....	253	3, 834, 250	115	20, 696	142	46, 405
Burlington.....	107	597, 560	45	4, 964	21	8, 563
Charleston.....	38	131, 876	31	1, 516	9	1, 590
Cheyenne.....	67	187, 027	37	1, 528	7	1, 167
Cleveland.....	261	4, 319, 874	102	16, 297	173	66, 000
Columbus.....	63	439, 884	40	4, 181	68	17, 782
Concordia.....	97	291, 271	51	2, 748	25	4, 585
Corpus Christi.....	101	207, 966	38	2, 756	28	3, 694
Covington.....	84	626, 981	23	2, 788	48	10, 879
Crookston.....	86	257, 280	43	2, 783	11	2, 076
Dallas.....	124	231, 374	94	3, 804	26	4, 237
Davenport.....	122	659, 838	69	3, 466	47	7, 742
Denver.....	186	865, 281	99	4, 694	47	11, 269
Des Moines.....	78	397, 240	48	2, 627	28	4, 811
Detroit.....	315	5, 635, 193	101	12, 771	182	100, 922
Duluth.....	115	448, 467	81	5, 879	19	3, 595
El Paso.....	86	144, 147	26	4, 221	17	3, 788
Erie.....	144	1, 070, 643	103	11, 710	47	15, 202
Fall River.....	118	1, 310, 105	75	13, 956	39	15, 831
Fargo.....	167	397, 751	101	5, 507	14	2, 824
Fort Wayne.....	179	1, 926, 775	36	1, 695	113	28, 639
Galveston.....	142	564, 393	53	4, 779	57	11, 904
Grand Island.....	78	203, 975	52	2, 248	12	2, 056
Grand Rapids.....	210	1, 221, 622	65	4, 895	84	20, 394
Great Falls.....	115	192, 863	78	2, 890	12	1, 897
Green Bay.....	234	1, 507, 493	41	3, 776	112	24, 792
Harrisburg.....	42	416, 634	26	3, 014	30	6, 988
Hartford.....	239	4, 041, 841	199	40, 534	110	44, 186
Helena.....	115	373, 595	68	2, 045	23	4, 778
Indianapolis.....	192	1, 639, 330	35	2, 397	101	20, 524
Kansas City.....	102	695, 836	45	2, 564	55	9, 687

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS	
	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars	Churches reporting	Scholars
DIOCESE—continued						
La Crosse.....	230	\$1,080,352	98	7,606	92	15,664
Lafayette.....	111	403,150	46	4,676	37	9,899
Leavenworth.....	126	672,399	29	1,613	66	9,963
Lincoln.....	137	374,174	64	2,308	32	3,238
Little Rock.....	105	227,537	26	1,094	46	4,674
Los Angeles and San Diego..	253	2,112,817	154	19,314	98	24,682
Louisville.....	97	526,342	28	2,320	88	19,731
Manchester.....	104	1,072,841	77	11,453	49	21,546
Marquette.....	122	477,969	39	3,093	23	6,027
Mobile.....	110	325,324	65	2,786	45	5,990
Monterey and Fresno.....	88	399,440	49	4,367	23	3,337
Nashville.....	68	429,004	15	459	29	6,434
Natchez.....	114	193,096	57	3,232	29	6,216
Newark.....	115	2,463,327	117	29,039	82	35,484
Ogdensburg.....	155	784,512	99	8,140	29	8,074
Oklahoma City.....	156	400,298	66	2,035	47	7,299
Omaha.....	155	968,236	91	5,901	75	13,407
Peoria.....	196	1,208,041	69	5,154	71	13,500
Pittsburgh.....	419	4,001,008	213	40,869	212	77,291
Portland.....	176	1,339,823	100	13,274	51	22,124
Providence.....	130	2,471,098	108	34,276	61	29,161
Raleigh.....	100	208,240	32	1,118	24	2,326
Rapid City.....	159	140,129	67	1,700	10	1,179
Reno.....	27	68,419	23	876	1	240
Richmond.....	95	545,381	54	2,526	29	7,219
Rochester.....	165	2,209,966	56	6,626	70	24,741
Rockford.....	101	835,935	47	2,729	48	8,283
Sacramento.....	94	329,963	80	3,819	10	2,232
St. Augustine.....	76	365,258	24	1,157	20	4,950
St. Cloud.....	134	801,666	41	3,931	38	7,945
St. Joseph.....	75	270,643	32	1,177	29	3,093
Salt Lake.....	41	95,846	11	753	4	521
Savannah.....	38	192,107	15	1,037	15	3,864
Scranton.....	147	1,521,027	87	15,494	75	24,999
Seattle.....	158	858,336	101	4,573	39	9,170
Sioux City.....	140	792,379	54	2,789	68	10,959
Sioux Falls.....	150	417,976	56	3,180	31	5,801
Spokane.....	97	271,498	40	1,505	18	2,719
Springfield, Ill.....	166	909,960	74	4,172	58	11,260
Springfield, Mass.....	171	2,209,878	115	21,304	94	42,989
Superior.....	135	354,361	47	3,511	28	4,821
Syracuse.....	154	1,751,667	117	15,498	45	17,405
Toledo.....	150	1,628,508	61	5,787	99	24,794
Trenton.....	232	3,352,306	177	17,734	101	35,222
Tucson.....	104	233,880	28	3,837	25	3,457
Wheeling.....	131	513,634	59	3,706	40	8,223
Wichita.....	161	495,976	60	2,436	63	6,508
Wilmington.....	51	387,566	27	2,767	16	5,573
Winona.....	111	597,154	56	3,972	37	6,475
Pittsburgh (Greek Rite).....	134	842,146	44	4,630	12	1,342
Ukrainian Greek Catholic.....	85	441,302	29	1,871	29	2,985
Belmont Abbey.....	5	12,038	1	12	2	424

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church, commonly known as the "Catholic Church," recognizes the Bishop of Rome as Pope, the Vicar of Christ on earth, and the Visible Head of the Church. It dates its origin from the selection by Jesus Christ of the Apostle Peter as "chief of the Apostles," and it traces its history through his successors in the Bishopric of Rome.

Until the tenth century practically the entire Christian Church was recognized as one. Divergent views on various matters culminated in the eleventh century in the separation of a considerable portion of the Near East countries. It was then that the use of the word "Roman" became more frequent, though even in the earliest centuries it had been one of the tests of truly Catholic doctrine. The discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries contributed new life to the church and resulted in wider extension. Africa, India, China, and Japan were visited by the missionary fathers, numerous Catholic converts were made, and many Catholic communities were established. The discovery of America opened still another field. Missionaries accompanied the various Spanish expeditions of discovery and settlement in the first half century after Columbus made the first voyage to America, and they always raised the cross and conducted divine worship.

The first Catholic congregation in the territory now constituting the United States was founded at St. Augustine, Fla., in 1565, although Catholic services had been held on the soil of Florida long before that date, and from that point many companies of missionaries went along the coast, particularly toward the north, and labored among the Indians. That date also marks the evangelization of practically all of the present Latin America.

Missionaries connected with Coronado's exploring expedition in 1540 preached among the Indians of New Mexico, but they soon perished. After the founding of Santa Fe, the second oldest town in the United States, missionary work was more successful, and many tribes of Indians accepted the Catholic faith. On the Pacific coast Franciscans accompanied the expeditions to California about 1600, and on the Atlantic coast French priests held worship on Neutral Island, on the coast of Maine, in 1609, and 3 years later on Mount Desert Island. Jesuit missions, begun on the upper Kennebec in 1646, were more successful and permanent, many Indian converts being among their fruits. In 1665 Catholics sought to convert the Onondagas and other tribes in New York, while similar attempts among the Indians on the Great Lakes had been made as early as 1641.

The history of the Catholic Church among the English colonists began with the immigration of English and Irish Catholics to Maryland in 1634 and the founding of the town of St. Marys in that year. Religious toleration was from the beginning the law of the colony; but in later years the Catholics were restricted and even disfranchised, and the restrictions were not entirely removed until after the War of the Revolution. In Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and New England, severe laws against Catholics were enforced for many years. In New York there were, it is said, no more than seven Catholic families in 1696, and the few Catholics living on Manhattan Island 80 years later had to go to Philadelphia to receive the sacraments. In a report to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith in 1763, Bishop Challoner gave the number of missionaries in Maryland as 12, of Catholics, including children, 16,000; in Pennsylvania, missionaries 5, Catholics 6,000 or 7,000. The Roman Catholic missionaries in Maryland and the other English colonies were under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical superiors in England, although this was based on common law rather than on any formal document. The first authoritative act dates from 1757, when Bishop Petre, vicar apostolic of London, was given jurisdiction for 6 years over all the colonies and islands in America subject to the British Empire. The same grant was renewed in 1758 for 6 years more to Bishop Challoner, who, on account of his necessary absence from the field, recommended the nomination of a vicar apostolic for

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C., and approved by him in its present form.

America, and suggested that, as long as Canada and Florida were under British rule, the Bishop of Quebec might have his jurisdiction extended, although he preferred separate vicariates for the colonies that now make up the United States.

Catholics, almost to a man, took sides with the colonists in the War of the Revolution. Among the signers either of the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution, were three Catholics—Thomas Fitzsimmons, Daniel Carroll, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who saw in the Declaration "the basis for a future charity and liberty for his church"; while Thomas Sim Lee was war governor of Maryland. Volunteers joined the Army and Navy, and a regiment of Catholic Indians from Maine was enlisted for the colonial forces, while the accession of the French Government to the American cause brought to the service of the Republic many Catholics, both officers and men, from Europe.

Following the war religious liberty was not established by all the colonies at once, but the recommendation of the Continental Congress in 1774, "that all former differences about religion or politics * * * from henceforth cease and be forever buried in oblivion," had its effect, and some of the colonies promptly removed the existing restrictions on the Catholics, admitting members of that church to all rights of citizenship. Religious equality, however, became universal and complete only after the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, in which the present Constitution of the United States was adopted. During the discussion of the Constitution a memorial was presented by the Rev. John Carroll, recently appointed (1784) superior of the missions in the United States, which undoubtedly contributed to the adoption of the provision of the sixth article which abolishes religious tests as a qualification for any office or public trust, and of that portion of the first amendment which says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The Revolutionary War left the Catholic Church in America without any immediate hierarchical superior. The vicar apostolic of London held no intercourse with the church in America and refused to exercise jurisdiction in the United States. The Maryland clergy took steps to secure their property and maintain some kind of discipline, and application was made to Rome for the appointment of a superior with power to administer confirmation and with other privileges not strictly of the episcopal order. At that time Franklin represented the United States in Paris, and French influence was brought to bear to secure a Frenchman as ecclesiastical superior in the colonies, with a view to making the church a dependency of the Church of France. The matter was referred to the Continental Congress, which announced that it had no power or jurisdiction in the case, those "being reserved to the several States individually." After considerable investigation and delay the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith proposed the name of John Carroll as the superior, or prefect apostolic, of the church in the Thirteen Original States, with the power to administer confirmation. This nomination was confirmed and was followed by a decree making the church in the United States a distinct body from that in England.

Already the question of foreign jurisdiction had arisen, and the new superior in 1785 urged that as Catholics were not admitted to any office in the State unless they renounced all foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical, some plan should be adopted by which an ecclesiastical superior might be appointed "in such a way as to retain absolutely the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See and at the same time remove all ground of objecting to us [Catholics] as though we [they] held anything hostile to the national independence." Accompanying this letter was a statement of the number of Catholics in the United States, according to which there were 15,800 in Maryland; in Pennsylvania, 700; in Virginia, 200; and in New York, 1,500. In the territory bordering on the Mississippi there were said to be many Catholics, for whom there were no priests.

In the early history of the church various perplexing situations appeared. One of the first was occasioned by what was known as "trusteeism." In 1785 the board of "Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church in the city of New York" was incorporated and purchased a site for a church. These trustees were not content with holding the property, but held that the congregation represented by them had the right not only to choose its pastor but to dismiss him at pleasure, and that no ecclesiastical superior, bishop, or prefect, had any right to interfere. Such a situation, as Dr. Carroll wrote to the New York trustees, "would result in the formation of distinct and independent societies in nearly the same manner as the Congregational Presbyterians," and several churches for a time firmly resisted the authority of the bishops. Subsequently the present system was adopted.

Another problem was that of providing a body of native clergy in place of the older missionaries, who were mostly members of the Society of Jesus, and were fast passing away. The immediate difficulty was solved in a measure by the coming of a number of priests of the Congregation of St. Sulpice in Paris, during the French Revolution (1791). They founded an ecclesiastical seminary in Baltimore, and made their special work the preparation for the priesthood of those who were native to America and thoroughly identified with the new national life.

The general policy of the earlier episcopate was to avoid the antagonisms often occasioned by different nationalities, languages, and training. To accomplish this an effort was made to incorporate the non-English speaking Catholics in the same churches with those whose habitual language was English, and whose spirit was thoroughly American. As immigration increased, however, great pressure was brought to bear for the appointment of clergy native to the various countries and familiar with the languages and customs—as Irish, German, French, and Slavic. The Church of the Holy Trinity, opened for Germans in Philadelphia in 1789, was the first effort to meet this demand, and since then the immediate needs of these foreign communities have been met, in the main, by the appointment of priests of their own nationality, although the general policy of the church has been to extend the use of the English language as much as possible. Restriction of immigration in recent years has greatly diminished the problem.

In this connection mention should be made of what are known as the "Uniat Churches," some of which were formerly connected with the Eastern or Oriental Churches, particularly in southeastern Europe and the Levant. They recognize the authority of the Pope but have divergencies from the Latin Church, in some matters of discipline, and they use their own languages, as Greek, Syriac, Slavonic, Armenian, etc., in the liturgy. Among them are the Maronite, the Greek Catholic or United Greek, and the Slavonic.

A difficulty which the church faced during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the "Know-nothing" movement. Some raised the cry that Catholics were not merely un-American, but anti-American and absolutely disloyal. As a result, riots occurred in various cities and considerable property of Catholics was destroyed, but the storm soon spent its force.

During the same period the school question arose. As the elementary school system developed it was under the control of Protestants, who introduced Protestant forms of religious observance. The Catholics objected to conditions which constrained their children to attend, or take part in, non-Catholic services or instruction. The result was the absolute separation of public education from the control of any religious body. The Catholics initiated and developed the parochial school system in order to meet the demands of conscience and the right of the parent to secure the religious education which he wished for his child.

Of a somewhat similar nature to this was a question which arose in regard to Government assistance in missionary education, especially in the West. The church had organized extensive schools among the Indians and Protestant bodies had done the same. The question arose as to the relation of the Government to such religious teaching, and the result was that Government aid was withdrawn from all alike.

In these questions two men stand out preeminently as leaders: Archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Hughes, of New York. Their influence, however, was not confined to distinctively church matters; the former was one of a committee sent to Canada in 1776 by the Continental Congress, in order to induce the Canadian Catholics to join the Revolutionary forces; while the latter was sent by President Lincoln as an envoy to France and Spain during the Civil War and succeeded in materially checking the movement in Europe in favor of the Confederacy.

The growth of the church is indicated by the increase in its membership, the development of its dioceses, and its councils.

In 1807 about 80 churches and a Catholic population of 150,000 were reported. Since that date a number of estimates have been made by different historians, some of them differing very widely. Thus, Prof. A. J. Schemm gives the total Roman Catholic population in 1860 as 4,500,000, while John Gilmary Shea estimates it at 3,000,000. According to the census report of 1890 the number of communicants or members, not including those under 9 years of age, was 6,231,417.

The first diocese was that of Baltimore, erected in 1789, becoming likewise the first archdiocese in 1808. New Orleans was created a diocese in 1793. In 1808

there followed Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Bardstown (later transferred to Louisville). Since that time, to the end of 1936, the following dioceses were erected: Charleston and Richmond, 1820; Cincinnati, 1821; St. Louis, 1826; Mobile, 1829; Detroit, 1833; Indianapolis, 1834; Dubuque, Nashville, and Natchez, 1837; Los Angeles, 1840; Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee, Hartford, and Little Rock, 1843; Oregon City (later changed to Portland, Oreg.), 1846; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Galveston, 1847; Seattle, St. Paul, Santa Fe, Wheeling, and Savannah (later Savannah-Atlanta), 1850; San Francisco, Brooklyn, Newark, Burlington, Covington, Erie, Portland (Maine), Natchitoches (later Alexandria), and Quincy (later Springfield, Ill.), 1853; Marquette and Fort Wayne, 1857; Columbus, Green Bay, Harrisburg, La Crosse, Rochester, St. Joseph, Scranton, and Wilmington, 1868; St. Augustine and Springfield (Mass.), 1870; Providence and Ogdensburg, 1872; San Antonio, 1874; Leavenworth and Peoria, 1877; Kansas City, 1880; Davenport and Trenton, 1881; Grand Rapids, 1882; Helena and Manchester, 1884; Omaha, 1885; Sacramento and Syracuse, 1886; Belleville, Denver, Wichita, Concordia, Lincoln, and Cheyenne, 1887; Winona, Sioux Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, and Fargo, 1889; Dallas, 1890; Salt Lake, 1891; Boise, 1893; Tucson, 1897; Altoona, 1901; Sioux City and Lead (later Rapid City), 1902; Baker City, 1903; Fall River and Great Falls, 1904; Superior and Oklahoma (later Oklahoma City and Tulsa), 1905; Rockford, 1908; Bismarck, Crookston, and Toledo, 1910; Des Moines, 1911; Grand Island and Corpus Christi, 1912; Spokane, 1913; El Paso, 1914; Lafayette, 1918; Monterey-Fresno, 1922; Raleigh, 1924; Amarillo, 1926; Reno, 1931; and San Diego, 1936. In some instances areas were vicariates-apostolic for a time before being erected as dioceses.

After the elevation of Baltimore as an archdiocese in 1808, archdioceses were created as follows: Portland (Oreg.), 1846; St. Louis, 1847; New York, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, 1850; San Francisco, 1853; Philadelphia, Santa Fe, Boston, and Milwaukee, 1875; Chicago, 1880; St. Paul, 1888; Dubuque, 1893; San Antonio, 1926; and Los Angeles, 1936.

Three plenary or national councils have been held in Baltimore—in 1852, in 1866, and in 1884. Other items of interest are the promotion to the Cardinalate of Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, in 1875, of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, in 1886; of Archbishop Farley, of New York, and Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, in 1911; of Archbishop Dougherty, of Philadelphia, in 1921; and of Archbishop Mundelein, of Chicago, and Archbishop Hayes, of New York, in 1924. The Catholic University of America was founded at Washington, D. C., by the decree of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore (1884). The Apostolic Delegation was established at Washington in 1893.

Within 12 days of the declaration of the World War in 1917, the archbishops expressed to President Wilson the loyalty of the Catholic clergy and laity, and offered their services to the Government. Shortly thereafter, the National Catholic War Council was called into existence, and rendered much service in caring for the spiritual and moral welfare of American service men in the war. Records in the National Catholic Welfare Conference Historical Records Bureau account for 804,500 Catholics who served in the armed forces of the United States during 1917-18, of whom 22,500 lost their lives on European battlefields.

The War Council was succeeded in peace times by the National Catholic Welfare Conference,¹ with departments dealing with education, social action, laws and legislation, press, lay organizations, immigration, and other fields.

On September 16, 1923, the first Catholic seminary in the United States for the education of Negro priests was dedicated at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Twenty-eighth International Eucharistic Congress was held at Chicago in 1926, attracting more than 1,000,000 people from all parts of the world. Several cardinals, hundreds of prelates, and many thousands of Catholic laity came from distant countries. There has probably been no more striking religious manifestation in the country than this congress.

DOCTRINE

The doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are found in that deposit of faith given to it by Christ and through His apostles. That deposit of faith is sustained by Holy Scripture and by tradition. These doctrines are both safeguarded and defined by the Pope when he speaks "ex cathedra," or as Head of the Church, and specifically declares he speaks as such and on a matter of Christian faith and morals. Such definitions by the Holy Father neither constitute nor establish new doctrines, but are official statements that the particular doctrine was revealed

¹ See under "Work," p. 24.

by God and is contained in the "Depositum Fidei," or Sacred Depository of Faith.

The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed are regarded as containing essential truths accepted by the church. A general formula of doctrine is presented in the "profession of faith," to which assent must be given by those who join the church. It includes the rejection of all such doctrines as have been declared by the church to be wrong, a promise of obedience to the authority of the church in matters of faith, and acceptance of the following statement of belief:

One only God, in three divine Persons, distinct from, and equal to, each other—that is to say, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

The Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ; and the personal union of the two Natures, the divine and the human; the divine maternity of the Most Holy Mary, together with her most spotless virginity.

The true, real, and substantial presence of the Body and Blood, together with the Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the most holy Sacrament of the Eucharist.

The seven sacraments instituted by Jesus Christ for the salvation of mankind; that is to say: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Orders, Matrimony.

Purgatory, the resurrection of the dead, everlasting life.

The primacy, not only of honor, but also of jurisdiction, of the Roman Pontiff, successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Vicar of Jesus Christ; the veneration of the saints and of their images; the authority of the apostolic and ecclesiastical traditions, and of the Holy Scriptures, which we must interpret, and understand, only in the sense which our holy mother the Catholic Church has held, and does hold; and everything else that has been defined, and declared by the sacred Canons, and by the General Councils, and particularly by the Holy Council of Trent, and delivered, defined, and declared by the General Council of the Vatican, especially concerning the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, and his infallible teaching authority.

The sacrament of baptism is administered to infants or adults by the pouring of water and the pronouncement of the proper words and "cleanses from original sin." Baptism is the condition for membership in the Roman Catholic Church, whether that sacrament is received in infancy or in adult years. At the time of baptism the name of the person is officially registered as a Catholic and is so retained unless by formal act he renounces such membership. Confirmation is the sacrament through which "the Holy Spirit is received" by the laying on of hands of the bishop, and the anointing with the holy chrism in the form of a cross. The Eucharist is "the sacrament which contains the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity, of the Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearance of bread and wine." It is usually to be received fasting and is given to the laity only in the form of bread. Penance is a sacrament in which the sins committed after baptism are forgiven. Extreme Unction is a sacrament in which the sick who are in danger of death receive spiritual succor by the anointing with holy oil and the prayers of the priest. The sacrament of Orders, or Holy Orders, is that by which bishops, priests, and other ministers of the church are ordained and receive power and grace to perform their sacred duties. The sacrament of Matrimony is the sacrament which unites a Christian man and woman in lawful marriage, and such marriage "cannot be dissolved by any human power."

The chief commandments of the church are: To hear mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation; to fast and abstain on the days appointed; to confess at least once a year; to receive the Holy Eucharist during Easter time; to contribute toward the support of pastors; and to observe the regulations in regard to marriage.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Roman Catholic Church centers in the Bishop of Rome as Pope, and his authority is supreme in matters of faith and in the conduct of the affairs of the church. Next to the Pope is the College of Cardinals, whose members act as his advisers and as heads or members of various commissions called congregations, which are charged with the general administration of the church. These never exceed 70 in number, and are of 3 orders—cardinal deacons, cardinal priests, and cardinal bishops. These terms do not indicate their jurisdictional standing, but only their position in the cardinalate. With few exceptions the cardinal priests are archbishops or bishops, and the cardinal deacons are

generally priests. In case of the death of the Pope the cardinals elect his successor, authority meanwhile being vested in the body of cardinals. Most of the cardinals reside in Rome, and their active duties are chiefly in connection with the various congregations which have the care of the different departments of church activity.

The Roman Curia is constituted of these congregations and other departments, together with the tribunals and offices.

The congregations are the following, as described in the code of the Canon Law:

Congregation of the Holy Office.—Its object is to guard the teaching of faith and morals: (a) To judge on heresy; the dogmatic doctrine of the sacraments; and certain matrimonial questions; (b) to examine the books submitted, to prohibit them, and to concede dispensations, also officially to investigate whether writings of any kind that should be condemned are being circulated; and to remind the ordinaries how solemnly they are bound to condemn pernicious writings and to denounce them to the Holy See.

Consistorial Congregation.—Its office is: (a) To prepare all matters for consistories, and in places not subject to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith and to the Congregation for Oriental churches to found new dioceses and chapters, both cathedral and collegiate; to elect bishops, apostolic administrators, etc.; (b) to regulate all matters concerning the government of the dioceses not subject to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith; (c) to provide for the spiritual care of emigrants.

Congregation of the Sacraments.—To this congregation is assigned the entire legislation concerning the discipline of the seven sacraments, except their dogmatic doctrine, which is committed to the Holy Office, and their ceremonies, which belong to the Congregation of Sacred Rites.

Congregation of the Council.—To this congregation is committed the universal discipline of the secular clergy and the Christian people. Its province, therefore, is to oversee the observance of the precepts of the church, such as fasts, abstinences, tithes, the observance of feasts, the government of parish priests and canons, of sodalities, pious works, honorariums for masses, benefices or offices, ecclesiastical property, etc. To it also appertain all that regards the examination of provincial and national councils.

Congregation of the Affairs of Religious.—This congregation decides those matters, throughout the world, which relate to the affairs of religious, whether bound by simple or solemn vows, and also of the secular third orders, and whether the matters to be treated are between bishops and religious, or between religious themselves; it is also competent in causes in which a religious is either defendant or complainant; finally, to this congregation is reserved the concession of dispensations from the laws for religious.

Congregation of Sacred Rites.—It has the office to watch over the diligent observance of the sacred rites and ceremonies in the Latin Church; to grant opportune dispensations; to decide concerning sacred relics; to bestow, relating to the sacred rites and ceremonies, insignia and privileges of honor, both personal and local. This congregation is constituted a tribunal to deal with causes of beatification and canonization.

Congregation of Ceremonies.—This congregation arranges all the pontifical ceremonies to be observed in the pontifical chapel and court and in the sacred functions, which the cardinals perform outside the pontifical chapel; it decides questions affecting the precedence of the cardinals and of the legates, whom many nations send to the Holy See.

Congregation of Seminaries and Universities.—To this congregation is committed the regulation of all things pertaining to the seminaries and the studies in the Catholic universities, including those administered by the members of religious societies. It examines and approves new institutions, grants the power to confer academic degrees, and may confer degrees itself on men distinguished for special learning.

Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.—This congregation has charge of the Catholic missions and all connected with the management thereof. Plenary councils held in missionary countries are subject to this congregation. Under its jurisdiction are societies and seminaries founded exclusively for the training of missionaries, and also organizations engaged in collecting money for missions (Society for the Propagation of the Faith).

Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This congregation has jurisdiction in all matters relative to the relations between the Holy See and civil governments.

Congregation for the Oriental Church.—This congregation has charge of all matters referring to persons, disciplines, and rites of the Oriental churches.

The Oriental churches, as here used, are, of course, Catholic churches, and even though such churches may be established, for example, in the United States, their affairs are still subject to this congregation.

The Tribunals are the following:

The Sacred Penitentiary.—This sacred tribunal is entirely limited in its jurisdiction to those matters which regard the internal forum, nonsacramental as well as sacramental, and decides questions of conscience.

For the same internal forum it concedes favors, absolutions, dispensations, commutations, donations, and condonations. It deals also with the granting and the interpretation of indulgences.

The Sacred Roman Rota.—To this tribunal devolve all cases requiring judicial procedure with trial proofs, civil as well as criminal, which are treated in the Roman Curia.

The Apostolic Segnatura.—This is the supreme tribunal of the Roman Curia. Its main function is to decide whether or not the law and the proper legal procedure have been observed. It may be called upon by the Holy Father to act as the trial court in a special case.

Any important question arising in any part of the church, in whatever country, which is not settled within that particular territory, is referred, or can be referred, to one of these congregations, which then passes upon the question and makes its recommendation to the Pope, who has full authority to accept or change a decision, although, as a matter of fact, it is very rarely the case that the decision of the congregation is not endorsed.

The offices of the Roman Curia are the following: Cancellaria, Dataria, Secretariate of State, and others.

The organization of the church in the United States includes an Apostolic Delegate, 17 archbishops, of whom 4 are cardinals, 107 bishops, and 31,649 priests. The special province of the Apostolic Delegate is the settling of difficulties that may arise in the conduct of the dioceses. An archbishop has the care of his archdiocese, and has precedence and a certain limited competence in his province. There are 16 provinces. Within each diocese authority is vested in the bishop, although appeal may be made to the Apostolic Delegate, and in the last resort to one of the congregations in Rome. In addition to the bishop the organization of a diocese includes a vicar-general, who, under certain conditions, acts as the bishop's representative; a chancellor, or secretary; a council of consultors, usually six in number, three of whom are nominated by the bishop and three by the clergy of the diocese; and different boards of examination and superintendence. Special appointments are also made of persons to conduct specific departments of the diocesan work.

In the parish the pastor is in charge, subject to the bishop; he alone has authority to administer the sacraments, though he has the assistance of other priests as may be needed. Appointment to a parish rests with the bishop or archbishop.

Appointment to a bishopric rests with the Holy See at Rome, but names are recommended by the hierarchy in this country. The bishops of each province send every 2 years to the Holy See the names of priests suitable for the office. When a vacancy occurs they may individually make suggestions as to the best one for the see. The appointment is made by the consistorial congregation and approved by the Pope. Within 3 months of his appointment the bishop-elect is consecrated by an archbishop or bishop assisted by two other bishops.

The clergy are all who are tonsured. The orders of the clergy consist of those in minor orders, and of subdeacons, deacons, and priests. Candidates for orders, living and studying in divinity schools, are termed "seminarians." There are two recognized divinity schools—the preparatory seminary and the grand seminary. On taking the vow of chastity a seminarian is ordained by the bishop as subdeacon, and after a time of service, if approved, as deacon, and then as priest. The priest has the privilege of conducting the church services, administering the sacraments, and alone is authorized to celebrate the Mass. A deacon may, under peculiar circumstances, preach and administer sacraments, but only by special authorization. All men in orders exercise some functions of the ministry. The bishops and archbishops and higher orders of the clergy are chosen from the ranks of the priesthood.

An important element in the polity of the Roman Catholic Church is furnished by the religious orders. These are of two kinds—the monastic orders, the members of which take solemn vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, and the religious congregations of priests and the various brotherhoods and sisterhoods. Most of the members of these religious congregations take simple, not perpetual, vows. They are governed ultimately by a general, or president, or superior, who is represented in the different countries by subordinates and by councils of various

forms, though some form independent communities. The clerical members are ordained, and constitute what is known as the "regular" clergy, in distinction from the parish priests, known as the diocesan or "secular" clergy. The term "regular" is from the Latin *regula*, a rule, and is applied to these priests because they live under a special rule in a community.

The orders are generally divided into provinces or communities, and the different members, wherever they may happen to be located, are under the general supervision of the head of the particular province or community.

The regular clergy pass through the same form of induction into the priesthood as the diocesan clergy. Ordination is absolutely in the hands of the bishop, and the superiors of the orders have to do simply with the control of the movement and the duties of the clergy in those orders. The orders also have lay members who take the vows but are not inducted into the priesthood. The lay brothers assist in the conduct of the ordinary business of the order.

Members of the brotherhoods and sisterhoods take the vows but are not ordained. They are subject to the general rules of each order and to the discipline of their superior and have duties of various kinds. Most of them are engaged in educational work. Others have philanthropic and charitable work as their special province and serve in hospitals, asylums, or, in general, care for the poor. All are spiritually under the jurisdiction of the bishop, but their appointments are made by their own superiors.

A prominent feature in the organization of the Roman Catholic Church, and an important factor in its history, is the system of ecclesiastical councils. These are general or ecumenical, plenary or national, and provincial. A general council is convoked by the Pope, or with his consent, is presided over by him or his legates, and includes all the Catholic bishops of the world. A plenary or national council is an assembly of all the bishops of a country, as the United States. A provincial council includes the bishops within the territory of a metropolitan or archbishop. There is, in addition, the diocesan synod, which is a gathering of the priests of a diocese.

The acts of a general council, to be binding, must be confirmed by the Pope; those of a plenary or provincial council must be submitted to the Holy See before promulgation, for confirmation, and for any needed correction. The scope of the general council includes doctrine and matters of discipline concerning the church in the whole world. Plenary and provincial councils do not define, but repeat the doctrine defined by the general councils, and apply universal discipline, determined by those councils and the Holy See, by explicit statutes to each country or province, or they initiate such discipline as the peculiar circumstances may demand.

The procedure and working of these councils are similar to those of an ordinary legislative body. A plenary council is summoned either in response to a petition by the hierarchy to the Holy See or by a direct order from Rome. The president is appointed by the Pope and commissioned with the title and powers of an Apostolic Delegate, and, for the United States, he has been in each case the Archbishop of Baltimore. The topics are presented in the form of bills or *schemata*, prepared under the general superintendence of the hierarchy, often after special consultation with authorities at Rome. The conduct of the business is in private committees, committee of the whole, and public sessions. At the close the minutes of the debates, called "*acta*," and the bills passed, called "*decreta*," are sent to Rome, where they are examined by commissions who may make amendments, usually in the wording rather than in the matter. Their report is submitted to the Pope, whose approval is not, however, meant to be such an act as entails papal infallibility. As confirmed by the Holy See, these decrees are sent back to the president of the council, are promulgated and communicated to the bishops by him, and then become laws.

Diocesan synods make further promulgation and application of these decrees, applying thus the legislation to the priests and laymen of each diocese.

The laity have no voice in the conduct of the church, nor in the choice of the local priest, but they are consulted in the management of parish affairs. In a few cases the church property is in the hands of a board of trustees appointed by the bishop, including certain ecclesiastics and some laymen. The prevailing manner of tenure is that of the "corporation sole," under which the entire property is held under the title of "The Roman Catholic (Arch) Bishop of ———." Thus property is held officially, not personally, and passes automatically to successors in the see.

The income of the church is from pew rents, plate collections, and offerings for baptisms, marriage ceremonies, Masses, etc. In general, all moneys pass through

the hands of the priest, who retains only so much as is allowed for his personal salary. After the running expenses of the church have been paid, the balance is credited to and used for that church. Collections for charities are either disbursed by the priest or are handed over by him to societies for distribution. The salaries of priests are settled for each diocese and are uniform throughout the diocese, the rector of a city church receiving no higher salary than the priest in a country village. The reception by the priest of the full amount of the salary depends, however, upon the amount collected. In cities and the larger towns, the house and at least a portion of his living expenses are generally provided for the priest.

It is seldom that there are as many Catholic churches in a community in proportion to the number of communicants as is the case in other religious bodies, and, as a result, comparatively few edifices are large enough to accommodate all the members of the parish at the same time. In view of this fact it is the custom to hold the Sunday morning services, or Masses, at different hours. The more important service, or high Mass, in which some parts of the liturgy are sung by the officiating clergyman and other parts by the choir, and at which a regular sermon is delivered by one of the priests, is celebrated between 10 a. m. and noon. At the other services, called low Masses, from 5 a. m. to noon, the Mass is read and a short instruction is given. At these services, varying from two to seven in number, the congregations attending are always quite different. Vespers are also sung on Sunday afternoon or evening, Mass is said daily by each priest, and special services are held on all holy days. The churches are kept open through the day for individual worship and confession. The liturgy is the same for all Roman Catholic churches and is in Latin, except in such Uniat churches as have the privilege of using their own language. The sermons and instructions, however, are always in the language spoken by the congregation, and the Scriptures are read in the same language.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

The decade since 1926 brought a wide variety of developments touching the Catholic Church and Catholics in the United States.

Particularly, in the latter half of this period the church contributed notably to the national effort for a solution of the problems created by the great depression that began in 1929. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, which had extended and intensified its activities, took the leadership in this effort of the church.

At the same time, inauguration of the Civilian Conservation Corps presented unique problems of spiritual ministration, and a comprehensive plan was worked out through the National Catholic Welfare Conference for priests to care for the spiritual needs of Catholic youths in CCC camps.

The Ku Klux Klan attained its highest influence in 1928, when for the first time a Catholic was the presidential candidate of one of the major political parties. After a period of vicious intolerance toward Catholics and others, the movement withered.

The canonization of St. Isaac Jogues, St. John de Brebeuf, and their six companion martyrs on June 29, 1930, gave the church its first North American saints; these intrepid missionaries, though natives of France, served and died in America and here performed the heroic deeds which won them sainthood. The decade also well advanced the causes for the beatification of Catherine Tekakwitha, an American Indian maiden, and of Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, foundress of a religious order of women, who died in Chicago in 1917.

Catholic schools, societies, and individuals took leading parts in the observance of the George Washington Bicentennial in 1932.

When His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi was elevated to the cardinalate in 1933, he relinquished the post of Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and was succeeded by the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, the sixth prelate to come to this country as Apostolic Delegate of the Holy See.

The President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, received honorary degrees during the decade from the Catholic University of America and from the University of Notre Dame.

When the Sixth National Eucharistic Congress was held at Omaha, Nebr., in September 1930, it was the first such Congress in a score of years. The Seventh National Eucharistic Congress was held at Cleveland in 1935.

The bishops of the United States, in November 1933, appointed a committee to study the problem of immoral motion pictures and to make recommendations for its solution. The committee recommended the establishment of the Legion of

Decency, whose members attend no meetings and pay no dues, but pledge themselves to remain away from motion pictures offending decency and the principles of Christian morality. The movement gained wide support from non-Catholics as well as from Catholics.

Also in this decade occurred the first visit ever [paid to the United States by a Papal Secretary of State. His Eminence Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli came to these shores in 1936, traversed the United States by airplane, and called upon and was the guest of President Roosevelt.

WORK

For the promotion of unity in Catholic work in the United States there exists the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an agency of the archbishops and bishops of the United States, administered by a board of 10 of their number, having its headquarters at Washington, D. C. Its departments and their functions are: *Education*, serving the Catholic school system through research, statistics, teachers' registration, and information; *Press*, which maintains the N. C. W. C. News Service with correspondents and subscribing papers in the United States and many foreign countries; *Social Action*, which promotes Catholic social teaching as outlined in the Papal Encyclicals on industrial situations, international affairs, civic education, family and rural life, and has as cooperating agencies the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, the Catholic Association for International Peace, the Catholic Conference on Family Life, and the Catholic Rural Life Conference; *Legal*, affording Catholic educational and charitable institutions information on matters of law affecting them; *Catholic Action Study*, which evaluates programs for lay participation in the work of the church; *Lay Organizations*, composed of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, federating approximately 4,000 national, State, diocesan, and local organizations. (In 1930 the National Council of Catholic Men inaugurated the weekly "Catholic Hour" broadcast; the National Council of Catholic Women, among its activities, counts the sponsorship of the National Catholic School of Social Service.)

Servicing Catholic Youth organizations is carried on by a Youth Bureau, problems affecting the welfare of immigrants are handled by a Bureau of Immigration (with branch offices in New York and El Paso, Tex.), and the promotion of the religious instruction of children not attending Catholic schools is the work of the National Center of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine—all of which are under the Executive Department, whose general secretary immediately supervises the work of the conferences under the Administrative Board.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is in charge of the American Board of Catholic Missions. This board has care of the funds contributed by parish and diocesan organizations toward home missions. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., has special charge of missionary help to needy Indian missions. Annually in most Catholic dioceses of the country there is an appeal for financial support not only of the Indian missions but also for needy Negro missions in the United States.

For the foreign missions work, the representative organization in the United States is the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. This is the official organization of the Holy See, with headquarters in New York City.

Both the home and foreign missions are aided by many organizations. Not only are these organizations collecting and giving funds for these purposes, but there are religious communities, both men and women, training and sending forth their members.

The development and extension of the missionary activities of the Catholic Church in the United States, both at home and abroad, have been most notable.

The educational system of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is well developed and thoroughly organized. It includes five classes of institutions: Parochial, secondary, normal, seminary, and university. The parochial school division is unquestionably the most important of the five enumerated. Parochial schools are to be found in each of the 111 dioceses in this country. Catholic elementary education is cared for almost exclusively by religious orders of women. In 1936 there were 117 distinct communities, with a combined membership of about 60,000, engaged in this work. Parochial schools, like the parish churches, are organized in diocesan systems and consequently come under the jurisdiction of the bishop of each diocese.

The religious orders have until recent years cared largely for the secondary education of Catholic youth. Their efforts are now being supplemented by central

Catholic high schools, institutions located at central points in the large cities, and maintained by diocesan funds, or assessments levied on the parishes located in the districts they serve. The 1936 returns showed that there were 1,984 Catholic high schools, employing 17,016 teachers and caring for 288,864 pupils, in operation during that year.

The rules of the numerous teaching orders and the regulations of the different dioceses require that teachers must receive adequate training before entering the class room. The academic work in the Catholic normal school practically parallels that of the public school teacher training institutions. The church controls 41 normal training schools, which require the services of 1,083 teachers to care for the 10,541 students enrolled.

State laws, the requirements for standardization and affiliation, have raised conditions for the recognition of colleges and high schools which invariably carry implications in regard to the training of the teaching staffs. Catholic higher institutions are therefore preparing a large proportion of their graduate students for teaching in Catholic universities, colleges, and high schools.

Most of the colleges and universities are conducted by the religious orders. Some, however, are maintained by diocesan authorities. The Catholic University of America is controlled and supported by the hierarchy. Every institution offers the usual course in arts and sciences.

In the 23 universities conducted by the dioceses or by religious communities in 1936, there were 6 schools of dentistry, 8 schools of engineering, 17 schools of law, 5 schools of medicine, and 6 schools of pharmacy. A number of the colleges offered courses in education, commerce, and finance, and other subjects of a professional character. In 1936 there were 184 Catholic colleges and universities for men and women, in which 10,778 teachers were employed and 128,363 students were enrolled.

A number of seminaries are maintained by the dioceses and religious orders for training candidates for the priesthood. Institutions in this division fall into two classes—major and preparatory seminaries. The difference between them lies in the fact that one class offers courses in theology while the other offers training in collegiate subjects and in some cases in those of high-school grade. Preparatory seminaries are primarily intended to act as "feeders" for the major seminaries. The 172 seminaries operating in this country in 1936 employed 1,914 priests as teachers and cared for 17,446 students.

In 1936 a summary of the data on record shows there were, in the United States, 10,316 Catholic schools which employed 89,697 teachers and enrolled 2,555,161 students.

The N. C. W. C. Department of Education conducts a biennial survey of Catholic colleges and schools in cooperation with the National Catholic Educational Association.

The N. C. E. A., a voluntary association of Catholic educators, was formed in 1904 for the purpose of uniting the Catholic educational interests of the United States.

Worthy of mention also are the establishment of an episcopal committee on youth and of a Catholic youth bureau as a national clearing house, the growth and development of Catholic youth organizations and of the big brother and big sister movements, as well as a continuing interest in the training of leaders and the maintenance of boarding homes and recreational centers for young men and young women.

The charitable and welfare work of the Roman Catholic Church is very widely extended and is carried on by many different organizations, religious and otherwise. There are many religious orders of men and women devoting practically all of their time to the care of the aged, the orphans, the infirm, the blind, the deaf, and the incurable cancer patients. They maintain hospitals and nurse the indigent sick in their homes. In fact, there is no phase of human need or human betterment to which they do not extend their charitable care and service.

It would be impossible to give even a brief summary of the far-reaching work for the poor and the unfortunate carried on by the Catholic Church throughout the United States. The religious communities engaged in different fields of Christian charitable work number into the hundreds. In 1934 nearly 24,000 women members of such communities were engaged in social work of one form or another. For example, the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, a religious order of women, conducts, in its 2 geographical divisions, 50 general hospitals, 42 nursing homes, 29 orphan asylums, 2 homes for the aged, 12 day nurseries, 17 infant asylums, 1 institution for lepers, 5 insane asylums, 11 technical schools for girls, 5 social service centers, and 2 homes for working girls. A similar group, the Sisters

of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, divided in 4 geographical districts, conducts 23 general hospitals, 16 nurses training schools, 2 tuberculosis hospitals, 2 maternity homes, 5 homes for the aged, 6 day nurseries, 10 homes for dependent children, 4 convalescent homes, 3 foundling and children's hospitals, 2 institutions for mental cases, 2 for deaf mutes, and 2 working girls homes. The Sisters of Mercy, independently established in many dioceses of the United States, conduct nearly 100 hospitals and the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis conduct 34 hospitals.

Religious orders maintain a total of 168 homes for the aged in the United States, of which 52 are operated by the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is estimated that there are 60,000 dependent and neglected children in 326 orphanages operated by religious communities in the United States. Catholic child-placing agencies number 32, with a total of 15,000 children under care, but the child-caring homes represent, however, the major part of the church's work for children.

The extent of Catholic hospital service is indicated by the fact that in 1936 there were 675 Catholic hospitals in the United States, constituting 13.8 percent of the total number of hospitals in the United States; 15.1 percent of all non-governmental hospitals; 24.9 percent of all private nonprofit institutions; 69.7 percent of all institutions conducted under church auspices.

The number of beds in Catholic institutions at the end of the same year was 85,820, or 9.3 percent of the total number of beds in all hospitals; 25.8 percent of all beds in nongovernmental hospitals; 31.1 percent of the beds in nonprofit institutions; 75.8 percent of the beds in institutions conducted under church auspices.

It is estimated that the number of patients in the 675 Catholic hospitals in 1936 was 1,755,675 and the total number of patient days of service in those institutions during the year was 21,527,775, of which 4,643,325, or 21.5 percent of their total services, were free services.

In the same year, there were 362 complete schools of nursing under Catholic auspices in the United States, with an enrollment of 20,391 students, of whom 35.8 percent were non-Catholics.

A number of central diocesan organizations of Catholic charities concerned with the treatment and prevention of delinquency have special departments of protective care. There are 57 Houses of the Good Shepherd which provide care and treatment for nearly 8,000 behavior problem girls. There are 17 industrial schools for behavior problem boys, with a total population of 5,852.

This does not cover all of the charitable activities, as the work done extends to the establishment of settlements, visitations to penal and corrective institutions, work in rural communities and isolated districts, and work for immigrants. The best known among the many active lay groups is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an association of Catholic laymen engaged systematically in the practice of the corporal and spiritual works of mercy in the service of the poor. The number of active members is 26,178; honorary, 5,623; subscribing, 6,671. In 1936, their total expenditures amounted to \$2,806,243.

Modern Catholic charity is organized and endeavors to coordinate the activities of all the individual, religious, and lay groups, not only in the interest of economy and efficiency, but with the purpose of having them extend their influence and by united effort promote sound principles in social work. Standardization and coordination of charitable service are accomplished through diocesan bureaus of Catholic charities, of which there are now 69, with a total of 82 branch bureaus. These agencies, organized for the relief and the prevention of human distress, seek to improve the methods and policies of their allied groups and to relate their work to community-wide programs. Wherever possible, priests are in charge who are trained for this particular work and they are assisted by trained lay workers. There are seven Catholic schools of social work: The Catholic University School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.; the Loyola University School of Social Work, Chicago; the Fordham University School of Social Service, New York City; the St. Louis School of Social Work; the New School of Social Work of Boston College; the Xavier University School of Social Service (for colored people), New Orleans; and the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., which is the only residence school of social work for Catholic women in the country. Each of these schools has an enrollment between 50 and 75 students, with the exception of Fordham University School of Social Work, which has 89 full-time students and 450 part-time students, while, according to available figures, the National Catholic School of Social Service has the largest number of graduates—410.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities, whose constituent organizations number 130, has exercised considerable influence on the standards of Catholic social work in the United States. It seeks to evaluate and offer constructive criticism of present-day social welfare programs and problems; to assist Catholic groups to standardize, coordinate, and interpret their existing programs, and to formulate necessary new ones. Its activities include an annual meeting, institutes, surveys, studies, research, literature, field visits, and representation on national committees.

Because governmental agencies have assumed a much larger share of the responsibility for relief, private agencies have been directing their attention to the study and eradication of social causes through social action. The National Catholic Welfare Conference has given a great stimulus to Catholic social work in the United States, particularly in the field of social action. Through its Social Action Department, its Bureau of Immigration, its Councils of Catholic Men and Women, its Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, its Family-life Conference, and its Rural-life Conference, it has provided instrumentalities for making Catholic social teaching more widely known.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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SALVATION ARMY
STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
AND ORGANIZATION

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

SALVATION ARMY

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Salvation Army for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The local "corps" or "post" is the statistical unit in the report of the Salvation Army, and the membership figures shown in the census of religious bodies cover only the officers and soldiers on the corps registers who are engaged in religious work.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Corps (local organizations), number.....	1,088	1,067	21	98.1	1.9
Members, number (officers and soldiers).....	103,038	101,362	1,676	98.4	1.6
Average membership per corps.....	95	95	80		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	40,633	39,921	712	98.2	1.8
Female.....	62,222	61,258	964	98.5	1.5
Sex not reported.....	183	183		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	65.3	65.2	73.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	30,209	29,709	500	98.3	1.7
13 years and over.....	72,829	71,653	1,176	98.4	1.6
Percent under 13 years.....	29.3	29.3	29.8		
Corps buildings, number.....	839	822	17	98.0	2.0
Value—corps reporting.....	828	812	16	98.1	1.9
Amount reported.....	\$21,781,052	\$21,634,319	\$146,733	99.3	.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$21,567,421	\$21,430,188	\$137,233	99.4	.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$213,631	\$204,131	\$9,500	95.6	4.4
Average value per corps.....	\$26,306	\$26,643	\$9,171		
Debt—corps reporting.....	501	496	5	99.0	1.0
Amount reported.....	\$4,253,919	\$4,230,682	\$23,237	99.5	.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	264	256	8	97.0	3.0
Officers' residences, number.....	394	389	5	98.7	1.3
Value—number reporting.....	113	112	1	99.1	.9
Amount reported.....	\$582,491	\$578,045	\$4,446	99.2	.8
Expenditures:					
Corps reporting, number.....	1,085	1,064	21	98.1	1.9
Amount reported.....	\$6,056,923	\$5,991,482	\$65,441	98.9	1.1
Officers' salaries.....	\$1,023,420	\$1,006,366	\$17,054	98.3	1.7
All other salaries.....	\$344,020	\$340,727	\$3,293	99.0	1.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$187,310	\$183,836	\$3,474	98.1	1.9
Payment on corps debt, excluding interest.....	\$163,614	\$163,149	\$465	99.7	.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,905,176	\$1,879,160	\$26,016	98.6	1.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,098,638	\$1,091,958	\$6,680	99.4	.6
Home missions.....	\$32,586	\$32,241	\$345	98.9	1.1
Foreign missions.....	\$78,731	\$78,097	\$634	99.2	.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$312,653	\$310,336	\$2,317	99.3	.7
All other purposes.....	\$910,775	\$905,612	\$5,163	99.4	.6
Average expenditure per corps.....	\$5,582	\$5,631	\$3,116		
Sunday schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	1,075	1,055	20	98.1	1.9
Officers and teachers.....	16,650	16,347	303	98.2	1.8
Scholars.....	122,463	119,928	2,535	97.9	2.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	93	91	2	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	539	530	9	98.3	1.7
Scholars.....	4,598	4,476	122	97.3	2.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	313	308	5	98.4	1.6
Officers and teachers.....	862	847	15	98.3	1.7
Scholars.....	4,852	4,783	69	98.6	1.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Salvation Army for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Corps (local organizations), number -----	1,088	1,052	742	662
Increase over preceding census:				
Number-----	36	310	80	-----
Percent-----	3.4	41.8	12.1	-----
Members, number (officers and soldiers) -----	103,038	74,768	35,954	22,908
Increase over preceding census:				
Number-----	28,270	38,814	13,046	-----
Percent-----	37.8	108.0	56.9	-----
Average membership per corps-----	95	71	48	35
Corps buildings, number -----	839	668	167	159
Value—corps reporting-----	828	652	164	¹ 681
Amount reported-----	\$21,781,052	\$17,738,506	\$2,230,158	¹ \$3,175,154
Average value per corps-----	\$26,306	\$27,206	\$13,599	-----
Debt—corps reporting-----	501	424	127	311
Amount reported-----	\$4,253,919	\$5,083,565	\$939,586	\$1,154,901
Officers' residences, number -----	394			
Value—number reporting-----	113			
Amount reported-----	\$582,491			
Expenditures:				
Corps reporting, number-----	1,085	1,044	742	-----
Amount reported-----	\$6,056,923	\$6,001,317	\$1,722,120	-----
Officers' salaries-----	\$1,023,420			
All other salaries-----	\$344,020			
Repairs and improvements-----	\$187,310	\$4,147,429	\$1,082,645	-----
Payment on corps debt, excluding interest-----	\$163,614			
All other current expenses, including interest-----	\$1,905,176			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc-----	\$1,098,638			
Home missions-----	\$32,586			
Foreign missions-----	\$78,731	\$1,843,781	\$631,643	-----
To general headquarters for distribution-----	\$312,653			
All other purposes-----	\$910,775			
Not classified-----		\$10,107	\$7,832	-----
Average expenditure per corps-----	\$5,582	\$5,748	\$2,321	-----
Sunday schools:				
Corps reporting, number-----	1,075	1,015	705	574
Officers and teachers-----	16,650	10,210	4,680	2,437
Scholars-----	122,463	91,586	41,295	17,346

¹ In 1906 the number of corps reporting value of property, as well as the amount reported, included in many cases figures for rescue homes and other property not used exclusively for worship; the figures are not comparable, therefore, with those of later censuses, and no average has been computed.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Salvation Army by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the corps classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the corps for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of corps buildings and officers' residences and the amount of debt on corps buildings for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the corps expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual corps, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more corps reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX					SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Corps report- ing	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,088	1,067	21	103,038	101,362	1,676	40,833	62,222	183	65.3	1,075	16,650	122,483
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	9	3	867	726	141	346	521		66.4	12	116	796
New Hampshire.....	9	9		491	491		203	288		70.5	9	98	608
Vermont.....	5	5		243	243		103	140		73.6	5	33	259
Massachusetts.....	46	46		3,444	3,444		1,357	2,087		65.0	46	721	2,980
Rhode Island.....	4	4		484	484		208	276		75.4	4	72	371
Connecticut.....	22	21	1	1,684	1,402	282	708	976		72.5	22	293	1,342
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	85	85		9,270	9,270		3,718	5,552		67.0	84	1,378	7,997
New Jersey.....	30	29	1	2,627	2,580	47	1,062	1,565		67.9	30	348	2,645
Pennsylvania.....	92	89	3	8,078	7,899	179	3,290	4,788		68.7	92	922	10,373
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	60	59	1	6,368	6,220	148	2,443	3,925		62.2	60	1,032	7,083
Indiana.....	39	39		4,663	4,663		1,757	2,906		60.5	39	855	6,905
Illinois.....	62	62		7,636	7,636		2,967	4,669		63.5	61	947	7,956
Michigan.....	56	53	3	7,206	6,833	373	2,905	4,301		67.5	56	1,132	10,513
Wisconsin.....	20	20		2,035	2,035		903	1,132		79.8	20	461	2,639
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	32		3,067	3,067		1,200	1,867		64.3	32	563	3,499
Iowa.....	25	25		2,720	2,720		1,051	1,669		63.0	25	428	3,437
Missouri.....	24	22	2	4,219	3,927	292	1,616	2,603		62.1	24	391	4,143
North Dakota.....	9	9		1,060	1,060		424	636		66.7	9	151	1,318
South Dakota.....	10	10		877	877		351	526		66.7	10	113	1,184
Nebraska.....	14	14		1,147	1,147		427	720		59.3	14	254	1,950
Kansas.....	25	25		1,995	1,995		713	1,223	59	58.3	25	548	3,301
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1		237	237		87	150		58.0	1	37	215
Maryland.....	12	12		1,063	1,063		419	644		65.1	12	171	1,479
District of Columbia.....	5	5		663	663		294	369		79.7	5	136	772
Virginia.....	22	22		1,253	1,253		456	797		57.2	22	223	2,178
West Virginia.....	18	17	1	1,635	1,578	57	572	1,019	44	56.1	18	277	2,776
North Carolina.....	25	24	1	2,293	2,284	9	864	1,429		60.5	25	618	4,172
South Carolina.....	13	13		1,063	1,063		375	688		54.5	13	217	1,426
Georgia.....	16	16		1,379	1,379		480	899		53.4	16	309	1,989
Florida.....	17	17		1,676	1,676		644	1,032		62.4	15	389	1,887
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	11	11		855	855		265	590		44.9	11	144	1,519
Tennessee.....	8	8		777	777		297	480		61.9	8	134	1,339
Alabama.....	11	10	1	740	682	58	276	464		59.5	11	207	1,076
Mississippi.....	7	7		394	394		156	238		65.5	7	117	723
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	5	5		595	595		226	369		61.2	5	55	739
Louisiana.....	6	6		759	759		296	463		63.9	6	54	610
Oklahoma.....	21	21		1,501	1,501		508	993		51.2	21	429	2,348
Texas.....	29	29		2,756	2,756		1,119	1,637		68.4	29	585	3,037
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	11	11		706	706		259	447		57.9	11	83	813
Idaho.....	8	8		497	497		194	257	46	75.5	8	46	573
Wyoming.....	6	6		345	345		118	227		52.0	6	41	323
Colorado.....	14	14		1,397	1,397		536	861		62.3	13	149	1,322
New Mexico.....	6	5	1	276	266	10	110	166		66.3	6	37	301
Arizona.....	9	8	1	439	382	57	170	269		63.2	9	75	677
Utah.....	2	2		232	232		106	126		84.1	2	15	95
Nevada.....	1	1		69	69		28	41		(1)	1	18	104
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	29	29		1,917	1,917		799	1,084	34	73.7	27	241	2,285
Oregon.....	19	19		865	865		383	482		79.5	18	143	1,158
California.....	75	73	2	6,475	6,452	23	2,844	3,631		78.3	70	814	5,228

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS, 1906 to 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per- cent 1 under 13
United States.....	1, 088	1, 052	742	662	103, 038	74, 769	35, 954	22, 908	30, 209	72, 829	29. 3
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine.....	12	13	10	12	867	999	550	384	263	604	30. 3
New Hampshire.....	9	11	12	6	491	650	334	144	188	303	38. 3
Vermont.....	5	4	6	7	243	173	120	138	51	192	21. 0
Massachusetts.....	46	48	45	48	3, 444	3, 656	3, 002	1, 597	737	2, 707	21. 4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	4	5	484	376	252	160	126	358	26. 0
Connecticut.....	22	20	19	15	1, 684	1, 189	797	476	349	1, 335	20. 7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	85	95	74	80	9, 270	8, 258	4, 361	3, 093	2, 109	7, 161	22. 8
New Jersey.....	30	29	23	19	2, 627	2, 377	915	620	589	2, 038	22. 4
Pennsylvania.....	92	91	73	49	8, 078	6, 852	3, 457	1, 932	1, 814	6, 264	22. 5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	60	58	42	46	6, 368	4, 805	2, 206	2, 059	1, 915	4, 453	30. 1
Indiana.....	39	41	28	14	4, 663	2, 901	963	344	1, 653	3, 010	35. 4
Illinois.....	62	57	49	50	7, 636	4, 346	2, 725	1, 928	2, 354	5, 282	30. 8
Michigan.....	56	47	35	37	7, 206	4, 840	2, 575	1, 368	2, 381	4, 825	33. 0
Wisconsin.....	20	18	13	14	2, 035	1, 105	552	390	660	1, 375	32. 4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	32	33	21	15	3, 067	2, 410	1, 161	581	1, 125	1, 942	36. 7
Iowa.....	25	22	19	16	2, 720	1, 499	904	472	1, 052	1, 668	38. 7
Missouri.....	24	14	13	17	4, 219	1, 103	629	970	1, 668	2, 551	39. 5
North Dakota.....	9	11	8	8	1, 060	988	454	237	406	654	38. 3
South Dakota.....	10	9	7	7	1, 877	685	336	109	423	454	48. 2
Nebraska.....	14	14	5	6	1, 147	543	136	154	332	815	28. 9
Kansas.....	25	24	15	16	1, 995	1, 667	597	555	632	1, 363	31. 7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Maryland.....	12	13	8	5	1, 063	777	274	94	298	765	28. 0
District of Columbia.....	5	3	2	1	663	387	84	18	139	524	21. 0
Virginia.....	22	21	11	5	1, 253	918	350	136	317	936	25. 3
West Virginia.....	18	18	11	6	1, 635	984	287	179	401	1, 234	24. 5
North Carolina.....	25	18	13	4	2, 293	964	530	172	736	1, 557	32. 1
South Carolina.....	13	9	6	4	1, 063	405	193	61	362	701	34. 1
Georgia.....	16	13	8	3	1, 379	691	367	57	414	965	30. 0
Florida.....	17	14	7	2	1, 676	940	261	28	582	1, 094	34. 7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	11	8	7	4	855	394	227	123	274	581	32. 0
Tennessee.....	8	6	6	4	777	181	109	102	193	584	24. 8
Alabama.....	11	8	8	7	740	245	370	79	219	521	29. 6
Mississippi.....	7	4	7	3	394	92	189	15	83	311	21. 1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas.....	5	7	4	5	595	711	224	159	212	383	35. 6
Louisiana.....	6	5	3	4	759	180	62	72	211	548	27. 8
Oklahoma.....	21	22	6	8	1, 501	1, 595	196	130	421	1, 080	28. 0
Texas.....	29	29	16	15	2, 756	1, 191	415	361	889	1, 867	32. 3
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	11	12	11	8	706	1, 007	645	172	259	447	36. 7
Idaho.....	8	10	4	5	497	432	180	186	217	280	43. 7
Wyoming.....	6	4	3	1	345	343	81	22	141	204	40. 9
Colorado.....	14	17	12	13	1, 397	1, 197	533	454	432	965	30. 9
New Mexico.....	6	6	2	2	276	190	63	30	111	165	40. 2
Arizona.....	9	7	3	3	439	286	144	42	160	279	36. 4
Nevada.....	1	2	1	3	69	68	38	25	19	50	(¹)
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	29	33	19	17	1, 917	1, 978	1, 000	820	383	1, 534	29. 0
Oregon.....	19	20	8	10	865	1, 156	480	303	165	700	19. 1
California.....	75	77	32	31	6, 475	5, 622	1, 439	1, 272	1, 630	4, 845	25. 2
Other States.....	23	2	3	2	469	409	187	85	114	355	24. 3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Delaware, 1 and Utah, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CORPS BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES AND AMOUNT OF BUILDING DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting value of buildings]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of corps	Number of corps buildings	VALUE OF BUILDINGS		DEBT ON BUILDINGS		VALUE OF OFFICERS' RESIDENCES	
			Corps reporting	Amount	Corps reporting	Amount	Corps reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 088	839	828	\$21, 781, 052	501	\$4, 253, 919	113	\$582, 491
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	12	12	265, 856	8	69, 959	1	(1)
New Hampshire.....	9	9	9	200, 987	8	95, 466		
Vermont.....	5	4	4	95, 470	4	48, 756		
Massachusetts.....	46	45	45	1, 496, 204	30	393, 382	3	13, 900
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	178, 663	2	28, 000		
Connecticut.....	22	20	20	797, 645	16	252, 595	1	(1)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	85	76	75	2, 972, 636	46	430, 176	5	30, 764
New Jersey.....	30	28	28	959, 194	17	204, 140		
Pennsylvania.....	92	70	70	2, 832, 642	25	193, 528		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	60	49	48	1, 200, 521	19	238, 257	3	22, 981
Indiana.....	39	26	26	437, 987	14	107, 476	3	14, 220
Illinois.....	62	51	51	1, 479, 518	38	320, 326	4	21, 050
Michigan.....	56	43	43	1, 015, 350	28	208, 654	14	89, 328
Wisconsin.....	20	18	18	533, 907	4	43, 558	6	34, 700
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	26	450, 912	22	159, 533	4	18, 600
Iowa.....	25	17	17	212, 497	5	21, 682	3	12, 074
Missouri.....	24	13	13	136, 790	10	34, 686	1	(1)
North Dakota.....	9	9	9	181, 695	6	28, 825	3	11, 954
South Dakota.....	10	9	9	109, 307	4	19, 643		
Nebraska.....	14	8	7	55, 740	6	15, 684	2	(1)
Kansas.....	25	20	20	233, 774	16	51, 046	5	18, 100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	12	12	12	199, 312	5	28, 034		
District of Columbia.....	5	4	4	142, 716	3	60, 800		
Virginia.....	22	16	15	345, 887	13	92, 515		
West Virginia.....	18	14	13	341, 736	2	28, 997	2	(1)
North Carolina.....	25	12	12	295, 591	7	27, 782		
South Carolina.....	13	12	12	207, 643	9	37, 172		
Georgia.....	16	12	12	136, 109	5	32, 100	3	26, 716
Florida.....	17	13	13	406, 995	10	109, 404	7	41, 501
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	11	8	8	201, 082	6	24, 505	1	(1)
Tennessee.....	8	5	5	283, 031	4	80, 500		
Alabama.....	11	6	6	88, 134	4	17, 390	1	(1)
Mississippi.....	7	7	7	49, 337	6	18, 740		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	5	3	3	32, 000	2	2, 466	3	13, 137
Louisiana.....	6	4	4	153, 363	3	29, 914		
Oklahoma.....	21	15	15	380, 938	11	56, 133	4	21, 500
Texas.....	29	19	19	417, 607	10	96, 239	10	40, 290
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	11	7	7	95, 578	2	15, 177	1	(1)
Wyoming.....	6	5	3	61, 140	3	7, 561		
Colorado.....	14	10	10	142, 179	1	1, 450	1	(1)
New Mexico.....	6	4	4	23, 615	2	3, 334	1	(1)
Arizona.....	9	5	5	58, 624	2	13, 469	2	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	29	24	24	484, 159	19	118, 245	5	13, 226
Oregon.....	19	8	8	45, 775	4	18, 100	4	10, 200
California.....	75	51	48	1, 222, 809	36	345, 770	9	44, 600
Other States.....	12	6	5	118, 397	4	22, 750	1	83, 650

1 Amounts included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

2 Includes: Delaware, 1; Idaho, 2; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CORPS EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of corps	EXPENDITURES				
		Corps reporting	Total amount	Officers' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,088	1,085	\$8,056,923	\$1,023,420	\$344,020	\$187,310
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	12	12	44,238	10,441	1,310	698
New Hampshire.....	9	9	47,414	9,658	1,864	1,350
Vermont.....	5	5	18,011	4,772	570	120
Massachusetts.....	46	46	261,827	48,321	19,251	5,630
Rhode Island.....	4	4	34,055	4,078	4,600	269
Connecticut.....	22	22	126,057	23,456	7,259	1,631
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	85	85	523,743	90,194	40,099	15,763
New Jersey.....	30	30	171,137	28,996	8,878	5,728
Pennsylvania.....	92	92	500,016	90,683	29,536	17,872
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	60	60	394,022	62,598	14,289	10,881
Indiana.....	39	39	172,056	33,686	9,324	5,130
Illinois.....	62	62	292,022	52,485	22,006	8,891
Michigan.....	56	56	288,201	50,655	18,889	8,072
Wisconsin.....	20	20	134,332	23,516	8,451	4,137
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	112,873	22,814	5,899	4,637
Iowa.....	25	25	103,944	21,716	4,929	2,740
Missouri.....	24	24	105,907	16,992	5,961	4,103
North Dakota.....	9	9	43,018	8,060	3,048	3,069
South Dakota.....	10	10	33,963	6,280	2,509	1,709
Nebraska.....	14	13	63,650	9,251	3,679	549
Kansas.....	25	25	127,733	20,600	7,179	4,666
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	12	12	67,159	12,920	3,642	5,658
District of Columbia.....	5	5	34,088	6,660	3,710	1,615
Virginia.....	22	22	101,776	20,103	8,004	2,076
West Virginia.....	18	18	144,896	20,180	9,600	5,126
North Carolina.....	25	25	160,030	25,922	12,760	6,312
South Carolina.....	13	13	96,555	15,198	6,143	3,594
Georgia.....	16	16	74,441	15,180	3,603	1,628
Florida.....	17	17	197,353	19,760	6,962	8,917
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11	11	60,581	8,082	4,260	2,017
Tennessee.....	8	8	93,149	8,405	3,227	6,614
Alabama.....	11	11	54,902	10,673	5,063	71
Mississippi.....	7	7	25,345	5,147	2,989	193
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	5	5	30,486	5,408	1,378	1,850
Louisiana.....	6	6	48,567	7,239	5,670	949
Oklahoma.....	21	21	129,984	17,335	3,984	4,231
Texas.....	29	27	241,619	28,742	7,903	5,621
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	11	11	60,798	10,487	2,172	4,459
Idaho.....	8	8	29,823	6,580	698	188
Wyoming.....	6	6	29,572	5,482	1,499	547
Colorado.....	14	14	53,986	10,642	1,825	3,139
New Mexico.....	6	6	22,250	4,520	506	321
Arizona.....	9	9	28,373	7,878	1,482	626
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	29	29	119,946	22,663	5,057	2,787
Oregon.....	19	19	50,082	13,303	428	1,679
California.....	75	75	471,143	70,335	20,996	8,182
Other States.....	4	14	31,800	5,324	929	1,265

¹ Includes: Delaware, 1; Utah, 2; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CORPS EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on building debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home mis- sions	For- eign mis- sions	To gen- eral head- quar- ters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	\$163,614	\$1,905,176	\$1,098,638	\$32,586	\$78,731	\$312,653	\$910,775
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....		17,872	8,172			2,160	3,585
New Hampshire.....		18,777	9,486			2,220	4,059
Vermont.....		4,536	1,359			681	5,973
Massachusetts.....	2,868	69,260	40,817	400		17,358	57,922
Rhode Island.....		9,953	7,773			2,015	5,367
Connecticut.....	500	27,885	27,095			6,788	31,443
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,250	159,325	78,083			37,498	99,531
New Jersey.....	2,393	34,269	25,888			11,410	53,575
Pennsylvania.....	10,990	123,488	55,376			27,431	144,640
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	5,243	84,980	121,964			16,715	77,352
Indiana.....	8,419	47,775	31,177	579	5,198	16,919	13,849
Illinois.....	22,038	130,300	33,360		4,615	9,826	8,501
Michigan.....	13,754	79,138	40,316	4,527	10,645	8,829	53,376
Wisconsin.....	2,690	56,060	20,436	1,437	3,577	4,855	9,173
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,504	64,238	3,123			8,211	2,447
Iowa.....	2,624	42,202	11,511	1,858	2,214	7,046	7,104
Missouri.....	1,775	57,379	10,572			4,332	4,793
North Dakota.....		19,578	6,414			1,986	863
South Dakota.....		17,565	2,532			1,472	1,896
Nebraska.....	5,147	26,817	8,446	527	2,543	1,800	4,891
Kansas.....	2,415	55,003	16,811		120	5,171	15,768
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1,430	17,104	4,951		3,667	5,062	12,725
District of Columbia.....	500	18,528				3,075	
Virginia.....	4,125	19,313	14,251	1,753	2,207	9,769	20,175
West Virginia.....		40,950	26,565	851	4,268	11,645	25,711
North Carolina.....	10,842	34,613	31,253	1,420	2,871	14,843	19,194
South Carolina.....	2,355	29,211	29,041	385	745	5,787	4,096
Georgia.....	138	40,867	8,349	383	722	3,571	
Florida.....	4,650	79,931	70,092	100	156	4,634	2,151
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	1,736	15,737	24,201	508	1,110	1,382	1,548
Tennessee.....	4,000	20,456	38,625	671	2,205		8,946
Alabama.....	1,700	31,762	4,147	611	875		
Mississippi.....		10,849	3,972	412	318		1,465
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	392	6,300	7,272	300	1,016	473	6,097
Louisiana.....	333	12,924	7,082	500	1,174	5,617	7,079
Oklahoma.....	600	67,297	23,787		2,925	5,885	3,940
Texas.....	3,788	20,506	52,497	2,190	4,606	1,153	114,613
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	1,453	14,534	12,446	953	1,252	2,734	10,308
Idaho.....	722	4,624	4,184	287	564	1,967	10,009
Wyoming.....	178	9,381	7,637	364	1,030	1,440	2,014
Colorado.....	158	14,702	13,340	1,060	2,769	3,228	3,123
New Mexico.....	200	4,265	6,163	262	691	1,744	3,578
Arizona.....	2,171	5,012	3,312	296	498	2,619	4,479
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,697	42,567	22,799	852	3,998	6,296	9,230
Oregon.....	712	7,874	7,018	876	1,092	3,482	13,618
California.....	31,848	178,850	110,902	7,883	7,833	18,587	15,727
Other States.....	276	10,619	4,041	341	1,227	2,937	4,841

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

This movement attributes its origin to a great missionary impulse that surged in the heart of its founder, William Booth. He, an ordained minister of the Methodist New Connection Body in England, had long felt a deep concern for that vast section of the population of British cities which was quite beyond the pale of existing church activities. It was in the year 1865 that a memorable excursion was made by him into the streets where this forgotten mass of mankind lived and resorted. What he there saw and heard moved him profoundly. He returned to his home and solemnly told his devoted wife, Catherine, that he had found his destiny. The recital of that experience stirred within her similar emotions and mutually they gave themselves to the service of seeking the lost.

The East London Mission resulted. Commencing with street meetings and then going to a tent it was found that many were amenable to this kind of effort and interest. Moral miracles were wrought as the gross darkness was penetrated.

At the inception there was no thought of creating a separate organization. It was expected that the work would be regarded as supplementary to and associated with existing churches. This proved, however, to be impracticable. The nature of the work and the status of its clientele compelled distinctive organization. The success and development of the mission was such that its aid was invoked for other parts of London and at large centers of population throughout Great Britain. These many mission stations were all under the guidance of Rev. William Booth who by common consent was made the "General Superintendent." Expanding thus, the name had to be changed and "The Christian Mission" became descriptive. Mr. Booth being a Methodist, it was perfectly natural that the government of this string of missions should take that form. Conference met annually, but in the interim it was often found that decisions had to be given that brooked no delay. The general superintendent was thus often compelled to make decisions in advance of the conference meetings.

It was in the year 1878 that Mr. Booth, when preparing his report for conference, in company with his assistant and his secretary, was noting the distinctive military methods which had gradually developed by the very force of circumstances that the following phrase was used: "The Christian Mission is a volunteer army." Exception was taken to the qualifying word and William Booth took his pen, and, leaning over his secretary's shoulder, erased "volunteer" and wrote in "salvation." The report went to the conference and was acclaimed as giving a splendidly fitting descriptive to a movement that was devoted to unrelenting war upon the forces of evil. The mission which had become to a considerable extent an army in fact was henceforth to be so known in name. Its "missionaries" were to be "captains" and its general superintendent "general."

While much progress had been made up to this time, yet the change in name and tactics was the signal for exceptional advance. The innovation caught the imagination of a great part of the people. The "Christian Mission Magazine" (monthly) became "The War Cry" (weekly) and "members" became "soldiers."

Under this impulse the organization crossed the seas and the United States was the first country outside the British Isles to be "invaded." By a similar process Canada, Australia, and other lands were occupied. Some 95 different countries and colonies are now knowing the beneficent work of this movement.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Salvation Army is strictly "fundamental." Its people believe in a Holy God, a Holy Bible and a holy people. Holiness of life is probably the most insistent claim it makes upon its people. It believes that basic to all effective service is a right life.

In its interpretation of Biblical truths it is Arminian rather than Calvinistic. The love of God is as wide as the world. The atoning sacrifice is as universal as is the need.

In regard to the forms and sacraments of religion, such as the Lord's Supper, baptism, and other rites, the position occupied is neutral. The sacraments that save are spiritual.

The soldiery all subscribe to a simple statement of faith in which each definitely affirms himself as willingly surrendered to God and that he will do his utmost to

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Commissioner Edward J. Parker, national secretary, Salvation Army, and approved by him in its present form.

persuade others to do likewise. Every Salvation soldier is a pledged nonuser of intoxicating drinks and all harmful drugs. This statement is known as the "Articles of War."

ORGANIZATION

As implied by its name, the government of the Salvation Army is of a military character. The founder of the movement, in its very early days, often found himself, in the interests of strength and dispatch, compelled to assume command in recurring emergencies attendant upon rapid advance. The idea and the implementing of the movement upon a military basis became a matter of development rather than being of original purpose. Withal it has proved to be of the highest worth in securing the great objective for which the organization was created.

The Army's personnel is recruited from all grades of society. Many of the less favored in life, finding their needs serviced by some one of the Army's numerous ministries, have, by this contact, awakened within them the desire for a better life and evolution from being a beneficiary to a convert and ultimate soldiery is frequently seen. Equally those who are in better circumstances are led to attend its meetings, and, by the diffusion of its spirit, they are led to devote themselves to the great adventure.

The unit of the organized Salvation Army is the corps. Sometimes there are several in one large city. To join these corps one becomes a recruit (conversion of course is basic) and upon signing "Articles" he or she is "sworn in." If officership is desired, the soldier becomes a candidate, and a rigid examination follows, covering spiritual, mental, educational, and physical fitness for such a career. Should this examination—made of course by thoroughly competent persons—prove to be satisfactory, the case is finally reviewed and passed upon by the candidates board ere acceptance is registered. After acceptance the candidate—now a cadet—enters training in the college provided for that purpose. This work is intensive and lasts about 12 months. Probationary officership then follows for a further 12 months, during which time a series of studies must be completed.

Every rank is open to every cadet who enters the training college. Fitness, merit, and time service are factors having to do with promotion. Being militaristic, it is necessarily autocratic in its control, yet the whole is shot through with the paternalistic idea, for fundamentally it is a service of love and any thing violative of this basic principle would be entirely out of place. The originating spirit that gave birth to the movement must ever remain its vitalizing force. To nurture and to safeguard this all are in a holy conspiracy.

The international headquarters are in London. For administrative purposes there are many territorial headquarters in various parts of the world, there being 4 such headquarters here in the United States; namely, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta. Each of these headquarters houses, officially, the commander of the respective territory and the departmental chiefs. Every territory throughout the world has a wide measure of autonomy. In America there is a national office, presided over by the national secretary, and this office is maintained for the purposes of reference, contacts with the federal authorities, and coordination between the four territorial commanders.

The "field," "social service" (men), "social service" (women), "Scandinavian," etc., are each separate departments of service—all functioning through the territorial headquarters.

WORK

The primary object of the Salvation Army is the spiritual regeneration of mankind. Whatever phase of its many activities be considered this primary object is always controlling.

The corps work is the chief avenue for expressing this purpose. The numerous meetings, conducted at these centers, are all in order to promote the salvation and spiritual prosperity of the people who are reached by this method. Each corps is under the command of an officer whose time is wholly given to the work.

Within these corps organizations there are numerous branches such as the Home League (a sewing circle), the Company Meeting (Sunday school), the Young People's Legion (a body of young people desiring to qualify for active religious work), the Corps Cadet Brigade (young men and women who are definitely studying with a view to becoming officers in the movement), Life-Saving Scouts and Girl Guards (these organizations are for youths of teen age), "Sunbeams" (for small girls), "Chums" (for small boys). Emphasis is increasingly

being given to the care of youth in character-forming activities pursued in gymnasiums, ball clubs, etc.

In connection with the oversight of this branch of Salvation Army work, the officer is frequently requisitioned by civic authorities to aid in the solution of some human problem. Occasionally these problems assume disastrous proportions and in such emergencies the character of the Army's organization fits it for quick and effective action. The mobility and endurance of its personnel prove to be of real value in emergencies. The errant, the wayward, the needy, are frequently the wards of the Salvation Army officer and he often acts in the role of parole officer for a released prisoner. In many cases he is the recognized authority for the care of transients and does much in the realm of relief work.

In addition to the above, which has to do with what is known as the "field work" of the Salvation Army, there are other important branches known as "social service." This in turn is distinctive, being for "men" or "women" or "children."

Under the men's social service department there are being operated some 97 hotels where cheap lodgment can be obtained by the working man. This department also maintains 106 "centers" where industrial service is being carried forward. The statistical report reveals that these centers have a normal population of some 4,500 men, each man knowing the average stay is about 4 months in the center. The beneficiaries thus run to some 19,000 per year. Figures assume impressive importance when this service is stated in terms of single lodgings and meals.

The industry carried forward in these centers, revolves about the collection of the surplus clothing, furniture, etc., which accumulates in households, its sorting, reparation, and marketing—all means work. The revenue produced supports the workers and permits of a cash grant. Habits of thrift are formed and here, too, the basic idea of the Army's work is always suitably stressed. Multitudes of men who, by misfortune or fault, find themselves inmates of the social center emerge to a life greatly strengthened and often permanently renewed.

The less favored in life come to these centers and often make extensive purchases from very limited pocketbooks. The rule is a nominal charge but much is gratuitously bestowed. In no case is any Salvation Army institution ever run for personal profit.

The women's work is housed in some 36 large cities throughout the United States. These centers are known as "women's homes and hospitals" and the specialized work is that of maternity. These homes have an aggregate capacity of about 2,000 and in the last year of record there were admitted some 4,896 patients, 4,807 of whom were discharged. At the end of the year 1,179 were still in the care of the Salvation Army and this adult population was augmented by an almost similar number of babies. All these guests, both mothers and children, are the objects of scientific and skillful attention. Thus the problem of errant womanhood is being effectually solved.

Additional to this service the Salvation Army conducts much dispensary work and has several general hospitals.

Through its department for child welfare much is being done for the care and development of orphaned and needy children. Several homes are being conducted. Typical and chief of these is the Orphanage and Industrial Farm at Lytton, Calif. Here more than 200 children are legally committed to the care of the Army and official inspection results in most commendable grading. The Infants' Hospital and Children's Home in Brooklyn, N. Y., stands out as a model of splendid service and excellent management. Between these 2 geographical extremes are several homes of smaller capacity where similar beneficent work is being done. Beyond the mainland, but still under the Stars and Stripes, stands the fine work being done in the Army's homes for boys and girls in the Hawaiian Islands.

Settlements have been made in the poorer quarters of the large cities and these centers are replete with most useful service. Officers thoroughly competent to deal with the intricate problems of life which so frequently press upon the less favored of our population reside on the spot. Understanding, sympathy, and advice, together with the most practical help, is extended to all who may so need. Hundreds of mothers, whose circumstances require the pursuit of breadwinning toil, leave their little ones in the care of the officers throughout the day, while that toil is being performed. Here, too, the benefit conferred upon the little ones is plainly seen, even by the most casual observer.

As a general relief agency it affected an army of over 2,500,000 people through the last year's work. Much of this service was rendered to families upon the acknowledged scientific basis and always in cooperation with other agencies occupying that field.

Through the Army's free employment bureaus, dotted over the country, tens of thousands of men were helped into needed work.

The festive seasons of Christmas and Thanksgiving are made luminous through the distribution of seasonable bounty where otherwise the darkness of unrelieved poverty would find no mitigation. This year's figures reveal that more than 400,000 were so fed and over 335,000 children received toys. In all this beneficent work the Army is pleased to act as almoner for the generous public.

In the search for missing friends, through the department organized to meet this painful need, a worthy measure of success is found. The proverbial "needle in a haystack" finds its counterpart here, but the problem is frequently most happily solved. Here the international character of the Army's organization is proved to be a most effective factor. In cases handled nearly 40 percent are successful.

In connection with these relief operations a word should be said relative to the very numerous fresh-air camps that are operated throughout the summer months whither mothers and children are taken in groups for periods of a week or two. In emergency cases the period may be doubled. It is the Army's aim to have these camps thoroughly equipped with all needed devices for the comfort, health, and entertainment of its guests. Medical, dietary, and nursing care are included.

There is much social work being done that is quite beyond the category of the eleemosynary kind. Such for instance was the Salvation Army's contribution to the comfort, the morale, and the entertainment of our mobilized forces in the great War.

Experience revealed that the social and industrial order presented fields for exceptional usefulness. Residence provision for a large and growing number of young business women, whose occupation compels a home away from home where comfort and safety and fellowship would all be available within the realm of modest cost, proved to be a pressing need. This has led to the establishment of the "Evangeline Residences for Young Women" which are found in many of the large centers of population. These residences are run upon a business basis with the thought of rendering the service needed without any regard to financial profit.

The Salvation Army in the United States makes its contribution to the great missionary endeavor of its organization in foreign fields by gifts in personnel and money. This work in the missionary countries of the world is under the control of international headquarters in Great Britain. The money contribution toward this missionary work in other lands consists of 50 percent of the self-denial fund raised annually in the United States and the appeal so states that it is for home and foreign missions. Whatever is given is divided equally between these branches of work. The Salvation Army now operates in 95 countries and colonies.

The work of the Army is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, from its membership (soldiers), from the public generally, and the profits derived from its official publication "The War Cry" which is issued weekly by each of the territories.

In all important centers advisory boards have been organized. These boards, consisting of the strongest business and public-minded citizens in the community, function in an advisory capacity, and in a very practical and active way.

The property holdings of the Salvation Army in the United States now aggregate \$38,046,938 net, with a mortgage amounting to \$9,471,021. These totals include the amounts shown in the statistical tables covering the field activities. These properties are held by the Salvation Army, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Wherever necessary, by the requirements of the laws of other States, incorporation has been attended to so that legal existence is universal.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
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BULLETIN No. 54

UNITED HOLY CHURCH
OF AMERICA, INC.

STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

UNITED HOLY CHURCH OF AMERICA, INC.

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Holy Church of America, Inc., for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the three parsonages reported, two were located in Virginia and one in North Carolina. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon profession of faith and baptism.

As the United Holy Church of America, Inc., was not reported prior to 1936, no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	162	82	80	50.6	49.4
Members, number.....	7,535	4,232	3,303	56.2	43.8
Average membership per church.....	47	52	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,278	1,194	1,084	52.4	47.6
Female.....	5,174	2,992	2,182	57.8	42.2
Sex not reported.....	83	46	37		
Males per 100 females.....	44.0	39.9	49.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	653	394	259	60.3	39.7
13 years and over.....	5,889	3,101	2,788	52.7	47.3
Age not reported.....	993	737	256	74.2	25.8
Percent under 13 years ²	10.0	11.3	8.5		
Church edifices, number.....	109	48	61	44.0	56.0
Value—number reporting.....	101	40	61	39.6	60.4
Amount reported.....	\$344,722	\$261,482	\$83,240	75.9	24.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$226,997	\$155,897	\$71,100	68.7	31.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$117,725	\$105,585	\$12,140	89.7	10.3
Average value per church.....	\$3,413	\$6,537	\$1,365		
Debt—number reporting.....	29	20	9		
Amount reported.....	\$54,562	\$52,127	\$2,435	95.5	4.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	43	13	30		
Parsonages, number.....	7	4	3		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$4,700	\$3,700	\$1,000	78.7	21.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	159	80	79	50.3	49.7
Amount reported.....	\$68,900	\$53,041	\$15,859	77.0	23.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$22,980	\$15,308	\$7,672	66.6	33.4
All other salaries.....	\$5,346	\$3,805	\$1,541	71.2	28.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,351	\$7,391	\$1,960	79.0	21.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,636	\$6,736	\$900	88.2	11.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$9,157	\$8,284	\$873	90.5	9.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,858	\$1,356	\$502	73.0	27.0
Home missions.....	\$2,766	\$2,314	\$452	83.7	16.3
Foreign missions.....	\$2,005	\$1,540	\$465	76.8	23.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,726	\$2,540	\$1,186	68.2	31.8
All other purposes.....	\$4,075	\$3,767	\$308	92.4	7.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$433	\$663	\$201		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	151	77	74	51.0	49.0
Officers and teachers.....	1,253	686	567	54.7	45.3
Scholars.....	5,179	2,990	2,189	57.7	42.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the United Holy Church of America, Inc., by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each convocation of the United Holy Church of America, Inc., the more important statistical data shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	162	82	80	7, 535	4, 232	3, 303	2, 278	5, 174	83	44. 0
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	3	3	-----	65	65	-----	19	46	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	1	1	-----	20	20	-----	5	15	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	6	6	-----	481	481	-----	184	297	-----	62. 0
New Jersey.....	6	5	1	186	178	8	67	119	-----	56. 3
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	1	517	511	6	121	396	-----	30. 6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	6	5	1	209	199	10	67	142	-----	47. 2
Michigan.....	1	1	-----	15	15	-----	5	10	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
District of Columbia.....	4	4	-----	142	142	-----	35	107	-----	32. 7
Virginia.....	14	8	6	605	469	136	193	412	-----	46. 8
West Virginia.....	11	2	9	376	86	290	130	246	-----	52. 8
North Carolina.....	91	33	58	4, 547	2, 035	2, 512	1, 281	3, 183	83	40. 2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	4	-----	4	341	-----	341	159	182	-----	87. 4
PACIFIC:										
California.....	1	1	-----	31	31	-----	12	19	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	162	7, 535	653	5, 889	993	10. 0	151	1, 253	5, 179
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	3	65	3	43	19	-----	3	21	85
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	6	481	66	339	76	16. 3	6	36	240
New Jersey.....	6	186	49	137	-----	26. 3	6	56	174
Pennsylvania.....	14	517	17	372	128	4. 4	13	110	402
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	6	209	9	170	30	5. 0	6	40	205
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Dist. of Columbia.....	4	142	-----	119	23	-----	4	32	171
Virginia.....	14	605	28	522	55	5. 1	13	102	474
West Virginia.....	11	376	78	277	21	22. 0	8	64	402
North Carolina.....	91	4, 547	357	3, 580	610	9. 1	85	741	2, 823
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama.....	4	341	41	300	-----	12. 0	4	33	143
Other States.....	23	66	5	30	31	-----	3	18	60

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; and California, 1.**TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	162	109	101	\$344, 722	29	\$54, 562
Virginia.....	14	9	8	65, 550	4	7, 271
West Virginia.....	11	5	5	10, 000	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	91	80	78	161, 072	23	11, 291
Alabama.....	4	4	4	6, 100	-----	-----
Other States.....	42	11	16	102, 000	2	36, 000

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	192	159	\$68,900	\$22,980	\$5,346	\$9,351	\$7,638	\$9,157	\$1,858	\$2,766	\$2,005	\$3,726	\$4,075
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	3	3	454	222	-----	-----	-----	-----	70	28	39	45	50
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	6	6	9,369	1,265	1,000	1,525	1,236	1,638	162	64	56	184	2,239
New Jersey.....	6	6	3,843	1,151	361	-----	-----	1,341	17	53	73	122	725
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	5,385	1,692	229	198	450	1,537	325	242	333	227	152
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	6	6	3,475	1,572	106	102	-----	984	-----	236	170	148	157
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Dist. of Columbia.....	4	3	876	413	52	-----	-----	300	35	6	6	44	20
Virginia.....	14	14	7,859	2,446	695	107	2,221	1,316	130	247	313	322	62
West Virginia.....	11	11	2,592	1,289	286	240	120	138	62	169	37	162	89
North Carolina.....	91	90	32,102	11,483	2,502	7,129	3,309	1,577	1,057	1,381	822	2,411	431
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Alabama.....	4	4	709	501	115	50	-----	-----	-----	12	22	9	-----
Other States.....	3	13	2,236	946	-----	-----	300	326	-----	328	134	52	150

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONVOCATIONS, 1936

CONVOCATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	162	7,535	101	\$344,722	29	\$54,562	159	\$68,900	151	5,179
New England.....	3	65	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	513	3	85
Northern.....	39	1,317	3	81,000	1	31,000	28	18,490	29	962
Northwestern.....	21	706	8	31,000	1	5,000	21	9,312	18	714
Southern.....	108	5,447	90	232,722	27	18,562	107	40,585	101	3,418

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

On the first Sunday in May 1886, at Method, N. C., a suburb of Raleigh, N. C., a meeting was held which was the first of its kind in the State and the South. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Isaac Cheshier and was the beginning of the United Holy Church of America.

On October 13, 1894, in Durham, N. C., the first convocation was organized. October 15, 1900, a convention was called at Durham to prepare a discipline for the government of the churches.

The church was first known as the "Holy Church of North Carolina"; then the "Holy Church of North Carolina and Virginia."

In September 1916, in convocation assembled at Oxford, N. C., the name was changed to the United Holy Church of America, and on September 25, 1918, the church was incorporated under this name.

DOCTRINE

The articles of faith briefly stated are as follows:

We believe in one God, His only Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Spirit; that man was made in the image of God; that God would have all men return to Him; that the Old and New Testaments are the record of God's revelation of Himself; the love of God to sinful men has found its highest expression in the redemptive work of His Son; that Jesus Christ, after He had risen from the dead, ascended into heaven; justification is an act of God whereby all sins are forgiven through faith; entire sanctification takes place subsequent to justification and is wrought instantaneously; in the baptism of the Holy Ghost, as the gift of power on the sanctified life; in divine healing of the body, through the precious atonement of Jesus; in the observance of the Lord's day as a day of holy rest and worship; and in the ultimate prevalence of the kingdom of Christ over all the earth.

The ordinances of baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and the washing of feet are observed.

ORGANIZATION

The officers of the church are president, vice president, secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and auditor. A board of trustees, consisting of nine members, has full and complete charge of the management of any schools, orphanages, charitable or religious enterprises under the control of the church. Other boards may be organized when necessary.

The purpose of this church is to establish and maintain in North Carolina and other States of the United States and to the uttermost parts of the world, a municipality of holy convocations, assemblies, conventions, conferences, public worship, missionary and school work, orphan homes, manual and trades training, and other operations auxiliary and incidental thereto; also religious resorts, with permanent and temporary dwellings for health, rest, Christian work and fellowship, and for the spiritual, moral, and mental improvement of men, women, boys, and girls.

¹ This statement was prepared from information contained in the "Standard Manual," furnished by Bishop H. L. Fisher, United Holy Church of America, Inc., New York City.





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HARRY L. HOPKINS, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES
1936

BULLETIN No. 51

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
STATISTICS, DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY
DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. T. F. MURPHY
Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

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II

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than a census of population classified according to denominational affiliation. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, and is confined to churches located in continental United States.

A report is obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each church, congregation, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data are thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their year books. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured in most cases, however, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance has been rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The statistics relate either to the calendar year 1936 or to the church record year which corresponds closely to that period.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities, nor containing any areas so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows:

For pastor's salary.....	\$.....
For all other salaries.....	.....
For repairs and improvements.....	.....
For payments on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....
For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	.....
For all other current expenses, including interest.....	.....
For home missions.....	.....
For foreign missions.....	.....
Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them.....	.....
For all other purposes.....	.....
Total expenditures during year.....	.....

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this bulletin are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Universalist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been confirmed or accepted by the local churches or parishes, the only general requirement for membership being assent to the general principles of faith and to the laws of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	339	183	156	54.0	46.0
Members, number.....	45,853	37,147	8,706	81.0	19.0
Average membership per church.....	135	203	56		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,798	11,084	2,714	80.3	19.7
Female.....	21,883	17,375	4,508	79.4	20.6
Sex not reported.....	10,172	8,688	1,484	85.4	14.6
Males per 100 females.....	63.1	63.8	60.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	760	633	127	83.3	16.7
13 years and over.....	35,143	28,859	6,284	82.1	17.9
Age not reported.....	9,950	7,655	2,295	76.9	23.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	2.1	2.1	2.0		
Church edifices, number.....	330	177	153	53.6	46.4
Value—number reporting.....	307	165	142	53.7	46.3
Amount reported.....	\$9,286,523	\$8,413,693	\$872,830	90.6	9.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,218,023	\$8,351,793	\$866,230	90.6	9.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$68,500	\$61,900	\$6,600	90.4	9.6
Average value per church.....	\$30,249	\$50,992	\$6,147		
Debt—number reporting.....	65	52	13	(2)	(2)
Amount reported.....	\$518,576	\$489,008	\$29,568	94.3	5.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	153	73	80	47.7	52.3
Parsonages, number.....	93	60	33	(2)	(2)
Value—number reporting.....	83	50	33	(2)	(2)
Amount reported.....	\$415,550	\$303,500	\$112,050	73.0	27.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	301	167	134	55.5	44.5
Amount reported.....	\$824,176	\$718,900	\$105,276	87.2	12.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$330,583	\$267,990	\$62,593	81.1	18.9
All other salaries.....	\$135,825	\$127,976	\$7,849	94.2	5.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$66,957	\$56,329	\$10,628	84.1	15.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$38,926	\$37,533	\$1,393	96.4	3.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$182,060	\$167,991	\$14,069	92.3	7.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$14,015	\$12,013	\$2,002	85.7	14.3
Home missions.....	\$6,817	\$6,383	\$434	93.6	6.4
Foreign missions.....	\$3,981	\$3,678	\$303	92.4	7.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$11,923	\$10,589	\$1,334	88.8	11.2
All other purposes.....	\$33,089	\$28,418	\$4,671	85.9	14.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,738	\$4,305	\$786		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	208	135	73	64.9	35.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,493	1,796	697	72.0	28.0
Scholars.....	12,811	9,592	3,219	74.9	25.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	3	3	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	45	4	41	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	318	12	306	3.8	96.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	3	1	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	23	14	9	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	190	150	40	78.9	21.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	30	18	12	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	312	202	110	64.7	35.3
Scholars.....	1,511	944	567	62.5	37.5

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Universalist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	339	498	643	811
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-159	-145	-168	-----
Percent.....	-31.9	-22.6	-20.7	-----
Members, number.....	45,853	54,957	58,566	64,158
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-9,104	-3,609	-5,592	-----
Percent.....	-16.6	-6.2	-8.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	135	110	91	79
Church edifices, number.....	330	498	620	776
Value—number reporting.....	307	470	609	776
Amount reported.....	\$9,286,523	\$15,826,940	\$7,876,103	\$10,575,656
Average value per church.....	\$30,249	\$33,674	\$12,933	\$13,628
Debt—number reporting.....	65	68	110	132
Amount reported.....	\$518,576	\$450,798	\$408,766	\$464,755
Parsonages, number.....	93			
Value—number reporting.....	83	164	147	136
Amount reported.....	\$415,550	\$1,082,777	\$591,925	\$491,100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	301	470	573	-----
Amount reported.....	\$824,176	\$1,616,624	\$1,069,075	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$330,583			
All other salaries.....	\$135,825			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$66,957	\$1,435,798	\$926,948	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$38,926			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$182,060			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$14,015			
Home missions.....	\$6,817			
Foreign missions.....	\$3,981	\$149,362	\$110,204	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$11,923			
All other purposes.....	\$33,089			
Not classified.....		\$31,464	\$31,923	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,738	\$3,440	\$1,866	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	208	350	467	596
Officers and teachers.....	2,493	4,045	5,170	6,585
Scholars.....	12,811	24,738	33,272	42,201

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Universalist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	339	183	156	45,853	37,147	8,706	13,798	21,883	10,172	63.1	208	2,493	12,811
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	44	14	30	6,055	4,173	1,882	1,589	3,255	1,211	48.8	24	394	2,180
New Hampshire.....	12	6	6	1,489	1,033	456	605	755	129	80.1	9	91	526
Vermont.....	13	5	8	1,122	803	319	279	486	357	57.4	6	51	271
Massachusetts.....	70	57	13	13,388	12,524	864	3,470	6,058	3,860	57.3	52	784	3,822
Rhode Island.....	7	5	2	1,428	1,319	109	504	924	54.5	7	7	82	360
Connecticut.....	8	7	1	1,689	1,612	77	474	866	349	54.7	7	89	488
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	45	26	19	6,994	6,038	956	2,438	3,241	1,315	75.2	28	275	1,358
New Jersey.....	1	1	—	84	84	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	15	7	8	1,200	848	352	403	576	221	70.0	7	55	270
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	34	8	26	2,264	1,214	1,050	556	919	789	60.5	20	185	876
Indiana.....	8	2	6	795	491	304	157	222	416	70.7	7	61	302
Illinois.....	16	11	5	2,688	2,368	320	772	1,136	780	68.0	10	127	965
Michigan.....	5	2	3	798	382	416	292	378	128	77.2	4	44	201
Wisconsin.....	5	4	1	654	618	36	288	366	—	78.7	4	39	193
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	3	3	—	903	903	—	321	582	—	55.2	2	16	70
Iowa.....	5	4	1	389	279	110	137	175	77	78.3	4	37	124
Missouri.....	1	—	1	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Kansas.....	2	1	1	238	198	40	92	106	40	86.8	1	5	18
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	349	349	—	106	243	—	43.6	1	14	90
West Virginia.....	1	—	1	84	—	84	23	61	—	—	1	8	25
North Carolina.....	10	4	6	498	190	308	200	273	25	73.3	2	18	105
South Carolina.....	4	1	3	144	45	99	37	45	62	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	6	1	5	399	101	298	183	216	—	84.7	2	16	70
Florida.....	2	1	1	77	55	22	35	42	—	—	1	5	35
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	6	2	4	329	83	246	134	195	—	68.7	1	8	40
Tennessee.....	1	1	—	124	124	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	6	2	4	277	83	194	102	124	51	82.3	3	29	124
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	240	86	154	95	145	—	65.5	1	6	50
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	1	—	144	144	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:													
California.....	5	5	—	1,000	1,000	—	506	494	—	102.4	4	54	248

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	339	498	643	811	45,853	54,957	58,566	64,158	780	35,143	9,950	2.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	44	56	70	75	6,055	5,646	5,034	4,686	191	4,489	1,375	4.1
New Hampshire.....	12	21	27	26	1,489	1,628	1,611	1,993	86	1,138	265	7.0
Vermont.....	13	31	37	52	1,122	1,999	2,270	3,030	4	666	452	.6
Massachusetts.....	70	90	99	106	13,388	14,997	13,203	12,983	204	10,283	2,901	1.9
Rhode Island.....	7	8	8	9	1,428	1,381	1,519	1,175	32	1,326	70	2.4
Connecticut.....	8	8	10	12	1,689	1,781	1,615	1,478	21	1,540	128	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	45	68	104	127	6,994	8,099	9,175	10,761	107	5,129	1,758	2.0
New Jersey.....	1	1	3	4	84	350	566	910			84	
Pennsylvania.....	15	17	25	30	1,200	1,591	2,053	2,301	9	936	255	1.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	34	41	55	74	2,264	3,467	4,190	5,003	55	1,842	367	2.9
Indiana.....	8	15	24	44	795	1,286	1,656	2,506	5	324	466	1.5
Illinois.....	16	28	39	54	2,688	3,957	5,244	5,165	6	1,797	885	.3
Michigan.....	5	8	12	26	798	1,102	1,003	1,866	12	658	128	1.8
Wisconsin.....	5	8	9	14	654	1,047	843	1,342	12	642		1.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	3	6	7	8	903	1,118	1,609	1,220		903		
Iowa.....	5	6	8	21	389	548	1,040	1,388	3	243	143	1.2
Missouri.....	1	3	9	24	10	86	371	786			10	
Kansas.....	2	3	4	12	238	226	322	937	4	194	40	2.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina.....	10	17	16	9	498	528	601	373		448	50	
South Carolina.....	4	4	4	4	144	164	146	121		82	62	
Georgia.....	6	8	12	20	399	544	591	656		399		
Florida.....	2	6	5	4	77	240	152	82	2	75		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	6	7	7	9	329	455	392	520	2	327		.6
Alabama.....	6	11	9	11	277	577	609	533	5	98	174	4.9
Mississippi.....	2	3	4	5	240	239	254	285		240		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....		2	4	3		29	164	85				
Texas.....		9	15	8		316	492	270				
PACIFIC:												
California.....	5	5	5	4	1,000	820	686	605		931	69	
Other States.....	24	8	12	16	701	736	1,155	1,098		433	268	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: West Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Tennessee, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	339	330	307	\$9, 286, 523	65	\$518, 576	83	\$415, 550
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	44	41	39	891, 943	12	61, 014	9	31, 500
New Hampshire.....	12	12	9	165, 300	2	6, 500	2	(¹)
Vermont.....	13	13	13	150, 850	3	6, 933	5	25, 000
Massachusetts.....	70	68	64	2, 727, 380	16	116, 794	18	102, 350
Rhode Island.....	7	7	6	375, 000	2	12, 650	2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	8	8	7	430, 000	2	5, 975	4	28, 000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	45	44	42	1, 889, 585	9	61, 767	13	79, 800
Pennsylvania.....	15	15	14	398, 733	1	4, 500	3	9, 000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	34	32	29	343, 000	4	29, 700	7	15, 200
Indiana.....	8	8	8	84, 300	2	9, 500	3	7, 500
Illinois.....	16	16	14	524, 200	2	11, 400	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	5	5	5	159, 000	1	300	—	—
Wisconsin.....	5	5	5	171, 500	2	10, 900	3	18, 500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	5	5	5	36, 800	1	1, 200	3	9, 200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
North Carolina.....	10	10	9	35, 000	—	—	1	(¹)
South Carolina.....	4	4	3	2, 750	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	6	6	5	6, 800	1	345	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	6	6	6	14, 100	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	6	6	6	62, 400	—	—	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	5	5	220, 182	2	19, 148	3	14, 000
Other States.....	15	14	² 13	597, 700	3	152, 950	4	75, 500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Kansas, Florida, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Missouri, West Virginia, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	339	301	\$824, 176	\$330, 583	\$135, 825	\$66, 957
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	44	43	83, 558	41, 139	8, 626	5, 116
New Hampshire.....	12	10	22, 494	12, 377	2, 951	580
Vermont.....	13	10	16, 220	8, 940	1, 790	572
Massachusetts.....	70	63	259, 088	98, 224	47, 926	20, 530
Rhode Island.....	7	7	29, 587	11, 329	7, 360	1, 214
Connecticut.....	8	8	50, 419	15, 134	7, 165	2, 924
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	45	37	130, 286	50, 704	23, 855	13, 357
Pennsylvania.....	15	13	26, 776	12, 236	5, 292	2, 178
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	34	29	32, 465	11, 749	2, 921	2, 172
Indiana.....	8	7	3, 171	1, 890	97	457
Illinois.....	16	14	52, 303	18, 508	8, 573	5, 643
Michigan.....	5	4	10, 471	5, 600	1, 080	450
Wisconsin.....	5	5	16, 214	7, 717	2, 268	2, 350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	5	5	6, 833	2, 450	464	1, 882
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	10	9	5, 662	4, 171	31	302
Georgia.....	6	6	1, 356	906	50	116
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	6	6	1, 330	958	-----	120
Alabama.....	6	6	6, 293	2, 845	322	2, 420
PACIFIC:						
California.....	5	5	25, 735	9, 461	3, 976	1, 153
Other States.....	19	¹ 14	43, 915	14, 245	11, 078	3, 421

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Kansas, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—West Virginia, Tennessee, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$38,926	\$182,060	\$14,015	\$6,817	\$3,981	\$11,923	\$33,089
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,953	21,543	1,433	633	159	625	2,331
New Hampshire.....	750	3,967	330	91	41	562	845
Vermont.....		3,698	250	70	95	346	459
Massachusetts.....	11,788	53,039	6,871	1,872	1,383	4,206	13,249
Rhode Island.....	650	7,481	45		27	640	841
Connecticut.....	10,800	9,588	1,019	335	663	289	2,502
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	5,792	28,092	973	2,399	495	1,258	3,361
Pennsylvania.....	300	5,452	279	170	129	449	291
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1,200	12,587	396	240	136	230	834
Indiana.....		577	60	25	10	35	20
Illinois.....	124	12,156	550	328	299	767	5,355
Michigan.....		1,664	445	115	205	97	815
Wisconsin.....		3,375	225	35	10	224	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		974	169	28	15	132	719
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
North Carolina.....	100	893	10	4	2	148	1
Georgia.....	143	83		5	10	43	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		90	95	17	7	38	5
Alabama.....		338	230	15	5	118	
PACIFIC:							
California.....	2,076	6,948	450	425	280	393	573
Other States.....	3,250	9,515	185	10	10	1,323	878

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

A distinction should be made between Universalism and the Universalist denomination.

Universalism has been defined as the doctrine or belief that it is the purpose of God through the grace revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ to save every member of the human race from sin. In a more general way, it has been described as the belief that what ought to be will be; that in a sane and beneficent universe the primacy belongs to Truth, Right, Love—the supreme powers; that the logic of this conception of the natural and moral order imperiously compels the conclusion that although all things are not yet under the sway of the Prince of Peace, the definite plan set forth in Him is evident, and the consummation which He embodies and predicts cannot be doubted.

Universalism, it is claimed, is thus as old as Christianity; it was taught in the schools of the second and third centuries at Alexandria, Nisibis, Edessa, and Antioch; and it was accepted by many of the apostolic and church fathers, as Clement of Alexandria, Gregory of Nyssa, Origen, and probably Chrysostom and Jerome.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Esther A. Richardson, assistant secretary, Universalist General Convention, Boston, Mass., and approved by her in its present form.

Those members of the Christian family in whom this thought has become predominant and who hold to the idea that there is a divine order and that it contemplates the final triumph of good over evil in human society, as a whole, and in the history of each individual, are considered Universalists.

The Universalist denomination, however, is of modern origin, is confined mostly to the American continent, and it embraces but a portion of those who hold the Universalist belief. It dates from the arrival of Rev. John Murray, of London, in Good Luck, N. J., in September 1770, although there were some preachers of the doctrine in the country before that time. Mr. Murray preached at various places in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and societies sprang up in all these States as a result of his ministry. His first regular settlement was at Gloucester, Mass., where a church was built in 1780, but he afterwards removed to Boston.

The earliest movement for denominational organization was made at Oxford, Mass., in 1785, but accomplished little more than to emphasize the need and value of fellowship, although it approved the name selected by the Universalists of Gloucester for their church, "The Independent Christian Society, commonly called 'Universalists,'" and approved also the Charter of Compact as the form of organization for all societies. The second convention, held at Philadelphia in 1790, drew up and published the first Universalist profession of faith, consisting of five articles, outlined a plan of church organization, and declared itself to be in favor of the congregational form of polity. Another convention, at Oxford in 1793, subsequently developed into the Convention of the New England States, then into the Convention of New England and New York, and finally into the present organization, the General Convention.

Among the younger men at the second Oxford convention was Hosea Ballou, who soon became the recognized leader of the movement, and for half a century was its most honored and influential exponent. During his ministry, extending from 1796 to 1852, the 20 or 30 churches increased to 500, distributed over New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, although the greater part were found in New England. It was, however, the era of the propagation of the doctrine and of the controversies to which that gave rise, and little attention was paid to organization.

The same antagonistic tendencies are noticeable, in the history of the Universalist churches, that appear in others holding to the congregational principle; on the one hand, an impulse toward liberty, opposition to ecclesiastical tyranny, jealousy of freedom, and suspicion of authority; on the other hand, appreciation of the value of centralized authority as against a crude, chaotic condition, and the realization that in order to efficiently carry out important ends in the denomination there must be some definite church organization with powers that are restricted, indeed, but still real.

About 1860 agitation began for a more coherent organization and a polity better correlated than the spontaneous congregationalism which had developed during the earlier period, and the result was that at the centennial convention of 1870 a plan of organization and a manual of administration were adopted under which the denomination has since been conducted.

DOCTRINE

The historic doctrinal symbol of the Universalist denomination is the Winchester Profession, adopted at the annual meeting of the General Convention held in Winchester, N. H., in September 1803, and is essentially the same as the first profession of faith in the five articles formulated and published by the Philadelphia convention in 1790. The convention adopting it was simply a yearly gathering of Universalists without ecclesiastical authority, and the articles were merely set forth as expressing the general belief of the churches. They have ever since been acknowledged by the denomination at large, however, as expressing its faith. They are as follows:

We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

We believe that there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

At the session of the General Convention in Boston, October 1899, a still briefer Statement of Essential Principles was adopted and made the condition of fellowship, in the following terms: "The Universal Fatherhood of God; the spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ; the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; the certainty of just retribution for sin; the final harmony of all souls with God." However, to this statement of principles was added the so-called Liberty Clause, as follows: "The Winchester Profession is commended as containing these principles, but neither this, nor any other precise form of words, is required as a condition of fellowship provided always that the principles above stated be expressed."

At the General Convention held in Worcester, Mass., in 1933, a bond of fellowship was adopted as follows:

The bond of fellowship in this Convention shall be a common purpose to do the will of God as Jesus revealed it and to cooperate in establishing the kingdom for which He lived and died.

To that end we avow our faith in God as Eternal and All-Conquering Love, in the spiritual leadership of Jesus, in the supreme worth of every human personality, in the authority of truth known or to be known, and in the power of men of good will and sacrificial spirit to overcome all evil and progressively establish the kingdom of God. Neither this nor any other statement shall be imposed as a creedal test, provided that the faith thus indicated be professed.

The theology of Universalism, while setting forth the predicates of its conclusion, that all souls are included in the gracious purpose of God to make at last a complete moral harmony, discriminates between belief in a result and faith in the forces by which the result is to be achieved. It points out and emphasizes the fact that effective faith in final universal salvation must rest on implicit belief in the value and potency of truth, righteousness, and love, witnessed by the free and steadfast use of these great and only means to the desired end. The teaching of Jesus, with which His life and works accord, is interpreted as a distinct revelation of these facts and principles, to wit, that God is the Father of all men; that all men are brethren; that life at the root is spiritual and therefore eternal; that the law of life is righteousness and its motive force is love; that human society, properly conceived, is a natural social and moral unity, or kingdom of heaven; that this life is "the suburb of the life elysian"; and that physical death is the necessary prelude to immortal life. Universalism avers that the sinner—"and no man liveth that sinneth not"—cannot escape punishment; but this is remedial and is meant both to vindicate the inflexible righteousness of God and to induce repentance and reformation in His wayward children. Throughout the history of the Universalist Church there has been a growing emphasis upon the responsibility of men as free moral agents to cooperate with God in the creation of His world. A favorite Universalist statement of today is "If all men are to be saved, then we are to save them."

The Universalist position as to the nature and place of the Christ has been stated as follows:

It is necessary to say, in view of opinions long and generally held among Christians, that Universalists are not Trinitarians. The position taken by the Unitarians of Channing's day, and held for a generation or more subsequently, would fairly represent the view that has been consistently set forth in Universalist literature and teaching. That view is that Jesus (the Christ) had the same essential spiritual and human nature as other men; but that he was chosen of God to sustain a certain unique relation, on the one hand toward God and on the other toward men, by virtue of which he was a revelation of the divine will and character and a sample of the perfected or "full-grown" man. There is, therefore, propriety and accuracy in describing this unique man as a God-man, a divine Son of God, the mediator, or way, between God and men.

Universalists, as a body, are now practically Unitarians, so far as the person, nature, and work of Christ are concerned.

As to the mode of baptism, both immersion and sprinkling are practiced, but usually in Universalist churches the candidate, whether adult or infant, is baptized by the minister placing his hand, which has been previously dipped in the font, on the head of the candidate, and repeating the baptismal formula. In Universalist parishes where a church has been organized the Lord's Supper is regularly observed, usually four times a year, and all members are expected to participate; but all others who would like thus to show their loyalty to their Master and cultivate Christian graces are cordially invited to join in the memorial.

ORGANIZATION

According to the laws of organization for the Universalist Church there is the General Convention having jurisdiction over all Universalist clergymen and denominational organizations, State conventions, exercising within State or provincial limits a similar jurisdiction subject to the General Convention, and parishes composed of persons organized for religious improvement and the support of public worship. In practice the local parish or society is independent in the management of its affairs, in the choice of officers and of ministers, and in the details of its administration. The State conventions consist of the clergymen in fellowship with such conventions and of lay delegates chosen by the parishes in its fellowship. The General Convention consists of its officers, present officers of each State convention, all ordained ministers actively engaged in the work of the ministry, and two delegates from each local parish, one of whom must be a man and one a woman. The State conventions meet annually, the General Convention biennially.

In order to remain in the fellowship of its own State convention and of the General Convention, the local church must be organized on the common profession of faith, employ a minister in the fellowship of the convention, and promise obedience to the laws of the convention. The State conventions have complete control of matters of common interest to the local societies in their territory, but they must administer these affairs according to the laws made by the General Convention, which is the supreme legislative body of the denomination.

In the interval between sessions of the General Convention a board of trustees, consisting of 11 members, including the president of the convention, administers the affairs of the denomination, except those which are reserved to the State conventions and the general membership.

In 1898 a system of supervision was adopted which includes a general superintendent and local superintendents in many of the States, as well as regional superintendents in some sections where churches are comparatively few. Such superintendents act as advisory officers to local churches in securing ministers, solving problems, and as supervisors of new missionary work.

The General Convention, while it has general supervision over all auxiliary organizations, helps to support the work of such organizations as the Women's National Missionary Association, the General Sunday School Association, and the Young People's Christian Union, each one of these functioning in its particular field for the advancement of the general welfare of the church. All of them have their headquarters, together with the Universalist Publishing House, in Boston.

State conventions have committees of fellowship, which grant letters of license; examine candidates for ordination; authorize their ordination or refuse it, as the case may be; give full fellowship; transfer fellowship from one State to another; receive clergymen who are transferred from another State; and under the laws of the General Convention have full supervision of questions of fellowship and of discipline of ministers within their territory. Only ordained ministers are permitted to baptize or administer the Lord's Supper in the churches, and there are laws and standards of conduct which ministers must observe in order to maintain themselves in the fellowship of the State and General conventions.

Owing to the peculiar early organization of Universalists into societies, rather than churches, the term "communicant" or "church member" does not accurately apply in this body. In a considerable number of societies there are as yet no church organizations, and consequently no "communicants," and in any society or parish the number of registered church members falls far short of the whole number of Universalists. Where there is church membership, the method of admission is not the same in all churches. There is, however, a uniform custom of requiring subscription to the Winchester Profession or the later Statement of Essential Principles. Most churches have a form of covenant also, in which the members join, but a large freedom of personal preference as to form of profession and covenant is favored.

WORK

The home missionary work of the denomination devolves, in the first instance, on the several State conventions, each of which has a board of trustees, and many of which have State superintendents charged with this particular branch of work within its territory. The home missionary work in new fields, and where the organization is weak, is in charge of the board of trustees of the General Convention or of the Women's National Missionary Association, and under the general

supervision of the general superintendent. The Women's National Missionary Association has confined its efforts in home work largely to North Carolina; the contributions of the General Sunday School Association are used for the support of a school for colored children in Suffolk, Va., as well as for child welfare work through nondenominational agencies. The Women's National Missionary Association has carried on a very successful summer camp for diabetic children at the birthplace of Clara Barton in North Oxford, Mass., since 1932. The Young People's Christian Union has contributed to this project. The home missionary work of the General Convention has been carried on largely in the South and Middle West.

The Universalist denomination has, since 1890, maintained a mission in Japan. At the present time there are three centers of work, where four American and three native missionaries are regularly employed with teachers and helpers of varying numbers. There are three churches, besides a number of other preaching places, the Blackmer Home for Girls and a social service center in Tokyo teaching and training conducted under the auspices of the mission in general universities and schools, property valued at \$96,000, funds amounting to \$55,807, with expenses for the last year of \$4,714. In 1929 work was started in Korea consisting of regular church services, religious education, and social service activities including a slipper-making guild which now employs 1,800, a medical center, and a sewing school in Taikyu.

The educational activities of the denomination in the United States include two theological schools connected with Tufts College, Mass., and St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.; three academies; and various summer institutes for the training of local leaders. During the year October 1, 1936, to October 1, 1937, scholarships amounting to \$2,175 were distributed to students in the theological schools.

There are 3 homes for the aged in different cities, having a total of about 150 inmates. The amount contributed toward the support of these homes from outside sources is estimated at \$65,000 and the value of the property used for this work at about \$570,000.

There are 544 local churches of which 99 are dormant, 43 have summer services only, and 33 have occasional services. The total church membership is 52,311. There are 492 ministers who have full fellowship and 45 hold licenses.

The auxiliary societies of the denomination report as follows: General Sunday School Association, 318 schools with 20,000 members; Women's National Mission, 150 societies with 5,000 members; Young People's Christian Union, 200 societies with 3,500 members.

The Universalist Publishing House is located in Boston, Mass.



